Volume 1

Canadian Academic Relations with the People's Republic of China Since 1970

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Volume 1: Findings and Recommendations

Martin Singer

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Canadian Academic Relations with the People's Republic of China Since 1970

Volume 1: Findings and Recommendations

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Abstract

This report focuses on Canadian academic relations with the People's Republic of China since the establishment of diplomatic relations between the two countries in 1970. Relying on extensive interviews with Canadian and Chinese exchange participants and on government and university archival materials, it provides historical, statistical, and thematic analysis intended to facilitate our understanding of the current state and future directions of academic exchange activity with China. It also provides profiles of the China exchange activities of most Canadian universities and a series of recommendations for the future.

The report, published in two volumes, consists of three distinct but complementary parts. Volume 1 contains part I: "Findings and Recommendations," which provides a three-section analysis of Canadian academic relations with China. It focuses first on the experiences of Chinese academics in Canada and then on the experiences of Canadian academics in China. Both sections include a summary of statistics (based primarily on data banks compiled during the course of the study), summary of findings (based substantially on interviews with Canadian and Chinese exchange participants), and a series of recommendations. It concludes with an examination of and recommendations pertaining to Canadian federal and provincial government agencies and academic relations with China.

Volume 2 contains parts II and III. Part II, "China Profiles of Canadian Universities," provides an analysis of the China exchange activities of 29 Canadian universities. Each institutional profile begins with a statistical introduction, briefly describes the institutional setting of its China activities, summarizes the visits to its campus by Chinese academics in Canada, describes the Chinese experiences of its Canadian faculty in China and its Canadian students in China, and concludes with a summary of the history and status of agreements with Chinese institutions.

Part III, "Supplementary Materials," contains 61 appendices that provide a wealth of supporting material on Chinese academics in Canada, Canadian academics in China, agreements with Chinese institutions, and interviews in Canada, as well as a summary of recommendations.

Résumé

Le présent rapport porte sur les relations universitaires du Canada avec la République populaire de Chine depuis que ces deux pays ont noué des relations diplomatiques en 1970. Fondé sur des entrevues approfondies avec des Canadiens et des Chinois qui ont participé aux échanges ainsi que sur des archives gouvernementales et universitaires, ce rapport présente une analyse historique, statistique et thématique destinée à faciliter la compréhension de l'état actuel des échanges universitaires avec la Chine et des orientations qu'ils prendront. On y trouve également les grandes lignes des programmes d'échange de la plupart des universités canadiennes avec la Chine ainsi qu'une série de recommandations pour l'avenir.

Le présent rapport, en deux volumes, comprend trois parties distinctes mais complémentaires. Le volume 1 contient la Partie I, "Conclusions et recommandations", qui consiste en une analyse des relations universitaires du Canada avec la Chine présentée en trois sections. Les deux premières sections portent respectivement sur l'expérience des universitaires chinois au Canada et sur celle des universitaires canadiens en Chine. Chaque section comprend un sommaire des statistiques (tiré principalement des banques de données établies au cours de l'étude), un sommaire des conclusions (fondé en grande partie sur les entrevues tenues avec les Canadiens et les Chinois qui ont participé aux échanges) et un série de recommandations. La troisième section porte sur les

organismes fédéraux et provinciaux du Canada et les relations universitaires avec la Chine, et fait des recommandations.

Le volume 2 contient les parties II et III. La Partie II, "Échanges des universités canadiennes avec la Chine", est une analyse des échanges de 29 universités canadiennes avec ce pays. Le profil de chaque université, qui commence par une introduction statistique, comprend une brève description du cadre de ses échanges avec la Chine, un résumé du séjour des universitaires chinois au Canada, une description de l'expérience des professeurs canadiens en Chine et des étudiants canadiens en Chine et, en conclusion, un résumé de l'historique et de la nature des ententes avec les établissements chinois.

La Partie III, "Documents complémentaires", se compose de 61 annexes riches en renseignements sur les universitaires chinois au Canada, les universitaires canadiens en Chine, les ententes avec les établissements chinois et les entrevues au Canada, ainsi qu'un sommaire des recommandations.

Resumen

Este informe se centra en las relaciones académicas Canadienses con la República Popular China desde el establecimiento de relaciones diplomáticas entre los dos países en 1970. Con base en extensas entrevistas con los participantes Canadienses y Chinos del intercambio y en materiales de archivo oficial y universitario, el informe ofrece un análisis histórico, estadístico y temático que intenta facilitar nuestra comprensión del estado actual y los futuros rumbos del intercambio académico con China. Ofrece también perfiles del intercambio con China de la mayoría de universidades Canadienses y una serie de recomendaciones para el futuro.

El informe, en dos volúmenes, consta de tres partes distintas pero complementarias. El volumen 1 contiene la parte I: "Hallazgos y Recomendaciones", que trae un análisis en tres secciones sobre las relaciones académicas Canadienses con China. Se centra primero en las experiencias de los académicos Chinos en Canadá y luego en las de los académicos Canadienses en China. Ambas secciones incluyen un resumen de estadísticas (provenientes ante todo de los bancos de datos compilados durante el estudio), un resumen de los hallazgos (basado principalmente en entrevistas con participantes Canadienses y Chinos del intercambio), y una serie de recomendaciones. Concluye con un examen y recomendaciones relativas a los organismos oficiales Canadienses, federales y provinciales, y a las relaciones académicas con China.

El volumen 2 contiene las partes II y III, "Perfiles de la Experiencia China de las universidades Canadienses", que ofrece un análisis del intercambio de 29 universidades Canadienses con China. Cada perfil institucional comienza con una introducción estadística, describe brevemente el marco institucional de sus actividades en China, resume las visitas de los académicos Chinos a sus instalaciones en Canadá, reseña las experiencias de sus profesores y estudiantes en China y concluye con un resumen de la historia y el estado de los acuerdos con instituciones Chinas.

La parte III, "Materiales Suplementarios", contiene 61 apéndices de materiales sobre académicos Chinos en Canadá, académicos Canadienses en China, acuerdos con instituciones Chinas, entrevistas en Canadá, y un resumen de recomendaciones.

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PART I

FINDINGS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

INTRODUCTION

This report focuses on Canadian academic relations with the People's Republic of China since the establishment of diplomatic relations between the two countries in 1970. Relying on extensive interviews with Canadian and Chinese exchange participants and on government and university archival materials, it provides historical, statistical and thematic analysis intended to facilitate our understanding of the current state and future directions of academic exchange activity with China. It also provides profiles of the China exchange activities of most Canadian universities and a series of recommendations for the future.

The need for a report of this magnitude became clear at an April 1982 conference at the University of Regina on "Canadian Universities and China." Convened by the International Development Office of the Association of Universities and Colleges of Canada, this meeting was prompted by a decision from the Canadian International Development Agency (CIDA) to proceed with development assistance for China. Timed to occur just prior to the departure for China of a CIDA delegation to determine development priorities, it provided a first opportunity for Canadian universities to share information on their academic experiences with China.

A major theme that emerged from that meeting, and from a subsequent May meeting in Ottawa, was the need for much more information about Canada/China exchange activities; this would facilitate communication both within the academic community and with government agencies that were becoming increasingly involved in the promotion of academic cooperation between the two countries. The twofold strategy that emerged from these discussions was the need for a background study on Canadian academic relations with China; and the desirability of collecting and disseminating current information on exchange activities, preferably through the International Development Office and its regular newsletter. In June 1982 the International Development Research Centre, which also participated in the May meeting, agreed to fund the background study that has resulted in this report.

Historical Setting

Canadian academic relations with the People's Republic of China began to develop soon after the two countries established diplomatic relations in October 1970. In the fifteen years since 1970 academic exchange activity between Canada and China has evolved through three phases - beginning in 1973, in 1979 and in 1983 - each of which has resulted from new initiatives of the two governments.

Phase One -- The cornerstone of early academic relations was the official Canada/China Student Exchange. First discussed during the August 1972 visit to China of then Secretary of State for External Affairs Mitchell Sharp, the Exchange began to operate in fall 1973 and quickly became the most regular vehicle for academic contact between the two countries. A Canada/China Professorial Exchange, initiated in 1974 but suspended soon thereafter, was resumed beginning in 1977 primarily as a vehicle to provide Canadian language teachers for China. Other academic contacts in this period were much less formal and less regular. China dispatched a number of "special students" to Canada for non-degree language study beginning in 1975 and a small number of Canadian faculty and students (primarily Canadians of Chinese background) did arrange to visit China privately.

Nevertheless, it appears that outside the formal exchange programs academic contact occurred primarily through the irregular exchange of familiarization delegations (particularly in education, medicine and the sciences); perhaps the most significant of these was a two week visit to China by a delegation of Canadian university presidents in July 1974 and a sixteen day reciprocal visit to Canada by a Chinese higher education delegation in October 1975. Study tours of China arranged by Canadian universities and by the Canada/China Society also facilitated tourist travel to China by a limited number of Canadian professors and students. There were few opportunities for research or formal degree study during this period.

Phase Two -- The shape of Canadian academic relations with China changed dramatically in June 1979 with the conclusion of a broader agreement on educational exchanges and cooperation. The feasibility of accommodating larger numbers of Chinese at Canadian universities was discussed during the October 1978 visit to Canada by a major Chinese education delegation and the reciprocal visit to China by a Canadian delegation in June 1979. It was during the latter visit that agreement was reached on the terms of the Visiting Scholars Program (to bring mid-career Chinese academics to Canada for two years of non-degree advanced study and research, principally in engineering, medicine and the sciences); and on the desirability of exchanging undergraduate and graduate degree students and research scholars, primarily through the conclusion of linkage agreements between universities, colleges and research institutes of the two countries.

The result of this agreement was a dramatic increase in the volume of China exchange activity. The total number of Chinese academic visitors to Canada (perhaps as many as 400 in the period 1970 to 1978) surpassed 2500 by late 1983. While the Visiting Scholars Program accounted for a substantial number of long-term visitors, others enrolled as graduate students in Canadian universities or worked as visiting researchers by arrangement with individual professors; there was a corresponding increase in the number and variety of Chinese academic delegations visiting Canada after 1979. Canadian academic visits to China also increased substantially, with many Canadian professors visiting China to lecture on their specializations (particularly in engineering, medicine and the sciences); or, in a much smaller number of cases, to conduct research or participate in scholarly conferences. Increased contacts between Canadian and Chinese academics appear to have acted as a catalyst to encourage the conclusion of academic exchange agreements between Canadian and Chinese universities; by 1983 twenty-four Canadian universities were involved in negotiation of such agreements which typically facilitated even more exchange activity.

Phase Three -- In the early 1980s the major stumbling block to greater Canadian university involvement with China was lack of funding. A number of institutions negotiated exchange agreements with Chinese universities subject to the availability of appropriate financing. The China initiatives of the Social Sciences and Humanities Research Council of Canada, the International Development Research Centre and particularly the Canadian International Development Agency have solved many of these funding problems and provided the latest government stimuli to Canada/China exchange activity.

The result - particularly since 1983 - has been a further proliferation of institutional linkages, a sharp rise in the number of Chinese enrolled in Canadian degree programs, increased collaborative research in selected fields and many more Canadians travelling to China as lecturers. Although Canadian access to Chinese universities and research institutes has not increased at a corresponding rate, there are now more opportunities for Canadian scholars and students to pursue advanced study and research in China.

Methodology

This report is based on two types of materials: interviews with those directly involved with Canada/China exchange activities and archival materials relevant to those activities.

These materials were gathered between June 1982 and August 1983 during visits to seventy Canadian institutions and agencies. They were reviewed and organized by a team of research assistants during the summer and fall of 1983. Supplementary material - covering the period through January 1, 1984 - was gathered by telephone during summer 1984.

Since Canadian universities represent a major focus of this research project, every university in Canada was contacted to determine the level of China exchange activity on campus. As a result, and after consultation with the International Development Office of the Association of Universities and Colleges of Canada, on-site visits were made to thirty-eight Canadian universities situated in all ten provinces of Canada. In total 486 interviews were conducted on Canadian university campuses, including 330 with Canadians and 156 with Chinese academic visitors.

A typical visit included interviews with the President of the university and/or other senior administrators; with Canadian professors who had visited China for academic purposes or supervised Chinese academic visitors in Canada; with Canadian students who had studied in China; with relevant university support personnel; and with a representative number of Chinese academic visitors who were on campus at the time of the visit. During these visits substantial amounts of background material (including copies of academic exchange agreements, university press articles on China activities and descriptions of collaborative research and development projects) were gathered. Finally, during each visit efforts were made to verify the status and total number of Chinese academic visitors to the campus since the early 1970s; and to identify those Canadian professors with academic experience in China who could not be interviewed during the visit, but could be contacted later. Following each university visit, those interviewed received letters thanking them for their cooperation and inviting them to submit supplementary information and recommendations.

More than one hundred additional interviews were conducted at other relevant institutions and agencies. During visits to five federal and thirteen provincial government agencies and ministries, efforts were made to speak with the individuals directly involved in the planning, funding or execution of academic exchanges with China; and to collect appropriate documentation and supplementary material. Briefer visits were made to eight community colleges (selected in consultation with the Association of Canadian Community Colleges); to six secondary schools (selected in consultation with the Department of External Affairs); and to five non-governmental organizations active in international education or development activities.

During the same period a major effort was made to establish computerized data banks on Chinese academic visitors to Canada and on Canadian academic visitors to China. Material on Chinese academics in Canada was culled in the first instance from the records of the Department of External Affairs and was subsequently verified with host Canadian institutions and whenever possible with the individuals themselves. Material on Canadian professors with academic experience in China was obtained primarily during on-campus interviews, but also in follow-up telephone interviews and by correspondence. The resulting data banks provide the basis for most of the statistical analysis included in this report.

Finally, a different approach was required to contact former participants in the Canada/China Student Exchange. Information provided by the Association of Universities and Colleges of Canada and by the Department of External Affairs provided the basis for statistical analysis, but it proved difficult to locate and interview a representative sampling of former exchange students. A considerable effort was therefore made to obtain valid addresses for as many participants as possible; and a written evaluation form was circulated to and completed by exchange alumni across Canada and in several other countries. Their responses provide the basis for an evaluation of the official student exchange program.

Structure of the Report

This report consists of three distinct but complementary parts:

> "Part I: Findings and Recommendations" provides a three section analysis of Canadian academic relations with China. It focuses first on the experiences of "Chinese Academics in Canada" and then on the experiences of "Canadian Academics in China." Both sections include a "Summary of Statistics" (based primarily on the data banks described earlier); a "Summary of Findings" (based substantially on interviews with Canadian and Chinese exchange participants); and a series of "Recommendations." Part I concludes with an examination of and recommendations pertaining to "Canadian Federal and Provincial Government Agencies and Academic Relations with China."
>
> "Part II: China Profiles of Canadian Universities" provides an analysis of the China exchange activities of twenty-nine Canadian universities. Each institutional profile begins with a brief statistical introduction (derived in large part from the Association

of Universities and Colleges of Canada's Directory of Canadian Universities, 1984-1985); briefly describes the institutional "Setting" of its China activities; summarizes the visits to its campus by "Chinese Academics in Canada"; describes the Chinese experiences of its "Canadian Faculty in China" and its "Canadian Students in China"; and concludes with a summary of the history and status of "Agreements with Chinese Institutions."

"Part III: Supplementary Materials" contains sixty-one appendices which provide a wealth of supporting material on "Chinese Academics in Canada" (Appendices 1-35); on "Canadian Academics in China" (Appendices 36-55); on "Agreements with Chinese Institutions" (Appendix 56); and on "Interviews in Canada" (Appendices 57-60); as well as a "Summary of Recommendations" (Appendix 61).

Final Observations

In the course of reviewing Canadian Academic Relations with the People's Republic of China, several observations emerge. These observations, which are implicit in much of the analysis and motivate certain of the recommendations which follow, deserve brief elaboration here.

> Canadian universities that are committed to academic exchanges with China are not united by a common motivation. They express a broad range of reasons for their interest - including political imperative, geographical proximity, historical connection, economic reality, institutional self-image, entrepreneurial initiative and the "glamour" of China. Only a small number of Canadian universities indicate a strong institutional commitment to international development per se.
>
> Canada can accomplish a great deal in China, even with its limited development assistance resources, but only if it selects a few priority areas (which reflect both Chinese needs and Canadian strengths) for substantial funding. Federal and provincial funding agencies should coordinate their China funding efforts and resist political and regional pressures to invest heavily in non-priority areas.
>
> Canada's academic relationship with China cannot be reciprocal in numbers - at least at this stage - but it is important that it be reciprocal in spirit. Chinese authorities should be encouraged (particularly by Canadian federal and provincial government agencies providing development aid to China) to respond flexibly to and even encourage Canadian faculty and student interest in the study of China.

CHINESE ACADEMICS IN CANADA

At least 2500 Chinese academics visited Canada between 1970 and 1983. Both the frequency and the variety of their visits increased dramatically - in three distinct phases - during that fourteen year period. Between 1970 and 1978 Chinese academic visitors were generally restricted to small groups of official exchange students and Chinese-sponsored language students engaged in non-degree study at a handful of Canadian universities; and to a relatively small number of exchange professors and exchange delegations making familiarization tours of Canada. Beginning in 1979, as a result of the change in Chinese government policy toward study abroad, there was a dramatic increase not only in the number and variety of academic visitors, but in their distribution across Canada and their fields of study. Since 1983, as a result of the Canadian government's commitment to development assistance for China, there has been a further marked increase in the number of Canadian-sponsored Chinese academic visitors in certain designated fields of study.

SUMMARY OF STATISTICS

Long-term Academic Visitors

I have described as "long-term academic visitors" those Chinese who come to Canada for extended periods of advanced study and/or research. There were at least 1650 such visitors from China between 1970 and 1983. These long-term academic visitors (see Appendices 3, 19) fall into six broad categories:

Visiting Scholars -- This designation refers to those Chinese academics who are selected by the Chinese Ministry of Education for study abroad under the auspices of the official Visiting Scholars Program and are therefore placed (at least nominally) through the Council of Ministers of Education of Canada. Between 1979 and 1983 at least 505 visiting scholars came to Canada with the financial sponsorship of the Chinese government. Concentrated in the sciences and engineering, these visiting scholars - mostly mid-career teachers and researchers - have typically pursued advanced studies or research on a non-degree basis. Most have been placed at twenty-nine universities across Canada, with the largest number concentrated at the University of Toronto (95), the University of British Columbia (70) and McGill University (37).

Visiting Researchers -- This designation refers to those Chinese who come to Canada to do advanced non-degree research outside the Visiting Scholars Program. Between 1979 and 1983 at least 260 Chinese visiting researchers came to Canada, normally for one to two year periods. More than 200 of these visiting researchers have been accommodated at Canadian universities, many as a result of linkage agreements with Chinese institutions. The largest numbers have been hosted by the University of Toronto (40), McGill University (30), the University of British Columbia (17) and McMaster University (17).

Graduate Students -- This designation refers to at least 314 long-term visitors from China who registered in graduate programs at Canadian universities between 1979 and 1983. Many of these graduate students came to Canada with financial support from the Chinese government, but have subsequently received substantial funding from their host institutions. In 1983, a significant number of Chinese students travelled to Canada to begin graduate studies - particularly in management, agriculture and medicine - under the auspices of development projects funded by CIDA and IDRC.

Undergraduate Students -- This designation refers to the small number of Chinese students who came to Canada between 1979 and 1983 in order to enroll in undergraduate degree programs. For the most part, these students have been sponsored by their Canadian relatives. One exception is the young Chinese students who have enrolled in the self-financed cooperative administration program at the University of Regina.

Special Students -- This designation refers to at least 212 Chinese students who came to Canada between 1973 and 1983 for undergraduate non-degree language training. This includes 127 Chinese participants in the official Canada/China Student Exchange and at least 85 Chinese-sponsored language students. The largest number of these students have been concentrated at Carleton University (33), the University of Toronto (33), McGill University (27), Université Laval (28) and York University (19).

Secondary School Students -- This designation refers to at least 278 Chinese students who have enrolled in a small number of private secondary schools concentrated in the Toronto and Vancouver areas. Brought to Canada beginning in the late 1970s under the sponsorship of Chinese Canadians, many of these young people (generally under twenty-five years old) intended to continue their studies at Canadian universities, thereby extending their stay in Canada.

Through the analysis of data provided by the Canadian government, by Chinese academics themselves and by their Canadian hosts, it has been possible to assemble a statistical profile of long-term academic visitors from China.

Distribution Across Canada -- Long-term academic visitors from China have been concentrated in Ontario (46.4%). There have also been significant numbers at institutions in Québec (16.5%), British Columbia (15.9%) and the Prairies (15.2%) and a lesser number in the Maritimes (5.6%). (See Appendices 1, 17)

Host Institutions -- Most long-term academic visitors from China (73.3%) have been accommodated at Canadian universities. Others have been placed in government research centres (3.3%) and in private secondary schools (16.8%) and a small number (6.2%) at community colleges, hospitals, corporate research institutes and similar facilities. (See Appendices 2, 18)

Distribution Among Canadian Universities -- Long-term academic visitors from China have been placed at thirty-five Canadian universities scattered over nine provinces. Nevertheless, they have tended to concentrate at large institutions with long-standing international reputations and a full range of professional faculties. By far the largest number have been placed at the University of Toronto (225), with significant groupings as well at the University of British Columbia (127) and McGill University (126). Other institutions that have hosted large numbers of long-term academic visitors include the University of Alberta (58), the University of Waterloo (53), the University of Regina (50), Carleton University (49), McMaster University (46), University of Ottawa (46) and Université Laval (41). (See Appendix 3)

Distribution by Type -- Of the major categories of long-term academic visitors outlined earlier, by far the largest number have been participants in the Visiting Scholars Program (30.6%). There have been smaller but significant numbers of graduate students (17.8%), visiting researchers (15.8%), secondary school students (16.8%), and special students (12.8%). Thus far, a relatively small number of undergraduate students from China (3.8%) have studied at Canadian universities. (See Appendices 3, 19)

Fields of Study in Canada -- Prior to 1979, most long-term academic visitors from China came to Canada for non-degree study of English and French (17%) and only audited courses in technical subjects. Since 1979, such visitors have been concentrated in engineering (24%) and the sciences (21.3%). There have also been smaller but significant numbers studying medicine (9.2%), agriculture (3%) and non-language arts (2.2%), as well as a sizable number (16.8%) pursuing secondary studies. On a departmental basis, the largest numbers have specialized in English (234.5), electrical engineering (153.5), medicine (139), chemistry (92), physics (69), mechanical engineering (69) and computer science (58). (See Appendices 4, 20)

Financial Sponsorship -- While financial support for long-term academic visitors in Canada has come from several sources, it is clear that the Chinese government (46%) has played by far the most significant role. Also important has been the role of individual Canadians (22%) - particularly but not exclusively Chinese Canadians - who have provided support not only for secondary school students, but for a number of undergraduate and graduate students and even visiting researchers at Canadian universities. At the end of 1983 the support provided by the Canadian government (12%) and host Canadian institutions (10%) was still relatively small, but certain to increase given the new initiatives of Canadian government agencies and the greater emphasis by Chinese authorities on graduate work. (See Appendices 5, 21)

Distribution by Sex -- The overwhelming majority (at least 70%) of all long-term academic visitors from China has been male, with only 21% identified as female. (See Appendices 6, 22)

Age -- Long-term academic visitors from China have ranged in age from fifteen to sixty-five. Nevertheless, it is clear that the various categories of academic visitors tend to bring to Canada individuals in very different age groupings. Non-degree visitors have tended to be middle-aged: visiting scholars have averaged thirty-five to forty-five years of age, while visiting researchers have been somewhat older. Chinese degree students have tended to be somewhat younger: graduate students have most typically been twenty-five to thirty-five years old, undergraduate students twenty-one to thirty years old and secondary school students eighteen to twenty-five years of age. Non-credit language exchange students have averaged twenty-five to thirty years of age.

Place of Birth -- Long-term academic visitors to Canada have been natives of every region of China, but the largest number by far were born in the Yangtze River region (39.3%). There have also been a significant number who were born in South China (17.4%) and in the Yellow River region (17.1%) and a much smaller number who were born in Southwest China (6.1%) and Northeast China (4.7%). On a provincial/municipal basis, the largest number were born in Shanghai (279), Guangdong (218), Jiangsu (142), Beijing (107), Sichuan (90) and Zhejiang (89). (See Appendices 7, 23)

Last Position Prior to Departure for Canada -- While long-term academic visitors have come to Canada from various positions in China, the largest number have been university and college professors (30.3%) and students (25.1%). A smaller number have been researchers (12.5%), engineers (10.1%) and physicians (4.2%). (See Appendices 8, 24)

Last Unit Prior to Departure for Canada -- A large proportion (46.5%) of long-term academic visitors from China have been affiliated with Chinese universities and colleges. Although drawn from at least 165 Chinese institutions, a significant number have come from just a few schools: Beijing University (42), Shanghai Jiaotong University (26), Beijing Institute of Foreign Trade (22), Xiamen University (21), Xian Jiaotong University (18), Chongqing University (17), Nankai University (16), Qinghua University (15) and Beijing Foreign Languages Institute (15). There have also been a significant number of long-term academic visitors drawn from Chinese research institutes, particularly those affiliated with the Chinese Academy of Sciences (98) and with the Chinese Academy of Medical Sciences (18). A smaller number have been affiliated with Chinese factories (3.5%), hospitals (3.1%) and government offices (2.2%). These figures were clearly about to change in 1984 as a result of the phasing-in of linkage agreements between Canadian and Chinese institutions. (See Appendices 9, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 25)

Last Residence Prior to Departure for Canada -- Long-term academic visitors to Canada have been drawn from every region of China. The largest number resided in the Yellow River region (35.2%) and the Yangtze River region (25%) prior to their departure from China. A smaller number lived in South China (13.5%), Southeast China (5.4%), Northeast China (3.4%) and Northwest China (1.8%). (See Appendices 10, 26)

Short-term Academic Visitors

I have described as "short-term academic visitors" those Chinese who travel to Canada briefly for academic purposes. There were at least 864 such visitors from China between 1970 and 1983, the majority remaining in Canada for one month or less. These short-term academic visitors fall into two broad categories:

Delegations -- At least 482 short-term academic visitors from China travelled to Canada between 1970 and 1983 as members of more than one hundred Chinese academic delegations (see Appendix 16). These delegations - typically with fewer than ten members each - have usually had one or more of the following orientations:

Professional familiarization -- discipline-based delegations, composed of individuals drawn from several Chinese institutions, which have visited a number of Canadian universities and/or research institutes in order to establish professional contacts with their Canadian counterparts;

Conference attendance -- discipline-based delegations which have travelled to Canada to participate in national or international conferences in their fields of specialization;

Academic exchange -- institution-based delegations which have visited Canada in order to establish or as part of an ongoing exchange relationship with a Canadian institution or organization.

Chinese delegation visits to Canada remained relatively few in number until the late 1970s; since 1980 there has been a marked increase in both the volume and variety of such visits.

Individual Visits -- At least 382 short-term academic visitors from China visited Canada on an individual basis between 1970 and 1983. These individuals have typically travelled to Canada to deliver guest lectures on specialized subjects at one or more Canadian institutions; to visit Canadian research facilities, usually in conjunction with advanced study or research in the United States; to attend specialized symposia or conferences; or to complete short-term technical training courses.

It has been possible - by analyzing data provided by Canadian university and government officials and gleaned from Canadian and Chinese media - to assemble the following statistical profile of short-term academic visitors from China.

Distribution Across Canada -- While short-term academic visitors from China have travelled to every part of Canada, the distribution of such visits has been uneven. The largest number of visitors have travelled to Ontario (23%) and Québec (15.7%). A smaller number of visitors have travelled to British Columbia (11.8%) and to Alberta (6.7%) and even fewer to the Prairie provinces (5.5%) and to the Maritime provinces (3.7%). (See Appendices 1, 27)

Host Institutions in Canada -- The majority of short-term academic visitors from China (65.3%) has travelled to Canada in order to visit our universities and colleges. Smaller numbers have attended scholarly conferences (11.1%), or visited government research centres (5.8%) or corporate research centres (3.7%). (See Appendices 2, 28)

Distribution Among Canadian Universities -- At least thirty-four Canadian universities have hosted visits by short-term academic visitors from China beginning in 1970. Nevertheless, the majority of visits has been concentrated at seven Canadian institutions: the University of Toronto (148), McGill University (141), the University of British Columbia (116), the University of Alberta (92), Université de Montréal (67), the University of Waterloo (61) and Université Laval (53). (See Appendix 3)

Fields of Study in Canada -- Among short-term academic visitors from China, the largest group (30.5%) has specialized in the sciences. There have also been significant numbers of visitors specializing in engineering (17.1%), medicine (13.3%) and arts (13.3%) and a lesser number specializing in agriculture (8.8%) and management (4.3%).

Financial Sponsorship -- It is difficult to determine the financial sponsorship of many short-term academic visitors from China. It is clear that in a small number of cases the Canadian government (9.3%) and Canadian host institutions (8.1%) have assumed complete financial responsibility. In many other cases, it appears that financial responsibility has fallen to the Chinese government or has been shared jointly by Chinese and Canadian authorities, the former providing international airfare and the latter covering expenses in Canada. (See Appendices 5, 30)

Distribution by Sex -- It appears that there have been nearly five times as many males as females among short-term academic visitors from China. (See Appendices 6, 31)

Place of Birth -- While this information is not available for all short-term academic visitors from China, it is nevertheless true that the majority was born either in the Yangtze River region (36.3%) or in the Yellow River region (20.5%). Smaller numbers of short-term academic visitors were born in South China (9.8%), Northwest China (5.8%), Northeast China (4.9%) and Southwest China (4.4%). On a provincial/municipal basis, the largest number were natives of Jiangsu (96), Shanghai (69), Zhejiang (65) and Beijing (53). (See Appendices 7, 32)

Last Position Prior to Departure for Canada -- The largest number of short-term academic visitors to Canada have been professors (24.7%), researchers (16.2%) or engineers (11.7%) in China. Smaller numbers have served as government cadres (7.4%) or physicians (4.2%). (See Appendices 8, 33)

Last Unit Prior to Departure for Canada -- The majority of short-term academic visitors to Canada has been employed by universities and colleges (26%) or research institutes (24.2%) in China. Others have worked in government offices (11.3%), in hospitals (3.8%) or in factories (1.7%). Among Chinese universities and colleges, the largest number of short-term academic visitors have come from Beijing University (25), East China Normal University (16) and Beijing Medical College (12). Among Chinese research institutes, the largest number of visitors have come from the Chinese Academy of Sciences (58) and the Chinese Academy of Social Sciences (25). (See Appendices 9, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 34)

Last Residence Prior to Departure for Canada -- By far the largest number (44.4%) of short-term academic visitors to Canada last resided in the Yellow River region. There have also been a significant number who last lived in the Yangtze River region (12.2%) and smaller numbers in Northeast China (14.4%), South China (3.7%), Southwest China (2.1%) and Northwest China (1.5%). (See Appendices 10, 35)

SUMMARY OF FINDINGS

Given the variety of Chinese academic visitors to Canada during the past fourteen years, it is not easy to generalize about their Canadian experiences. Nevertheless, I have made the following observations on the basis of interviews which were conducted at universities and research institutes across Canada between June 1982 and late 1983. I have based these remarks on discussions with 187 (mostly long-term) Chinese academic visitors, with 91 Canadian faculty supervisors and with 178 Canadian university administrators.

Placement

It is clear that arrangements for bringing Chinese academics to Canada have become much more complex since the variety and volume of visitors increased in the late 1970s.

In the years prior to 1979 only a small number of long-term academic visitors from China were studying in Canada. For the most part, these were "special students" who were "officially" designated by the Chinese government and then placed in Canadian universities by agencies of the Canadian government. They tended to arrive in Canada in groups and to be concentrated in a small number of institutions in the eastern part of the country.

The introduction of the Visiting Scholars Program in 1979 signalled an increase not only in the volume but also in the complexity of the placement task. All visiting scholars from China were first to be vetted and nominated by the Chinese Ministry of Education. Their dossiers were then to be submitted to the Canadian government which would pass them along to the Council of Ministers of Education of Canada (CMEC) for placement in

Canadian institutions. In 1979 the Council struck an academic advisory board whose responsibility it was - often on the basis of very limited information - to distribute scholars equitably across Canada in accordance with their individual specializations. Given limited information in China on Canadian university programs some placement service was probably necessary, but there were inevitable mismatches, resulting in the subsequent transfer of some scholars to other Canadian institutions.

Beginning in 1980 this "system" came under increasing strain as a growing number of potential visiting scholars clearly indicated their Canadian institutional preferences or even asked individual Canadian professors with whom they had already corresponded to obtain "official" sanction for their placements. As more and more visiting scholars arranged their own placements, the discretionary role of the CMEC was correspondingly diminished and the tendency to concentrate visiting scholars in a small number of Canadian universities was accentuated. Another result was that a small number of visiting scholars were apparently accepted at and expected by several Canadian universities simultaneously. Individual Canadian faculty members soon became the focal point for Chinese academics wishing to pursue advanced studies or research in Canada. An increasing number of Canadian professors - particularly those in the sciences and engineering at the larger Canadian universities - began to receive letters not only from potential visiting scholars, but also from aspiring visiting researchers and graduate students. A significant number of Chinese academics indicate that they initiated correspondence with Canadian professors as a follow-up to hearing their lectures in China or because they had become aware of their research work. A smaller number indicate that they acted on the basis of recommendations from Chinese colleagues who were already studying in Canada or as a result of referrals by other Canadian professors.

In 1980 most Canadian universities were unprepared for these diverse Chinese initiatives and lacked a coordinated approach to academic relations with China. Of course, in most institutions individual administrators were assigned responsibility for the processing of visiting scholar dossiers and graduate student applications, but visiting researchers tended to be less well known to the administrations of many Canadian universities. The not infrequent result was that individual departments - and even individual Canadian professors - simultaneously evaluated Chinese academics of very different status who wished to come to Canada for very different purposes. While most Chinese academics do not comment on this lack of coordination, it is a frequent topic of concern among some Canadian faculty supervisors and a significant number of Canadian university administrators. Even large Canadian universities that have declared China to be a priority area often lack an individual who is aware of the various Chinese academics on campus. As one harried administrator indicates "... It is very difficult to pin down who is going where ... all in all its a very ad hoc procedure..." On the other hand, those institutions which have assigned such coordinating responsibility to one individual or office appear to express satisfaction with the results in inverse proportion to the number of Chinese on campus. The development of institutional linkages between Chinese and Canadian universities, together with the infusion of significant federal government funding since 1982, has convinced a number of universities to formalize coordination of their China activities.

Arrivals

Chinese and Canadian academics agree that a most serious problem is the frequently unpredictable arrival date of Chinese academics in Canada. In the case of visiting scholars and visiting researchers, there have been instances in which the arrival date of the visitor has not been known until hours before or days after it occurs! This has led to cases in which Chinese academics were stranded at Canadian airports or arrived to find that their faculty supervisors, not knowing of their arrival, had departed on field trips or summer vacations. The most serious problem for those pursuing undergraduate or graduate degree programs is that they have often arrived in Canada after the beginning of classes - even several months late. In effect, many of these visitors have lost a semester or even a full year of study. Most frequently, delayed arrivals have been due to visa difficulties or to funding uncertainties, and less frequently to differences between the Canadian and Chinese academic calendars.

Professional Preparation

The professional levels of Chinese academics in Canada appear to vary considerably according to their ages, status, fields of study and experiences during the Cultural Revolution (1966-1976).

Most Chinese academics in Canada are quick to cite the negative impact of the Cultural Revolution on their formal education or their professional growth. Although the majority of Chinese visiting scholars and visiting researchers completed their formal studies prior to 1966, they nevertheless indicate that career disruptions (averaging four to six years, but ranging as high as ten) had a serious effect on their subsequent professional development. Many Chinese graduate students in Canada - whose university studies were disrupted by the Cultural Revolution - regard their loss of formal training as professionally devastating. Most Chinese undergraduate students in Canada were only junior middle school students at the time of the Cultural Revolution; with few exceptions their schooling was disrupted by several years of labor experience. While some Chinese academics were assigned to urban factories to do work that was technically related to their areas of specialization, most - particularly young people and those from large urban areas - were apparently sent to the countryside to do manual labor which they conclude was irrelevant to their studies or to their professional development.

Most Chinese academics in Canada are critical of their own professional level upon arrival. Visiting scholars and visiting researchers who completed their formal education prior to the Cultural Revolution are generally satisfied with their theoretical background (except for those who switched fields subsequent to the conclusion of their formal training), but express concern about their lack of research experience and their unfamiliarity with recent technical innovations, particularly relating to computers. Those visiting scholars and graduate students who never completed their formal education because of the Cultural Revolution tend to have a more critical attitude toward their own theoretical training, as well as serious concern about their technical abilities. On the other hand, recent graduates of Chinese universities tend to regard themselves as both theoretically well-prepared and technically well-informed.

Canadian faculty supervisors express a wide range of opinions about the level of preparation of visiting Chinese academics. Many senior visiting scholars and visiting researchers are regarded as "rusty" but "impressive" in both their theoretical background and technical experience, while younger visiting scholars are frequently judged to be disappointing on both accounts. There is generally a higher level of satisfaction with both the theoretical and technical training of Chinese graduate students, particularly those specializing in chemistry, physics, mathematics and computer science.

Language Ability

The English and French language abilities of long-term academic visitors from China is clearly of great concern to both the visitors themselves and to their Canadian hosts.

Prior Training -- It appears that most Chinese academics have come to Canada with some training in the English language. A large number have completed intensive language courses in China (usually of less than six months duration) prior to their departure. A significant number claim to be self-taught, with reliance on radio broadcasts and/or language tapes. A small number have completed extensive language training in China or received their English language training prior to 1949; the former group consists primarily of graduate students, while the latter includes mostly visiting scholars and visiting researchers. A few appear to have received little formal English language training. On the other hand, it appears that few Chinese academics have arrived in Canada with any previous training in the French language. A notable exception is the small number of language specialists who have enrolled in Canadian graduate programs in French language and literature.

Level of Competence -- A large majority of Chinese academics of all types are very critical of their own overall English and/or French language competence. In general, they are most confident of their reading ability and reasonably satisfied with their writing skills; on the other hand, they have serious reservations about their speaking and listening abilities. Canadian faculty supervisors and university administrators confirm these concerns about language competence. A large majority express overall dissatisfaction with the language skills of Chinese academics; and a number who have hosted two or more academic visitors express frustration at the unpredictability and inconsistency of language competence. Nevertheless, Canadian faculty supervisors are less dissatisfied with the language skills of Chinese graduate students than they are with the skills of other types of Chinese academic visitors, presumably because most graduate students are required to demonstrate a level of language competence in order to gain admission to Canadian graduate programs.

Impact on Academic Work -- The impact of poor language skills has apparently been greatest on visiting scholars and visiting researchers. A significant number indicate that they have been unable to follow lectures in their fields of specialization; others indicate that their written work has required major editing by their faculty supervisors or that they have found it difficult to function in the laboratory without special assistance. Canadian faculty supervisors confirm these findings and a small number indicate that even basic communication has sometimes been a serious problem.

Remedial Activities -- A large number of Chinese academics of all types have enrolled in remedial language courses - often on the urging of their Canadian faculty supervisors - at some point during their stay in Canada. Many have taken advantage of ESL and FSL courses at their host Canadian institutions. Others have chosen - for financial or practical reasons or because they were unaware that such courses are available on campus - to enroll in conversation courses at local high schools and community service organizations. Some Chinese academics who agree that their language competence has improved as a result of these remedial activities are nevertheless of the opinion that, upon their return to China, their language competence will be of less significance than their technical proficiency. A number of those who share this view have chosen not to enroll in remedial courses at all, preferring to rely on casual contacts with Canadians in the laboratory or the office or in residence. Canadian faculty supervisors indicate greatest overall satisfaction with the impact of remedial activities on the language competence of their Chinese graduate students, most of whom apparently return to China with reasonable English or French language competence.

Canadian Pedagogy

Chinese academics in Canada are generally impressed with the differences between the educational systems of the two countries. Among Chinese academics who were interviewed, a significant number indicate their overall approval of Canada's more intrusive pedagogical methods. They praise Canadian professors' greater emphasis on critical thinking, problem solving, individual student initiative and active class participation. At the same time, a number of Chinese academics who enrolled in formal degree programs indicate that they have encountered some difficulty coping with the "freedom" of program and course selection and with the adjustment to more active participation in the classroom.

Equipment and Facilities

Given the fields of study of many Chinese academics in Canada, their generally positive evaluations of Canadian universities' computer facilities, laboratory equipment and library resources are particularly notable. A large majority of Chinese academics judge computer facilities in Canada to be more advanced, more numerous and more accessible than comparable facilities in China. Many indicate that, after devoting several months to familiarizing themselves with the use of modern computer technology, they have been able to make immediate and significant research applications. The reactions of these Chinese academics to Canadian laboratory facilities appears to be equally divided between those who judge their Canadian laboratories to be superior to their Chinese laboratories; those who judge their Canadian laboratories to be on a par with (even if more accessible and better organized than) their Chinese laboratories; and those who judge their Chinese laboratories (particularly in specialized research institutes) to be superior to their Canadian facilities. While generally satisfied with Canadian university library facilities, a number of Chinese academics do raise questions about the circulation policies of Canadian libraries and about the lack of multiple copies of essential works in their fields.

Travel

Most Chinese academics express dissatisfaction with their limited opportunity for travel within Canada. Nevertheless, it appears that the majority have travelled at least briefly, usually as tourists. Such trips have generally taken place in the immediate vicinity of their host institutions and have either been self-financed or sponsored by host institutions, local Chinese Canadians or appropriate provincial government agencies. In addition, a significant number of Chinese academics have participated in scholarly conferences across Canada, usually with financial assistance from their host institutions or from their faculty supervisors. A much smaller number of Chinese academics have participated in field trips appropriate to their areas of specialization.

Relations with Canadian Professors

Chinese academics appear to have little difficulty in evaluating their working relationships with Canadian professors. Their responses span a broad spectrum: it appears that approximately half have developed satisfactory professional relationships with Canadian faculty members; the remainder express mixed reactions to or - more frequently - are critical of these relationships.

Although many factors contribute to these varied assessments, three issues recur with greatest frequency:

Similarity of Research Interests -- Particularly among visiting scholars and visiting researchers (whose academic work is not guided by degree requirements), similarity - even compatibility - of research interests is apparently critical, but not to be taken for granted. A significant number of Chinese academics indicate that extensive correspondence prior to arrival in Canada, familiarity with publications and/or personal interviews in China have been critical to the development of satisfactory working relationships with Canadian professors. On the other hand, Chinese academics who are dissatisfied with their Canadian professors frequently point to differences in research specialization as the root cause of their difficulties. While most problematic placements appear to have resulted from a lack of basic information on both sides, a smaller number have resulted from the uncommunicated departure of intended faculty supervisors to other institutions.

Accessibility -- It is clear that many Chinese academics are satisfied with their ready access to Canadian professors. While only a few have met daily, a significant number have met with their supervisors on a weekly basis. On the other hand, among dissatisfied Chinese academics, a significant number insist that their Canadian faculty supervisors have been too busy - either with other students or with their own research - to meet with them regularly.

Attitudes -- Those Chinese academics who are satisfied with their Canadian faculty supervisors stress the latter's helpfulness, generosity, enthusiasm, patience and useful advice. Those less satisfied emphasize the inflexibility, insensitivity, aloofness, poor academic advising and laissez-faire attitude of Canadian professors whom they believe are prepared to "exploit" Chinese academics as cheap laboratory labor.

Canadian professors are equally divided in assessing their working relationships with Chinese academics in Canada. It appears that about half are satisfied with their relationships: they cite common research interests, relationships of equality, good rapport, friendly and lively exchanges and the "fantastic pleasure" of working with hard-working and highly motivated individuals. The substantial number of Canadian faculty who are less satisfied with these professional relationships stress unpredictable levels of academic preparation, differences in research interests, the inability of many Chinese academics to work independently and the ensuing need to allocate considerable time for their supervision and direction.

Transportability

Most Chinese academics in Canada appear to be sensitive to questions concerning the usefulness of what they have learned once they return to China. Approximately half of those interviewed emphasize the immediate transportability of their new knowledge and technical skills. Among this group, a significant number stress their own importance for the building of a new China; many indicate that they have been collecting supporting materials - particularly books - for shipment to their home universities or research units. On the other hand, about half of those interviewed express serious concern about their ability to apply in China what they have learned in Canada. The largest number voice reservations about the adequacy of Chinese computer facilities: computers have clearly become an integral part of the research process for many Chinese academics in Canada, and a significant number indicate that without the same kind of access to computers of at least the same level of sophistication, they will be unable to proceed with work that they have begun. Another frequent concern is the scarcity of the most up-to-date laboratory equipment, particularly for those academics posted outside key institutions in large metropolitan areas. A small number of visitors indicate that they anticipate difficulties in adapting Canadian teaching methodology (particularly in the social sciences) for China or in readjusting to the Chinese academic life-style.

Canadian faculty supervisors are similarly divided in assessing the potential contributions of returning Chinese academics. About half of those interviewed express confidence that what Chinese academics are learning in Canada will be of immediate beneficial use to China. At the same time, a nearly equal number are much less certain about the professional contributions of returning Chinese academics, pointing either to the difficulties of obtaining access to modern computer and/or laboratory facilities, the different realities of academic life in China, or even the insufficient experience of Chinese academics returning home from Canada.

Academic Status

The majority of Chinese academic visitors and their Canadian hosts appear to agree that Chinese academics in Canada should emphasize advanced study in formal degree programs rather than non-degree study and research.

Many Chinese academic visitors engaged in non-degree academic work - particularly visiting scholars and special students (including Canada/China Exchange participants) -are less than completely satisfied with their academic status in Canada. They have been frustrated by their arbitrary placement in Canadian universities; by their ineligibility to compete with other international students for supplementary or replacement funding from Canadian sources; and most of all, by their inability to gain degree recognition - once again important in China - for their academic work in Canada. These frustrations have only been exacerbated by their awareness that - despite the impact of the Cultural Revolution on Chinese education - increasing numbers of Chinese academics have been successfully competing for admission to and have performed well in Canadian graduate programs; and that in addition many have been receiving substantial financial support from their host universities and from Canadian granting agencies. Among non-degree Chinese academic visitors, it is most frequently the older and more senior academics who are more satisfied with their academic status in Canada.

Although their rationale is certainly different, many Canadian faculty supervisors and university administrators share the view that Chinese academics should be encouraged to enroll in formal graduate degree programs and, in most instances, discouraged from study and/or research on a non-degree basis. They cite the advantages of rigorous graduate admissions procedures which allow closer scrutiny of both the professional backgrounds and linguistics abilities of Chinese applicants; reduced demands on the time of professors who supervise students enrolled in graduate courses rather than in tutorials; more meaningful recognition by their Canadian home institutions of supervisory work with graduate students; diverse opportunities to provide funding assistance to graduate students who experience financial difficulties; and the financial benefits of enrolling graduate students who generate both tuition fees and provincial government grants.

Social Relationships

Academic exchanges should provide opportunities for Canadian and Chinese academics to develop closer social relationships, thereby fostering greater mutual understanding. Nevertheless, it appears that many academics on both sides downplay the importance of the social dimension in the face of pressures to excel scholastically. Of those interviewed, only 50% of Chinese academics and 66% of Canadian academics judge the social experiences of Chinese academics in Canada to be satisfactory.

Chinese academics have enjoyed mixed success in their efforts to establish social relationships with Canadians. A bare majority of those interviewed indicate that they have made many (22%) or at least some (31%) Canadian friends; on the other hand a significant minority indicate that they have made few Canadian friends (34%) or none at all (11%)! Based on their experiences, these academics identify three activities which have frequently facilitated social relationships with Canadians:

> **Informal Contacts with Canadian Professors and Students** -- Many Chinese academics emphasize the importance of their on-campus but outside the classroom/laboratory contacts with Canadian professors and students. They point to the "kindness" and "patience" of faculty members who have spent extra office hours with them guiding both their professional development and their social adjustment. They also appreciate the informal contact with Canadian students whom they have met at departmental coffee hours and colloquia, at university student centres and at a variety of university sponsored extra-curricular activities, including intra-mural athletics.
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> **Visits to Canadian Homes** -- A significant number of Chinese academics have visited at least one Canadian home during their stay in Canada. These home visits have usually lasted only a few hours - to have dinner or attend a party - but may extend over several days, particulary during the Christmas recess. Hosts have most often been Canadian professors with whom Chinese academics are working; but some have been graduate students, Chinese Canadians or Canadian families interested in international understanding. It appears that home visits - which are usually described with enthusiasm by Chinese academics - have provided many visitors with their most authentic glimpse of life in Canada.
>
> **Shared Accommodations** -- Many Chinese academics have shared living accommodations with Canadians at some point during their stay in Canada. It appears (see "Housing" below) that for many visiting Chinese this experience has facilitated social contact while helping them overcome cultural and linguistic barriers.

On the other hand, the many Chinese academics who have found it difficult to establish social relationships with Canadians most frequently blame their poor command of English; their lack of time for social activities in the face of the pressures of academic work; and their social awkwardness, particularly with members of the opposite sex.

While some Canadian academics are sensitive to the social difficulties of Chinese academics in Canada, many others appear to be indifferent to such matters. They tend to emphasize their personal efforts on behalf of Chinese visitors (which they typically regard as substantial given their significant academic responsibilities) and to attribute most problems to the linguistic inadequacies or personality difficulties of Chinese academics. Few Canadian academics believe that they should be doing more to ease the social integration of Chinese academic visitors to Canadian campuses. Nevertheless, some urge that additional support services should be made available to visiting Chinese academics (or even to all international visitors) through the appropriate university offices.

Housing

Most Chinese academics who come to Canada for extended stays have been required to arrange appropriate living accommodations for themselves. Immediately upon arrival they have had to decide not only where they will live, but with whom. Their decisions - which reflect both the available options and their personal priorities - have often had a critical impact on both their socialization and their linguistic proficiency while in Canada.

Because housing decisions are usually made immediately after arrival on campus, Chinese academics have frequently required assistance in locating suitable accommodations. In the early years of Canada/China exchanges such help was typically provided by university offices responsible for international students or student housing; or by faculty supervisors in the visitors' host departments. As the number of Chinese academics on Canadian campuses has grown, so has the advisory role played by Chinese scholars and students associations.

Most Chinese academics have chosen between three types of housing - university housing, privately-owned apartments and rooms in Canadian homes.

> **University Housing** -- University housing is attractive to Chinese academics primarily because of its on-campus convenience. It is also appealing because of the opportunities to meet Canadians and learn about Canadian society and because arrangements may be made in advance of arrival. Most satisfied residents are those Chinese academics whose accommodations have combined the privacy of a single room with access to communal cooking facilities. On the other hand, because university housing is in great demand on many campuses, it has often been unavailable to Chinese academics, particularly those visiting scholars and visiting researchers who have arrived once the academic year was already under way. In addition, some Chinese academics have found university housing too expensive, especially when kitchen facilities were not available; and older visitors occasionally have found it difficult to share residence facilities with young Canadians whose life-styles were more permissive. Among those interviewed, approximately 25% of Chinese academics have lived in university housing.
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> **Apartments** -- Privately-owned off-campus rental apartments are attractive to Chinese academics because of the number and variety available and the flexibility which they provide. Apartment residents have controlled costs by increasing the number of individuals sharing the premises and by using kitchen facilities to prepare meals. In addition, they have been able to create a familiar social and linguistic milieu by sharing their accommodations with other Chinese academics rather than with Canadians. On the other hand, apartments have often been some distance from the university campus, involved Chinese academics in exacerbated entanglements with local landlords and discouraged Chinese visitors from integrating fully in Canadian campus life. Among those interviewed, 50% of Chinese academics have lived in off-campus apartments.
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> **Rooms** -- Rooms in private homes are attractive to those Chinese academics who wish to experience Canadian life firsthand. In addition, such accommodations have usually been less expensive than university housing and private apartments and have provided a quieter environment in which to study. On the other hand, some Chinese academics who have taken rooms far from campus report that they have felt isolated from campus life. Among those interviewed 25% of Chinese academics have lived in rooms in private homes.

Chinese academics must also decide whether and with whom to share living accommodations. Of the Chinese interviewed, 40% have chosen to share accommodations with Canadians: in order to improve their English, learn firsthand about life in Canada and/or facilitate their social integration. Similarly, 40% of those interviewed have chosen to share accommodations with other Chinese academics because of their social and linguistic similarities and because of the disparity of the Canadian life-style with their own. Only 17% of those interviewed have chosen to live alone, usually citing the advantages of the privacy afforded by single accommodations.

A majority of Canadian professors who were interviewed indicate that they are unaware of the housing arrangements of the Chinese academics with whom they have been working. A small number do nevertheless express concern about the "crowded", "ghetto-like" and "inappropriate" living accommodations of Chinese academic visitors in Canada.

Money

The financial situation of long-term academic visitors from China is of great concern to both the Chinese visitors themselves and to their Canadian hosts. The general consensus among those interviewed is that - despite significant differences between types - most long-term Chinese academic visitors have been provided with too little direct financial support. This situation is likely to change as the number of students in degree programs increases and as Canadian government agencies assume greater financial responsibility for Chinese academics in Canada.

> **Chinese Sponsorship** -- The Chinese government has financed nearly half of the long-term academic visitors from China who have studied in Canada since 1973 (see Appendix 21). Although a growing number of these visitors have enrolled in Canadian graduate programs (and are therefore eligible to compete for financial assistance from Canadian universities), most have thus far been engaged in advanced study and research on a non-degree tutorial basis.
>
> A majority of the Chinese government-sponsored academic visitors who were interviewed make it clear that the funds provided to them have been barely adequate. On average these individuals have received $400 per month, from which they were expected to pay their room and board and all incidental expenses. While a small number have received supplementary income through the intervention of their faculty supervisors, many others express frustration about their lack of compensation - particularly in comparison with other international visitors - for research activities in Canadian laboratories. The majority indicate that they must reduce their monthly expenses in various ways in order to make ends meet: many have opted to share privately owned apartments in order to save on both monthly rental and food preparation costs; most have rarely participated in social activities which require the expenditure of additional funds; most have severely limited their travel within Canada; and many have reduced or eliminated the purchase of professionally useful texts and equipment to bring back to China.
>
> Chinese-sponsored graduate students have faced additional financial pressures. Not only have they been subject to widely varying differential tuition fees, but they have been expected to excel academically while under a cloud of financial uncertainty. Most of the Chinese graduate students who were interviewed indicate that financial support from the Chinese government has been limited to one or at most two years. Many express fear that regardless of the length of time required to complete their graduate degree programs, if they cannot obtain funding from Canadian sources within their first year of at most two years in Canada, they will have to return to China prior to the conclusion of their studies.
>
> **Canadian Sponsorship** -- Canadian sources have supported 22% of the long-term academics from China who have studied in Canada since 1972 (see Appendix 21). The financial situation of these visitors has varied considerably depending on whether support was derived from their host institutions (10%) or from an agency of the Canadian government (12%).

Chinese academics who have received financial support from their host institutions have most often been graduate students at Canadian universities; but some - particularly the more senior - have been visiting researchers at Canadian universities, hospitals or research institutes. Chinese graduate students who depend on Canadian universities for support have frequently experienced at least some financial difficulty. Most receive fellowships, teaching assistantships or research assistantships with fixed dollar stipends from which they must pay their tuition, living expenses and all incidental professional expenses. The imposition in most Canadian provinces of differential tuition fees for international students has had a severe impact on the value of these awards, which usually remain the same whether the recipient pays regular or differential tuition. As a result of these problems a number of Chinese graduate students have transferred to other universities in Canada or have even left Canada for the United States. Those who have remained must either maintain themselves on inadequate funds; or arrange tuition waivers from their host institutions; or receive multiple awards which provide sufficient funds to pay tuition fees plus living expenses.

Chinese academics who have received financial support from Canadian government agencies are usually graduate students, visiting researchers or special students. Of those interviewed, all appear to be satisfied with their level of financial support, particularly in comparison with other Chinese academics in Canada. Individuals in this category have frequently received sufficient funds to live alone, to bring their spouses to Canada, or to purchase professional and/or consumer goods to bring back to China.

Private Sponsorship -- Private sources - usually Chinese families in Canada or abroad - have supported 22% of the long-term academics from China who have studied in Canada since 1972 (see Appendix 21). While most privately sponsored Chinese academics have pursued secondary studies upon arrival in Canada, small numbers have been present at every level of Canadian education. Because of the vagueness of the financial guarantees required of private sponsors, many academic visitors in this category have experienced financial difficulties in Canada.

Canadian professors also express concern about the difficult financial situation of many Chinese academics in Canada. They question the wisdom of inadequate funding which they insist has frequently forced Chinese visitors to live in less desirable housing, to forgo valuable travel within Canada and to cut back on the purchase of professional materials to bring back to China. On the other hand, few Canadian faculty members propose that their institutions should act unilaterally to improve the situation of Chinese academics on their campuses. They cite not only the lack of available funds, but concern whether Chinese academics would really benefit from additional funds or would be required to return such funds to the Chinese government. A small number of Canadian professors also question the inequity of special treatment for Chinese academic visitors in relation to other international students and researchers on campus.

Family Separation

Most long-term academic visitors from China have remained in Canada for at least two years and have therefore been separated from their families for extended periods of time. Some are quick to point out that such separations occur frequently in China and are therefore less difficult to endure in Canada. It nevertheless appears that the majority of Chinese academics in Canada have found these family separations to be problematic.

Many of those interviewed confirm that homesickness has - to varying degrees - become an integral part of their Canadian experience. The situation appears to be most difficult for married academics with young children and less so for younger academics who are single or married with no children. Although a small number of Chinese visitors fear that their professional progress has been adversely affected by their loneliness, most have quietly redoubled their academic efforts in order to both distract themselves and justify their personal sacrifices.

Most Chinese academics in Canada have relied on the mails as an essential link with home. Generally, they have corresponded every two weeks, but some have written as frequently as weekly or as seldom as monthly. Few complain about the cost of postage, but some raise questions about the reliability of the Canadian postal service and the frequency of labor disruptions.

Delegation Visits

It proved impossible to interview a representative sampling of short-term academic visitors from China. Nevertheless, visits from Chinese academic delegations to Canadian campuses did provoke some comments from Canadian university administrators. They generally confirm that such visits played an important role in the early stages of Canada/China academic exchanges. On the other hand, a surprising number express concern about the inconvenience and expense of continuing to host broadly conceived familiarization delegations with multiple institution itineraries and no clear disciplinary focus. They indicate that in future such multi-purpose Chinese academic delegations may no longer be as useful as those with an institutional or disciplinary focus.

RECOMMENDATIONS

In light of the statistics and findings summarized above, I make the following recommendations concerning Chinese academics in Canada:

1. **that, in order to facilitate academic exchange activities between Canada and China, a Canada/China Exchange Office should be established in Canada:**

    a. the primary purpose of this Office should be to disseminate - through a periodic newsletter - information about Canada/China exchange activities;

    b. this Office should also serve as a referral centre for Chinese academics who express interest in Canada, but are unfamiliar with the program offerings of individual Canadian universities;

    c. this Office should in addition assume at least initial responsibility for the implementation of the new initiatives recommended in this report;

    d. the International Development Office of the Association of Universities and Colleges of Canada could provide an appropriate home for this new Office.

2. **that, given the academic exchange experiences of the past fifteen years, future placements of Chinese academics in Canada should emphasize advanced study in formal degree programmes, rather than non-degree study and research:**

a. the Chinese side of the official Canada/China Student Exchange Program should be terminated and the Canadian funds thereby saved diverted to a new Canada/China Fellowship Program (see Recommendation 10);

b. the official Visiting Scholars Program should be phased out over the next three years;

c. increasing emphasis should be placed on enrolling Chinese students in the graduate programs of Canadian universities;

d. small numbers of Chinese students should be enrolled in selected undergraduate degree programs at Canadian universities.

3. **that, in order to improve Chinese access to Canadian higher education, Canada should provide "Canadian Higher Education Reference Libraries" for deposit in Chinese libraries:**

a. each reference collection should include the calendars of every Canadian university and four year college, introductory material from Canadian professional societies and scholarly organizations, background literature on Canadian history and culture and practical information on living conditions in Canada's provinces;

b. individual collections should be placed - in consultation with the Chinese Ministry of Education and other government agencies when appropriate - in the libraries of major universities and research institutes across China;

c. collections should be updated periodically and modified on the basis of experience.

4. **that, in order to facilitate the adjustment of Chinese academics to Canadian life, Canada should immediately organize a vigorous orientation program for their benefit:**

a. a booklet describing Canadian academic life should be prepared for distribution to all potential long-term academic visitors from China;

b. an intensive in-Canada orientation program should be provided for all long-term academic visitors from China immediately upon their arrival in Canada;

c. this essential reception program - which could be undertaken by existing CIDA-sponsored Regional Orientation Centres - should precede the distribution of Chinese academics to their host Canadian institutions;

d. every Canadian institution which hosts long-term academic visitors from China should designate a contact individual whose responsibility it would be to assure the adjustment of Chinese academics to their host Canadian campuses;

e. Canadian professors who agree to supervise the advanced study and/or research of Chinese academics should receive appropriate briefing materials prior to the arrival of their visitors.

5. **that, in order to assure an appropriate reception for long-term academic visitors from China and to facilitate their integration into the Canadian academic milieu, arrival dates in Canada should be more closely coordinated with the Canadian academic calendar:**

    a. long-term academic visitors from China should arrive in Canada at times appropriate to the Canadian academic year - September 1, January 1, May 1 or July 1;

    b. visa application procedures should be streamlined and appropriate application deadlines established and adhered to;

    c. Canadian host institutions should be informed well in advance of both who will be arriving on campus and when, and they should assign to specific individuals responsibility for welcoming Chinese academics.

6. **that, in order to allow Canadian universities to derive full benefit from Canada/China exchange activities, institutions which have made significant China commitments and/or host large numbers of Chinese academic visitors, should be encouraged to designate one individual or office to "coordinate" China-related activities on campus.**

7. **that, given the importance of language proficiency and the linguistic difficulties encountered by many Chinese academics in Canada, mandatory language testing should be instituted for all Chinese academics under consideration for long-term advanced study or research in Canada.**

    a. the Canada/China Language Centre in Beijing should be mandated to test the language facility (reading, writing, speaking and listening) of all Chinese academics under consideration for advanced study and research in Canada;

    b. "Certificates of Language Competence" - issued by the Centre only to those whose language skills meet standards established through extensive consultation - should be required as part of the Canadian visa application of all Chinese academics;

    c. "Reports of Language Competence" should also be prepared by the Centre and forwarded to individual Canadian institutions as part of candidates admissions dossiers;

    d. consideration should be given to augmenting the resources of the Centre, so that it may offer remedial language courses to those Chinese academics whose test results indicate that they require further language study;

    e. Chinese academics should be admitted only to those Canadian institutions whose language of instruction and research corresponds to their language of competence.

8. **that, given the importance of linguistic proficiency, a full range of remedial language services should be made available to all Chinese academics engaged in advanced study or research in Canada:**

a. technical language instruction geared to specific areas of specialization should be available to Chinese academics who arrive in Canada for extended stays;

b. remedial conversation and/or writing courses should be available to Chinese academics upon the recommendation of their Canadian faculty supervisors;

c. long-term academic visitors from China should be encouraged to take advantage of informal opportunities to improve their language proficiency through social contact with Canadians.

9. **that, in order for all parties to derive maximum benefit from Canada/China academic exchanges, long-term academic visitors from China and their Canadian faculty supervisors should be encouraged to communicate on a regular basis and to develop effective working relationships:**

   a. while still in China, Chinese academics should provide their proposed faculty supervisors with as much information as possible on their academic backgrounds, their Canadian study or research objectives and their long-range professional plans;

   b. upon their arrival in Canada, Chinese academics should meet as soon as possible with their faculty supervisors in order to define their study or research projects;

   c. Chinese academics should continue to meet with their Canadian faculty supervisors on a regular basis in order to discuss both their progress and any academic difficulties which they may encounter;

   d. Canadian faculty supervisors should be encouraged to provide long-term academic visitors from China with written assessments of their work on a regular basis.

10. **that, in order to encourage the efforts of both individual Chinese students and Canadian and Chinese institutions which are developing direct institutional linkages, Canada should establish a Canada/China Fellowship Program (in lieu of the current student exchange program - see Recommendation 2a) for Chinese graduate students seeking admission to Canadian universities:**

    a. a minimum of twelve two-year non-renewable entrance fellowships should be made available;

    b. fellowships should be awarded on a competitive basis after thorough evaluation by a committee composed of representative Canadian academics;

    c. fellowships should cover the cost of tuition and also include a reasonable allowance for living expenses and in-Canada travel;

    d. fellowship recipients should be subject to performance review upon the completion of their first year of studies.

11. **that, given the increasing burden of differential fees on international students registered in Canadian degree programs, efforts should be made - because of Canada's "special relationship" with China - to alleviate this burden for Chinese graduate students in Canada:**

a. provincial governments should be encouraged to waive differential tuition fees for Chinese students in Canadian graduate degree programs;

b. individual Canadian universities - particularly those with institutional linkages in China - should be encouraged to conclude reciprocal arrangements that enable exchange students abroad to pay tuition to their home rather than to their host institutions;

c. whenever Chinese academics must pay differential tuition fees, care should be taken that the "minimum standard of financial support" described below remains after tuition fees have been deducted from candidates' available funds.

12. **that, given the importance of in-Canada travel for both the professional development and the cross-cultural awareness of visiting Chinese academics, Canada should earmark monies to establish a Canada/China Travel Fund:**

a. every Chinese academic in Canada should be funded to participate in one scholarly conference during his/her stay in Canada;

b. Chinese academics in Canada should - in cooperation with provincial and municipal authorities - be provided with opportunities to visit historical, cultural and technological points of interest in the regions of their host institutions;

c. specialized tours of Canadian facilities should be organized for small groups of Chinese academics who would be selected for participation on the basis of recommendations from their Canadian faculty supervisors;

d. on a trial basis, low-cost summer tours of Canada should be made available to interested Chinese academics.

13. **that, given the current financial difficulties of many Canadian universities, steps should be taken to reimburse individual Canadian institutions for the direct research costs associated with hosting non-degree visiting scholars and researchers.**

14. **that, in order to alleviate the financial difficulties experienced by many Chinese academics in Canada, a minimum standard of financial support (beyond tuition and fees) should be established by the appropriate agencies of the Canadian and Chinese governments:**

a. this minimal living allowance should be established after appropriate consultation and should cover room and board (with allowances for regional variations), academic supplies, seasonal clothing and local transportation costs;

b. Chinese academics applying to Canadian institutions should have prior assurance of this level of financial support - whether from governmental, institutional or private sources - in order to receive Canadian visa authorization;

c. Chinese academics whose financial support falls below the established minimum once their academic work in Canada is under way should be eligible for emergency loans from the Chinese or Canadian governments.

15. **that, given the importance of facilitating the social integration of long-term academic visitors from China, international student advisors on each Canadian campus should arrange appropriate activities on their behalf:**

    a. they should encourage Chinese academics to share housing accommodations with Canadians, rather than segregating themselves with other Chinese visitors in isolated off-campus apartments;

    b. they should arrange social visits to Canadian homes for all interested Chinese visitors;

    c. they should encourage Chinese academics to take full advantage of the services available to international students;

    d. where numbers of Chinese visitors are sufficient, they should encourage the University administration to hold an annual reception.

16. **that, given the significant number of Chinese academics who have studied in Canada during the past fifteen years, strenuous efforts should be made to maintain contact with those who have completed their work and returned to China:**

    a. Canada should begin to organize a Canada/China Alumni Society whose membership would include all Chinese academics who have completed at least one year of study or research in Canada since 1973;

    b. building on the data base that was compiled for this study, the Canada/China Alumni Society should maintain an up-to-date directory of Chinese academics who have studied in Canada;

    c. the Canada/China Alumni Society should also publish a regular newsletter in order to keep both returned Chinese academics and their Canadian hosts abreast of professional and social developments of mutual interest;

    d. the Canada/China Alumni Society should also investigate the feasibility of organizing periodic return visits for groups of alumni organized by specialization.

17. **that, in order to encourage professional dialogue and further cooperative research, Canada and China should regularize the exchange of professional and scholarly delegations:**

    a. exchanges should be based on the conclusion of formal linkages between major Canadian and Chinese learned societies;

    b. exchanges should occur annually, with each society alternately sending and receiving delegations;

    c. visits should be timed to coincide with national conferences or symposia sponsored by host societies;

    d. individual delegations should be small and the background of its members should be both institutionally and regionally diverse.

CANADIAN ACADEMICS IN CHINA

As many as one thousand Canadian academics visited China between 1970 and 1983. Their visits were both fewer and generally shorter than those of their Chinese counterparts who travelled to Canada in the same period. Their number is nevertheless impressive in the context of Canada's smaller population and university establishment.

For this report, I have focused on two core groups of Canadian academics - university professors and university students. Because of the university focus of this study and the difficulty of obtaining more complete data, I have excluded from consideration the China experiences of three groups: faculty members at two year community colleges; members of Canadian academic delegations who were neither professors nor degree students at Canadian universities; and university students whose language studies in China were privately arranged.

Canadian Faculty in China

SUMMARY OF STATISTICS

I have designated as "Canadian Faculty in China" those full-time Canadian university professors and administrators who visit China for academic purposes. There were at least 609 Canadian faculty visitors to China between 1970 and 1983. (See Appendix 52)

Years of Arrival -- The level of annual Canadian faculty visits to China has increased dramatically since 1970. While the number of such visits remained relatively low during the 1970s (rising from at least twelve to at least fifty-one per year), it began to increase significantly beginning in 1980. By 1983 at least 220 Canadian university professors and administrators were travelling to China annually for academic purposes. The conclusion of exchange agreements between Canadian and Chinese institutions and the availability of Canadian government funding undoubtedly assures that these higher levels of exchange activity will continue for several years. (See Appendix 36)

Home Institutions -- Faculty members from universities across Canada have visited China for academic purposes. The largest number have been affiliated with institutions in Ontario (38.1%). There have also been many faculty visitors to China from institutions in British Columbia (23.0%) and Québec (18.2%) and smaller numbers from those in the Prairies (14.1%) and in the Atlantic provinces (6.6%). While Canadian faculty visitors to China have been drawn from at least thirty-four Canadian universities, the majority have been affiliated with only five institutions: the University of Toronto (115), the University of British Columbia (105), McGill University (44), Université de Montréal (28) and the University of Regina (27). (See Appendix 37)

Fields of Specialization -- Canadian faculty visitors to China have included specialists in many fields. Nevertheless, their proportional distribution among specializations is strikingly different from that of Chinese academics visiting Canada (see Appendix 20). By far the largest group has been concentrated in the arts (33.6%), particularly Asian studies, education and languages. There have also been significant groupings of specialists in medicine (13.9%) and science (12.8%) and smaller groupings in engineering (7.4%), agriculture (5.6%), management (5.5%) and fine arts (2.8%). University administrators have also constituted a significant proportion (12.8%) of Canadian faculty visitors to China. A subject index of Canadian faculty visitors is provided below. (See Appendices 38, 39, 52)

Sponsorship -- The majority of Canadian faculty visitors have travelled to China as members of academic delegations or tour groups. At least 117 Canadian delegations of academic significance visited China between 1971 and 1983 and most included at least some professors among their members. Many of these academic delegations were sponsored by Canadian universities (62), but others were organized by Canadian government agencies (24), non-governmental organizations (16), professional and learned societies (8) and even high schools (4). Particularly during the 1970s, these delegations provided interested Canadians with unique opportunities to visit China, primarily as participants in study and/or familiarization tours. (See Appendix 55)

A relatively small number of Canadian faculty visitors have travelled to China under the auspices of Canada's official professorial exchange programs. The AUCC-administered Canada/China Professorial Exchange has sent twenty-eight university professors and college teachers to China - primarily as second language teachers - since it began in 1974. The SSHRC/Chinese Academy of Social Sciences Exchange has facilitated research in China by sixteen Canadian professors - mostly Asian studies specialists - since 1981. The Province of British Columbia/Chinese Ministry of Education Professorial Exchange has sponsored travel to China by thirty-two British Columbia professors who have served as visiting lecturers - mostly in medicine, the sciences and engineering - since 1981. (For a more detailed analysis of these exchange programs refer to the appropriate sub-sections of "Canadian Federal and Provincial Governments and Academic Relations with China" below.)

Primary Purposes -- Most Canadian faculty visitors have travelled to China as academic tourists (29.8%), as visiting lecturers (27.1%) or as negotiators (18.0%) of academic exchange agreements with Chinese institutions. Much smaller numbers of Canadian faculty visitors have gone to China as researchers (9.4%), language instructors (4.5%), consultants (3.4%) or conference participants (3.3%). (See Appendix 41)

Frequency of Visits -- Most Canadian faculty visitors to China (80%) have made only one visit there since 1970. Much smaller numbers have returned for a second (11.8%), third (4.6%) or even fourth (3.6%) visit. The number of multiple visits by Canadian faculty is likely to increase as the many Canada/China institutional linkage agreements are phased in over the next several years. (See Appendix 42)

Chinese Destinations -- Canadian faculty visitors have travelled to all parts of China, but it is clear that most visits have included Beijing (77.8%), Shanghai (53.8%) and/or Guangdong (42.3%). On a regional basis, most Canadian faculty visitors have been concentrated in the Yellow River and Yangtze River regions and in South China. (See Appendix 40)

Length of Visits -- Most Canadian faculty visitors have remained in China for relatively short periods of time. Visiting lecturers have usually stayed from two to eight weeks. Academic tourists have typically remained in China for less than one month. Most researchers have worked for three months or less. Most language teachers have remained at their posts for at least one academic year. During the past decade Sinologists-in-Residence at the Canadian Embassy in Beijing have been appointed for two year terms.

SUMMARY OF FINDINGS

Canadian faculty experiences in China varied considerably during the fourteen year period from 1970 to 1983. The following observations are based on interviews with 136 Canadian faculty members with China experience and with 178 Canadian university administrators.

Motivation -- Canadian faculty visitors describe a variety of motives underlying their decisions to travel to China for academic purposes. Of course, the motivation of every Canadian faculty visitor to China has been somewhat different and may blend these and other factors.

> **Professional responsibility** is cited most frequently by those who - invited on the basis of their professional reputations - have visited China as lecturers or consultants.
>
> **Professional development** is cited by three very different types of Canadian faculty visitors: by Asian studies specialists who were anxious to do field or archival research in China; by TESL teachers who were enthusiastic about the opportunities for language training experience in China; and by medical specialists interested in learning more about acupuncture and other Chinese medical practices.
>
> **Intellectual curiosity** is cited by many Canadian faculty visitors who - interested in a closer look at Chinese society and culture - have travelled to China as academic tourists or visiting lecturers.
>
> **Institutional loyalty** is cited by many of the Canadian faculty visitors who have travelled to China to negotiate academic exchange agreements between Chinese and Canadian institutions.
>
> **Personal motivations** are cited mostly by those Canadian faculty visitors with family ties to China - either because they are themselves Chinese Canadians or because their parents served as missionaries or diplomats in China prior to 1949.

Arrangements -- The China trips of Canadian faculty visitors have required very different arrangements depending on both the purposes and the auspices of their visits.

> **Visiting lecturers** have typically travelled to China on invitation from a host institution (usually a university, college, hospital or research institute) or government agency. Such invitations confirm Chinese awareness of and interest in the Canadian's research (usually in the sciences, engineering or medicine) which is known from publications, from the recommendations of Chinese academics who have returned from study abroad or even from the initiative of the Canadian academic. While most visiting lecturers from Canada have visited China on an individual basis, a limited number have travelled together in small delegations, usually as a result of academic exchange agreements between Canadian and Chinese institutions.
>
> **Academic tourists** have most frequently visited China as members of study tours and familiarization delegations sponsored by Canadian universities (24), by Canadian government agencies (13), and by learned and professional societies (7). Many others have participated in various tours arranged by the Canada/China Society. A much smaller number of Canadian professors have joined commercial tours or made individual travel arrangements.
>
> **Language teachers** have generally learned about teaching opportunities in China from their professional associations or from the Chinese Embassy in Canada. Most language teachers have been hired by individual Chinese institutions through the Foreign Experts Bureau in Beijing and the Chinese Embassy in Canada. A small number (23) have participated in the official Canada/China Professorial Exchange administered by AUCC.

Researchers, most frequently social scientists, have either applied for participation in the SSHRC/CASS scholarly exchange program or made individual arrangements with a sponsoring university or research institute.

Sinologists-in-Residence have been appointed to the Canadian Embassy in Beijing on invitation from the Department of External Affairs.

Financial Sponsorship -- Canadian faculty visitors have travelled to China under a wide variety of financial arrangements.

Visiting lecturers have usually been responsible for their own international airfare (although some have paid these fares from research or travel funds which are available to them), but their Chinese hosts have normally assumed responsibility for their in-China travel and living expenses.

Academic tourists have typically visited China on a self-financing basis, although many have taken advantage of lower cost non-profit group travel arrangements.

Language teachers who worked in China by individual arrangement have usually signed contracts which provided for their international airfare, housing and monthly living allowance. Participants in the official Canada/China Professorial Exchange program have been supported by both the Canadian government (for international airfare and supplementary stipend) and by the Chinese government (for in-China costs). Some language teachers emphasize the impracticality of returning to China because of the financial hardships imposed by non-salary leaves of absence from their Canadian institutions.

Researchers who participated in the SSHRC/CASS scholarly exchange program have been jointly supported by SSHRC (for international airfare) and by CASS (for in-China expenses). Independent researchers have usually been able to raise some research monies from their home institutions and/or from Canadian funding agencies, but some have paid for their trips from their own funds.

Consultants have generally been paid a fee plus expenses by the agency - whether Chinese, Canadian or international - which has retained their services.

Professional Experiences -- The professional experiences of Canadian faculty visitors to China have varied greatly. To a considerable extent these experiences reflect both the different purposes of their visits and the political climate in China at the time. Nevertheless, the personalities of individual Canadian professors - and those of their Chinese hosts - have frequently proved to be critical factors in determining the quality of individual professional experiences.

Visiting Lecturers -- The professional experiences of Canadian visiting lecturers in China have been remarkably similar, although their reactions have ranged over a wide spectrum. Most visiting lecturers indicate that they had no opportunity to participate in formal orientation programs prior to departure, although many appear to have done at least some reading about China on their own initiative. They generally describe heavy work schedules of lectures and/or seminars, usually three to four hours per day five days per week. Their "students" have frequently included faculty members, not only from their host institution but from other universities and research institutes in the region and, in some cases, from institutions across China. Nearly all have lectured in English (generally with the assistance of Chinese translators) and provided reference material (often in advance of their arrival in China) for translation and distribution.

A majority of Canadian visiting lecturers appear to be satisfied with, and in some cases even exhilarated by, their pedagogical experiences in China. They describe their students as eager, responsive and highly motivated. On the other hand, a significant minority are less than completely satisfied with their China experiences. Even the most enthusiastic visiting lecturers have been surprised by frequently antiquated laboratory equipment, limited computer facilities and inadequate library resources. Others have been dismayed by the size and composition of their classes; distressed by their rigorous teaching schedules and by Chinese resistance to their generally more intrusive teaching methods; and most of all frustrated by their dealings with the frequently unresponsive administrative bureaucracy of their host institutions. A small number have felt exploited by or otherwise reacted adversely to the Chinese academic milieu.

Academic Tourists — It appears that many Canadian faculty tourists have found their China tours to be exhausting but ultimately rewarding. Their pre-departure orientation activities have varied considerably, ranging from mandatory credit courses on China to minimal individual preparations. They have typically spent most of their time in China's major cities and followed a hectic itinerary of visits to both major historical sights and a sampling of schools, factories, hospitals and communes. Some have also been invited to deliver impromptu lectures on their areas of specialization at appropriate universities and/or research institutes.

Although most Canadian faculty visitors appear to be reasonably satisfied with their China experiences, some do criticize the pace of their tours or question whether the institutions which they visited were really typical. Others wish that they had been provided with the opportunity for less formal but more meaningful contact with Chinese academics of similar professional backgrounds.

Language Teachers — Most Canadian language teachers characterize their China experiences as professionally satisfying, but demanding and occasionally frustrating. Few have received any formal China orientation prior to departure from Canada, although many indicate that some preparation would have been very useful. Once in China they have typically coped with rigorous teaching and tutorial schedules, heterogeneous classes, inadequate teaching materials and antiquated or non-existent audio-visual equipment. They have less frequently been faced with resistance to their more intrusive teaching methods and an unresponsive university bureaucracy. Nevertheless, they have often been impressed with the eagerness, discipline and progress of many of their students. In addition, some TESL specialists indicate that their China experiences have provided new perspectives on their teaching and research.

Visiting Researchers — Relatively few Canadian faculty visitors have travelled to China for research purposes. Archival research in China's many libraries has usually been limited - presumably because of the language barrier - to Canada's Asian studies specialists. Field research has also been of interest to these specialists, but has in addition attracted some Canadian faculty visitors in medicine and in the social sciences. China's scholarly conferences have, on the other hand, attracted Canadian faculty invitees from a wider range of disciplines including Asian studies, medicine, science, engineering and law.

It appears that Canadian faculty visitors have enjoyed only mixed success as researchers in China. The majority of these researchers have been social scientists specializing in Asian studies. While some describe productive research experiences, many others complain of significant difficulties. Most conclude that formal arrangements to do research in China have been far less useful than informal contacts with Chinese academics who were prepared to facilitate their work. They cite Chinese suspicions of their motives (on both political and professional grounds), restricted access to archival materials, limited opportunities for field research and even patronizing attitudes concerning their professional competence. Canadian faculty researchers in fields other than Asian studies have been fewer in number, but have generally been more satisfied with their research experiences in China.

Sinologists-in-Residence -- Only eight Canadian academics have had the opportunity to serve as Sinologist-in-Residence (First Secretary for Scientific and Cultural Affairs) at the Canadian Embassy in Beijing. This unique position was established in 1972 primarily to provide the Embassy with needed expertise on China, but also to make contemporary China more accessible to Canada's Asian studies scholars. The portfolio - which includes responsibility for monitoring and where possible facilitating academic, scientific and cultural exchanges - has grown substantially since 1979 in light of increasing exchange activity between the two countries.

The professors who have held this position appear to agree that their China experiences were professionally valuable. They have generally found their diplomatic responsibilities to be more time-consuming than they had anticipated and therefore few have fulfilled the personal research objectives which they had set for their tenure in China. On the other hand, they have been able to observe Chinese society firsthand and to learn a great deal about the workings of the Chinese (and Canadian) bureaucracies. In addition many indicate that they developed what later proved to be useful contacts with Chinese and Canadian academics and bureaucrats. Most conclude that the position of Sinologist-in-Residence should be retained; but that there should be a redistribution of bureaucratic responsibilities in order to make the position more manageable.

Social Experiences -- The social experiences of Canadian faculty visitors to China have remained rather limited during the past fifteen years. These experiences have been shaped in part by the interplay of four factors - their length of stay, their accommodations, their linguistic abilities and their schedule of professional commitments. They also reflect the apparent reluctance of many Chinese academics to associate with Canadian academic visitors outside a formal classroom setting. Overall it appears that most Canadian faculty visitors have been less than completely satisfied with their social experiences in China.

Visiting Lecturers -- The social isolation described by many Canadian visiting lecturers appears to have resulted from their typically short stays, rigorous lecture schedules, dependence on translators and residence in hotels away from their host institutions. With the exception of the occasional formal gathering, few have encountered Chinese students or faculty off-campus. Instead they have frequently socialized with other international guests at their hotels. The minority of visiting lecturers who have stayed in on-campus guest houses appear to have felt only somewhat less isolated.

Academic Tourists -- Most Canadian academic tourists indicate that they had few opportunities for social experiences outside their own tour group or delegation. Their usually brief stays and hectic touring itineraries have kept most busy day and night during their visits. Their inability to function in Chinese and their accommodations in increasingly luxurious hotels (which appeared to be off-limits to most Chinese) have made casual social contacts - except with other foreigner tourists - extremely difficult.

Language Teachers -- Many Canadian language teachers express disappointment with their social experiences in China. They have typically coped with considerable teaching responsibilities, segregated accommodations (in hotels off-campus and foreign experts residences on-campus) and their own linguistic limitations. Nevertheless, they clearly expected that their lengthier visits would provide opportunities to develop closer professional and social relationships with the Chinese academic community. Instead they have often been surprised and frustrated by their own social isolation. While some indicate that they developed friendships with other foreign experts, few describe their social interactions with Chinese faculty and students as satisfactory.

Researchers -- The social experiences of Canadian researchers in China vary considerably. Those who have combined Chinese language ability with both realistic research objectives and sponsorship by Chinese academic colleagues frequently describe satisfactory professional and social experiences. On the other hand, those Canadian researchers with less Chinese language facility and/or less realistic research objectives who have relied on formal arrangements (unsupported by personal relationships) are often more critical of both their professional and social experiences in China.

RECOMMENDATIONS

In light of the statistics and findings summarized above, I make the following recommendations concerning Canadian faculty in China:

18. **that, in order to facilitate the adjustment of Canadian faculty visitors to China, appropriate orientation materials and services should be made available to them:**

    a. printed briefing materials - emphasizing both historical/cultural background and practical information - should be prepared for distribution to all Canadian faculty visitors to China on request;

    b. briefing sessions - participation in which should be required of those receiving Canadian government funding - should be available to all Canadian faculty travelling to China for academic purposes;

    c. upon their return to Canada, Canadian faculty visitors should be encouraged to provide written evaluations of their China experiences and to participate in the briefing of future academic visitors;

    d. the activities described above could be undertaken by existing CIDA-sponsored Regional Orientation Centres.

19. **that, given the significant increase in Canada/China academic exchanges since 1979, the official Canada/China Professorial Exchange (administered by the Association of**

Universities and Colleges of Canada) has become redundant and should be terminated.

20. **that, in order to encourage further academic exchanges with China, Canada should establish a China Travel Assistance Fund for Canadian professors who are invited to China as visiting lecturers:**

    a. up to twenty travel fellowships - each equivalent to the cost of return international airfare to China - should be awarded annually;

    b. eligibility for these financial awards should be restricted to Canadian professors who have received written invitations - clearly indicating Chinese responsibility for their in-China travel and living expenses - from Chinese institutions with which their home institutions are not already linked by formal exchange agreements;

    c. recipients should be selected on a competitive basis by an academic review panel;

    d. administration of this fund should be assigned to the Canada/China Exchange Office (see Recommendation 1).

21. **that, in order to introduce Canadian university professors to China, and in particular to its institutions of higher education, an annual Canadian Faculty Tour of China should be made available to them at reasonable costs:**

    a. in the annual review of applications for participation, care should be taken to compose a group which is balanced in its institutional, regional and disciplinary composition;

    b. the Tour should be preceded by an intensive briefing on China which would be required of all participants;

    c. although the focus of the Tour should be on Chinese universities, visits should also be arranged to appropriate colleges, research institutes, hospitals and other educational institutions;

    d. members of the Tour should be accommodated - whenever possible - on the campuses of China's universities, rather than at off-campus hotels;

    e. members should be prepared to deliver introductory lectures on their areas of specialization;

    f. members should be provided with opportunities on each campus to meet with Chinese faculty and students in their disciplines;

    g. upon completion of the Tour, members should prepare a brief trip report which should be distributed to the Canadian university community;

    h. Canadian and Chinese authorities should work together to reduce the cost of participation to individual professors;

    i. the Canada/China Exchange Office could assume responsibility for the administration of this Tour.

22. **that, in order to make western language materials on Canada available to Canadian language teachers in China, a Canada Resource Centre should be provided at the Canadian Embassy in Beijing:**

    a. this Resource Centre should contain a full range of English and French language printed and audio-visual materials on Canada;

    b. these educational materials should be made available to Canadian teachers in China at no charge and on a limited term loan basis;

    c. whenever possible the Resource Centre should also make available multiple copies of basic materials for free distribution by Canadian teachers to their students.

23. **that, in order to improve Canadian understanding of China, Chinese authorities should be encouraged to facilitate the research activities of Canadian social scientists, particularly Asian studies specialists, in China:**

    a. Canadian researchers should be provided with both greater access to Chinese research libraries and archival collections and increased opportunities to conduct realistic field research in China;

    b. Canadian researchers should be invited to participate in Chinese scholarly conferences and to publish articles in Chinese scholarly journals focusing on China;

    c. Canadian and Chinese social scientists should be encouraged to develop joint research projects on China which could - when appropriate - be submitted to external agencies for funding consideration;

    d. in order to assure their ability to participate fully in the research activities described above, Canada's Asian studies scholars should be provided with access to language training facilities in China which would allow them to regain or improve their Chinese language facility.

24. **that, in order to derive maximum benefit from increased academic exchange activity between Canada and China, Canadian scholars - particularly those in scientific, technical and medical fields - should be encouraged to develop collaborative research projects with Chinese academics:**

    a. Canadian scholarly societies should conclude formal exchange agreements with Chinese scholarly societies and thereby regularize the exchange of scholarly publications and joint participation in scholarly conferences;

    b. Canadian universities that have concluded academic exchange agreements with Chinese institutions should reaffirm the importance of collaborative research in addition to graduate education of Chinese academics;

    c. during visits to China as visiting lecturers (see Recommendation 20) or academic tourists (see Recommendation 21), Canadian professors should actively explore the feasibility of collaborative research with Chinese academics working in the same fields;

d. Canadian and Chinese academics should be encouraged to make joint applications for funding of collaborative research projects from international and national granting agencies.

25. **that, in order to continue providing the Canadian government with academic expertise on China while simultaneously affording unique opportunities to Canada's Asian studies scholars, the position of Sinologist-in-Residence at the Canadian Embassy in Beijing should be retained but with modifications:**

a. the considerable responsibilities of the Sinologist-in-Residence should be reevaluated in order to make the position more manageable;

b. the term of office should be lengthened from two years to three;

c. the Sinologist-in-Residence should, on his/her annual return trip to Canada, meet with Canadian university professors and administrators in order to both brief them on academic developments in China and obtain their feedback on academic exchange directions for the following year.

26. **that, in light of the experiences of Canadian faculty visitors to China, Chinese host institutions should be encouraged to facilitate both their adjustment to and their understanding of Chinese society:**

a. Canadian faculty visitors should - whenever possible - be accommodated on the campuses of their Chinese host institutions rather than at hotels some distance from these campuses;

b. the schedules of Canadian faculty visitors should include opportunities for local tourism and for less formal contacts (including home visits) with Chinese academics;

c. Chinese host institutions should assign to appropriate individuals responsibility for both the professional and social aspects of Canadian faculty visits to their campuses.

27. **that, in order to facilitate the further development of Canada/China exchange activities, a data bank of Canadian professors with academic experience in China should be maintained:**

a. this data bank should include as its foundation the information provided in this report on the China activities of more than 600 Canadian professors between 1970 and 1983;

b. additional data should be gathered systematically through notices in Canadian scholarly and professional journals and through direct written communication with university administrators across Canada;

c. both statistical and analytical reports should be prepared for distribution at periodic intervals;

d. the Canada/China Exchange Office (see Recommendation 1) should assume overall responsibility for the administration of the data bank program.

Canadian Students in China

A significant number of Canadian university students - possibly as many as 400 - visited China for academic purposes between 1970 and 1983. This includes nearly 200 Canadian students who participated in the official Canada/China Student Exchange and in several smaller student exchange programs with China which facilitated their study of both the Chinese language and specialized subjects at institutions across China. In addition, several hundred Canadian students participated in study tours and field trips to China which were sponsored by Canadian universities during the period.

CANADA/CHINA STUDENT EXCHANGE

The official student exchange program was launched in 1973 after nearly a year of discussions between the Canadian and Chinese governments. From the program's inception, the selection of Canadian participants has been entrusted to the Association of Universities and Colleges of Canada (AUCC) which, acting on behalf of the Government of Canada, has selected a total of 115 students for advanced study in China.

Canada/China Student Exchange Fellowships for Canadian students have been awarded annually since 1973 on the basis of national competitions administered by AUCC. These competitions have been announced in "Notices of Award" issued each year in late summer or early fall for study abroad commencing the following September. Fellowships have provided students with international airfare, tuition, housing, in-China travel and subsistence and, beginning in fall 1976, with a monthly subsistence subsidy from the Canadian government. Participation has been restricted to Canadian citizens who have already received an undergraduate university degree, with preference given to those under age thirty-five and to those who have previously studied Chinese language and civilization. During the 1970s advanced study was restricted to five subjects - language, literature, history, political philosophy and medicine; since 1979 fifteen fields have been available for advanced study and the possibility of research has been introduced for candidates who have already completed their Master's degrees and begun their doctoral work. Individuals have been required to submit standard application forms (including "plans of study") to AUCC for consideration by a "Canadian Preliminary Selection Committee" (composed of professors from across Canada, usually including at least one Asian studies specialist) which has met each December or January to review applications for study abroad in Canada's official student exchange programs. Short-listed candidates have usually been interviewed in February by a smaller committee (including one Asian studies professor) and final decisions have been communicated to applicants in the spring. During most of this period, students have been instructed to meet in Hong Kong - usually in late August - in order to participate in brief orientations and have then been escorted to Beijing by a Canadian Embassy representative, usually the Sinologist-in-Residence. Most Canadian exchange students have been required to spend at least a brief period at the Beijing Language Institute to determine whether they required additional language study or could proceed to other institutions to begin advanced study in specialized subjects.

Both the size of and the financial arrangements for the Canada/China Student Exchange have been adjusted several times since 1973. The initial agreement between the two countries was "to exchange up to twenty students from each side" and for "each Government ... (to) ... pay all the expenses of its students." During the first years of the Exchange, the cost of sending Canadian students to China was divided between the federal government and three Canadian universities - McGill University, University of Toronto and York University - all of which housed large Asian studies centres; but beginning in fall

1975 the Government of Canada assumed responsibility for financing all Canadian Exchange students. When the Exchange was renegotiated in 1975 it was on the initiative of the Government of China that the maximum number of student places was increased to twenty-five in each direction; and that the original financial arrangement was changed, such that beginning in 1976 the students' home country became responsible for their international airfare and the host country for their expenses abroad. At the insistence of the Government of Canada - which cited increasing financial constraints -the program was reduced to eighteen students for the 1980/81 academic year and to fifteen beginning in the 1981/82 academic year. A further reduction to twelve students was put into effect for the 1983/84 academic year.

Summary of Statistics -- The following statistical analysis is based on material provided by AUCC and by the Department of External Affairs and on interviews with representatives of those agencies, with former Sinologists-in-Residence and with former Exchange students.

Profile of Applicants -- Between 1973 and 1983, 542 Canadian students applied for participation in the Canada/China Student Exchange.

Success Rate -- Student applications for participation in this Exchange have consistently exceeded the limited number of places available. This has resulted in an application success rate which ranges from 10.9% (in 1980/81) to 32.5% (in 1975/76) and averages 21.2% for the period. On the other hand, since 1977/78 there has not been an academic year in which Canada has filled the quota of student places available to it. This anomalous situation has apparently resulted from the need to estimate the number of positions available (the maximum allowable number of Exchange students less those who intend to remain in China to continue their studies) months in advance and then interview and evaluate candidates accordingly. (See Appendix 43)

Home Institutions -- Applications for participation in this Exchange have been submitted by students enrolled at thirty-eight institutions across Canada. Most applicants have studied at universities in Ontario (208), Québec (146) and British Columbia (111). A much smaller number have attended institutions in the Prairie (63) and Atlantic (16) regions of Canada, as well as in the United States (30) and abroad (21). The majority of applicants have been concentrated at only five institutions: the University of British Columbia (90), the University of Toronto (70), McGill University (45), the University of Alberta (36) and York University (35). (See Appendix 44)

Profile of Participants -- A total of 115 Canadian students were placed by the Canada/China Student Exchange between 1973 and 1983. (See Appendix 53)

Home Institutions -- Students selected to participate in the Exchange have been drawn from twenty-three universities across Canada. Large numbers of participants have attended institutions in British Columbia (44), Ontario (43) and Québec (33); and smaller numbers those in the Prairie (16) and Atlantic (4) regions. A majority have come from four Canadian institutions: the University of British Columbia (43), the University of Toronto (21), McGill University (15) and York University (9). (See Appendix 44)

Gender -- Despite variations from one year to another, the overall distribution of Exchange participants by sex has been nearly equal - with fifty-eight men and fifty-seven women studying in China under its aegis between 1973 and 1983. (See Appendix 45)

Permanent Residence -- Participants in the Exchange have come from eight provinces across Canada. At the time of application to the program, most participants (83.4%) have indicated that their permanent residence was in Ontario (38), Québec (29) or British Columbia (29). Only a small number have claimed permanent residence in the Prairie (11) or Atlantic (4) regions or abroad (3). (See Appendix 46)

Undergraduate Fields of Study -- The undergraduate fields of study of Exchange participants have emphasized the humanities and the social sciences. By far the largest number have specialized in Asian studies. There have also been smaller but significant numbers studying political science (18), history (10), sociology and anthropology (9) and languages and linguistics (8.5). Only a few Exchange participants have studied medicine (4) or fine arts (3.5). (See Appendix 47)

Career Plans -- The career plans of many Exchange participants were already formulated at the time of their application to the program. The largest number have been committed to teaching (33) or to further study (26), but there has also been some interest in government service (12). It appears that a substantial number of participants (33.1%) have not enunciated clear career plans prior to departure. (See Appendix 48)

Chinese Language Competence -- Most Exchange participants (52) have judged their pre-China levels of Chinese language competence to be "intermediate." Others have described their language competence as "elementary" (14) or "advanced" (11). A significant number have indicated that they had no competence in Chinese (12) prior to their departure from Canada. (See Appendix 49)

Age -- The age range of Exchange participants has been determined in large part by the stipulations that they must possess a baccalaureate degree and preferably be less than thirty-five years old. Most (81.7%) have been in their twenties at the time of their departure for China, with a somewhat greater number between the ages of twenty to twenty-four (53) than between the ages of twenty-five to twenty-nine (41). A much smaller number of Exchange students (13) have been thirty years of age or older at the time of their departure.

Profile of China Activities -- Although 115 students have been dispatched from Canada to participate in this Exchange, individual experiences in China have varied considerably in several significant respects.

Length of Stay -- Those Canadian students selected to participate in the Exchange have received authorization for one year of study in China, with the possibility of renewal for a second year subject to satisfactory performance. In fact, the majority of participants (59) has elected to remain in China for two academic years. On the other hand, a significant number have departed from China after the completion of one academic year (27) or have arranged to remain in China for three academic years (13). Only nine participants have left China prior to the completion of their first year of studies, primarily because of medical difficulties (5), but also because of academic frustration (2) or employment opportunities (2).

Fields of Study -- Upon certification (frequently only after a period of further study) of their Chinese language competence by the Beijing Language Institute, most Exchange participants have chosen to pursue advanced studies in subjects made available to foreign students. The largest number have elected to specialize in Chinese history (34), but there has also been a great deal of interest in Chinese literature (21) and in political philosophy (15). Much smaller numbers of Canadian students have pursued specialized courses in fine arts (5), linguistics (4), medicine (3), law (1) and physical education (1). It appears that twenty-two Canadian Exchange students have pursued Chinese language studies but not advanced studies in other subjects. (See Appendix 50)

Host Institutions -- As indicated above, after certification of their language competence most Exchange participants have left the Beijing Language Institute in order to begin advanced study in specialized subjects. By far the largest number have continued their academic work at Beijing University (41). There have also been significant concentrations of Exchange students at Nanjing University (17) and Fudan University (11) and smaller concentrations at Nankai University (5), Liaoning University (4), Shandong University (3) and East China Normal University (2). Individual Exchange students have also been placed at the Beijing Cartography Institute, the Beijing Institute of Physical Culture, the Beijing Institute of Traditional Medicine, Beijing Medical College, the Chinese Academy of Fine Arts and the Zhejiang Academy of Fine Arts. (See Appendix 51)

Summary of Findings — The following observations are based on the results of a "Survey of Canadian Students with China Experience" which was prepared and distributed to all 115 Exchange participants for whom valid addresses could be found. Completed surveys were received from twenty-eight former Exchange students; and in-depth follow-up interviews were conducted with seven respondents. Interviews with former Sinologists-in-Residence at the Canadian Embassy in Beijing and with representatives of AUCC and the Department of External Affairs tend to confirm many of the survey findings described below.

Program Publicity — Former Exchange students were asked "How did you first learn about the Canada/China Exchange Program?" Survey respondents indicate that there have been three nearly equal sources of initial information about the program: the academic and administrative offices of their home institutions (33.9%); their Asian studies professors (32.1%), and fellow students, particularly those who had already participated in the Exchange Program (26.8%).

Selection Procedures — Responses to the question "What is your evaluation of the selection procedures?" indicate a nearly even split between those with positive (50%) and those with negative (46.4%) assessments. More positive comments variously characterize the selection procedures as "fair," "thorough," "rather meticulous," "excellent," "reasonable," "appropriate," "the best possible" and "well done." More critical comments describe selection procedures as "political," "ad hoc," "arbitrary," "random," "discriminatory," "poor," "regionally biased," "inconsistent," "mysterious" and "silly." Although no single theme dominates these criticisms, they are more common among those who have participated in the Exchange since 1980.

Program Administration -- The question "Do you have any comments on AUCC administration of this program?" elicits surprisingly few responses. The majority of respondents either offers no comment at all (46.4%) or makes only neutral remarks (10.7%). A small number (21.4%) offer positive observations on AUCC's administrative efforts, which they describe as "able," "efficient," "well done" and "competent." An equal number (21.4%) are more critical, characterizing Canadian administration of the Exchange as "very lax and careless," "extremely haphazard" and "inadequately managed and monitored only by neglect."

Pre-departure Preparation -- Responses to the question "Do you feel that you received adequate information and preparation prior to your departure?" indicate considerable dissatisfaction among Exchange students. A majority (64.3%) criticize what they regard as inadequate efforts by AUCC to prepare them practically, politically and psychologically for their China experiences; several are particularly critical of what they perceive to be AUCC's slow dissemination of information which was available to it; for example, a handbook which was prepared by former Exchange students was apparently distributed too late to be useful and was not regularly updated. A much smaller number of Exchange students (32.1%) indicate their satisfaction with AUCC efforts, but many of them also stress their reliance on information from and recommendations by returned Canadian Exchange students.

Academic Experiences -- Asked for "Your comments on the academic aspect of your experience as a Canadian student in China," a large majority (78.6%) express disappointment with their overall academic experiences in China. Only a small number (17.9%) of respondents indicate that they were satisfied with these experiences.

The majority of respondents (67.9%) are dissatisfied with the language instruction which they received at the Beijing Language Institute. They characterize the language teaching methods to which they were exposed as "dull," "backward," "rigid," "unimaginative," overemphasizing "rote learning" or providing "little feedback." They indict the language teaching materials that were utilized as "repetitive," "boring," "tedious," "outdated," "banal" or "too...political." They describe language laboratory and audio-visual facilities as "antiquated," "inadequate" or "almost non-existent." On the other hand, a smaller number of respondents (28.6%) indicate that they are satisfied with the language instruction that they received at the Institute. Their comments range from the very positive ("excellent," "superb," "admirable") to the satisfactory ("good," "very good," "generally good," "all right") and highlight the helpfulness of individual language instructors outside the classroom.

Individual Exchange participants also express disappointment with their academic experiences at Chinese universities. Certainly, many found specialized study and research at universities to be preferable to their earlier experiences at the Beijing Language Institute. Nevertheless, those who engaged in advanced study frequently criticize the limited choice of specializations available to foreign students (particularly prior to 1979); their continuing segregation from Chinese students studying in the same fields; the pervasiveness of politics on campus; the poor quality of many lectures; and the increasing emphasis on examinations. Several students indicate that they became so frustrated by these conditions that they chose to boycott their university classes and to withdraw from other academic activities. Similarly, students attempting to do research at Chinese universities encountered apparently insurmountable difficulties during the 1970s. On the other hand, in the early 1980s there was increasing evidence that graduate students with advanced level Chinese and clearly defined research projects could undertake meaningful research under the direction of Chinese university professors.

The majority of Exchange students (71.4%) are also dissatisfied with the library facilities that were available at their host institutions. They typically describe these libraries as "poor," "virtually non-existent" or "in a state of confusion." They criticize frustrating collection catalogues, inadequate or non-existent photo-duplication facilities, overcrowded reading rooms and restricted access to book collections.

Social Experiences -- Asked for "Your comments on the social aspect of your experience as a Canadian student in China," Exchange participants indicate that their social experiences were generally much more satisfactory than their academic experiences. Most respondents distinguish their social interactions with the Chinese people from those with members of the international community in China.

Exchange participants appear to be evenly divided in assessing their social experiences with the Chinese people, with 50% of respondents indicating overall satisfaction and 50% overall dissatisfaction with these experiences. Satisfied Exchange students typically describe their social experiences as "by far the most rewarding aspect of my stay in China," "one of the most vital aspects of the entire experience" and "far more rewarding than my studies there." They generally agree that it was easier to develop friendly relations with Chinese students once they had departed Beijing Language Institute for various Chinese universities. They most frequently credit Chinese roommates at these institutions with facilitating these friendships, but others cite their decisions to use Chinese students' dining halls (rather than those reserved for foreign students) or their participation in sports activities involving Chinese students. On the other hand, dissatisfied exchange students typically describe their social experience in China as "monastic," " a disaster," "fraught with tension" and "the most frustrating part of my stay." They indicate that despite "great effort" there were just "too many barriers" - particularly at Beijing Language Insitute, but also at those Chinese universities which were building separate foreign student residences and dining halls - to allow the development of spontaneous social relationships with Chinese students, particularly those of the opposite sex.

The majority of respondents (60.7%) also comment on their social interaction with other members of the international community in China, with a larger group expressing satisfaction (39.3%) rather than dissatisfaction (21.4%) with their experiences. Satisfied Exchange participants typically describe these social experiences with the international community as "great," "excellent," "fascinating," "very rewarding" and "a rare opportunity." Particularly while they were assigned to the Beijing Language Institute, some Exchange students indicate that involvement in the international student community alleviated their social isolation, while affording a "spirit of camaraderie," opportunities for social contact with members of the opposite sex and companions for local and regional tourism. Several express special appreciation to the staff of the Canadian Embassy in Beijing for including them in Embassy social functions, particularly during holiday seasons. On the other hand, Exchange participants who are critical of social contact with the international community typically emphasize the dangers of functioning in a "foreign ghetto" which might hinder their understanding of China. In addition, several are critical of political bickering among Canadian Exchange students, particularly during the early years of the Exchange.

Personal Adjustments — Asked for "Your comments on the personal adjustments that were necessary as a Canadian student in China," Exchange participants identify a multitude of concerns, which are described below in order of decreasing frequency. Many Exchange students emphasize the "Spartan" (but apparently tolerable) living conditions at their student residences - including inadequate supplies of heat and hot water, sparse furnishings and/or crowded accommodations. They highlight the lack of personal privacy in China, which some find "not too difficult" but a larger number judge to be "almost unbearable." They describe unfamiliar and disorienting feelings of isolation ("a frequent feeling of being cut off"), as well as diminished capacity for effective independent action and frustrating encounters with the Chinese bureaucracy. They outline their difficulties in maintaining good health and in obtaining what they regard as adequate medical care. They indicate the difficulties encountered in adjusting to foods of varying quality prepared in unfamiliar ways and in maintaining personal hygiene at a North American standard. Overall, it appears that many Exchange participants are convinced that "certain sacrifices and adjustments are inevitable," but that they are "worthwhile."

Professional Impact -- In response to the question "Has your China experience had an impact on your professional or personal life since your return to Canada?" most respondents (92.8%) confirm that there has been a positive impact, particularly on their career choices. Nearly all (85.7%) indicate that they are engaged in China-related activities as graduate students (25.0%), professors and other academics (14.3%), employees of non-governmental organizations (14.3%), employees of major Canadian corporations (14.3%), civil servants (10.7%) or journalists (7.1%).

Return to China — In response to the question "Have you returned to China since your Exchange experience?" those respondents who have been back in Canada for at least one year are divided in their responses. A slightly greater number (46.4%) indicate that they have returned to China at least once, but a nearly equal number (42.9%) indicate that they have not yet returned to China, although several indicate their intention to do so in the future.

Continued Contact — In response to the question "Have you maintained contact with other Canadian students who were also in China?" most respondents (82.1%) indicate that they have remained in touch with at least some of their fellow students. Among those who have been back in Canada for at least one year, only a very small group (7.1%) indicate that they have lost contact completely.

Future of the Program — In response to the question "Do you believe that the official Canada/China Student Exchange Program should be continued?" nearly all respondents (89.3%) recommend the retention of the program. Asked "If so, what suggestions can you make for improvement?" respondents make fourteen suggestions of varying magnitude. Most frequently they urge improved briefing programs for Exchange students prior to departure; an increase in the number of programs and courses available to them; an improvement in their opportunities for research; and assistance in career counselling and job placement upon their return. Somewhat less frequently they recommend more careful screening of Exchange participants; an increase in the monthly supplemental stipend provided by the Canadian government; adjustment to the number of participants in the program; accepting for participation in the program only those students who have already attained an advanced level of competence in the Chinese language; and the opportunity for more complete academic and social integration with Chinese students. Individual respondents also suggest that former participants should be eligible to return to China for a second two year term; that students granted permission to remain in China for a third year should be provided with funds to visit Canada after the completion of two years of study; that the quality of Chinese language instruction should be improved; and that students should bypass the Beijing Language Institute and be placed directly in Chinese universities.

OTHER ACADEMIC EXCHANGES

In addition to the official Canada/China Student Exhcange Program described above, Canadian students have studied in China under the aegis of one provincial government exchange program and three university exchange programs. The latter are described more fully in the appropriate sections of Part II of this report.

Québec/China Exchange -- This Exchange, which results from an agreement between the Government of Québec and the Chinese Ministry of Education, facilitates the placement of Québec students for language training and advanced study in China. By application to the Québec Ministry of Inter-Governmental Affairs, fifteen Québec students participated in this Exchange between fall 1980 and late 1983. Each Québec student has been sponsored jointly by the Québec government (which has provided international airfare and a monthly stipend of $300.) and the Chinese government (which has been responsible for tuition, room and board). (See Appendix 54)

Home Institutions -- Exchange participants have been drawn from universities across Québec, as well as Ontario and New Brunswick. The largest number have studied at Université Laval (6), but there have also been students from Université de Montréal (2), McGill University (2), University of Ottawa (2), Université du Québec à Montréal (1) and Université de Moncton (1).

Length of Stay -- It was apparently anticipated that Québec Exchange students would remain in China for two years. In fact, the majority of those who have completed their studies (7) remained for two academic years, although four departed after one year of academic work and one arranged to remain for a third year.

Host Institutions -- All Exchange participants have first been assigned to the Beijing Language Institute, where their Chinese language competence was tested and appropriate instruction provided. A bare majority of participants (8) has subsequently transferred to other Chinese institutions to pursue advanced studies. These institutions have included Beijing University, Shandong University, Fudan University, Nanjing University, Wuhan University, Qinghua University and the Hangzhou Institute of Fine Arts.

Fields of Study -- As indicated above, seven Exchange participants remained at the Beijing Language Institute to study Chinese during their tenure in China. Those who transferred to other institutions pursued advanced studies in law, political science, architecture and calligraphy.

Findings — Based on interviews with and written statements from five of the fifteen students in this program, it appears that in most respects their experiences and recommendations are similar to those of the Canada/China Student Exchange participants described above. Exceptions include their criticisms regarding the lack of readily available information about the program, the apparently informal selection procedures, the unavailability of pre-departure briefings for participants and the academic and social frustrations of student life at the Beijing Language Institute.

McGill University Exchange -- In 1979 McGill University concluded an agreement with the Chinese Ministry of Education to create the "Chinese Language Advanced Study Program" (CLASP). This program was intended to provide McGill undergraduates who had already studied Chinese language with the opportunity for advanced language study in China during their senior year. Although students were expected to fund their own international airfare and living expenses in China, tuition waivers and partial bursaries were made available by the Chinese Ministry of Education. Nine students participated in this program during the 1979/80 and 1980/81 academic years. In fall 1979 six McGill undergraduates spent their fall semester studying advanced Chinese at Beijing Language Institute; and it appears that two remained in China for the winter 1980 semester studying at Beijing University. In fall 1980 three additional McGill undergraduates travelled to China under the auspices of this program and a just concluded exchange agreement with Beijing University; it appears that two students remained in China for two semesters, while the third remained for only one semester. Since the 1980/81 academic year this program has been in abeyance because of the many other language exchange programs which have become available.

University of Victoria Exchange -- As part of its 1980 exchange agreement with East China Normal University, the University of Victoria has sent three groups of undergraduate students to China for summer language training. A total of fifty-two self-financed students participated in language courses on the campus of East China Normal University for periods ranging from six to eight weeks during the summers of 1981 (20), 1982 (20) and 1983 (12).

Saint Mary's University Exchange -- As part of its 1983 exchange agreement with Shandong Teachers University, three Saint Mary's University undergraduates spent the 1983/84 academic year studying Chinese language and culture in Jinan and it was anticipated that Saint Mary's students would also pursue language studies at Shandong Teachers University during the 1984/85 academic year.

ACADEMIC TOURS

A substantial number of Canadian university students visited China between 1971 and 1983 as members of at least twenty-one study tours sponsored by Canadian universities. Because many of these tours were organized by Continuing Education departments and were therefore made available to students, to professors and - in many cases - to alumni and members of the general public, the exact number of participating university students is difficult to determine. Nevertheless, I have conservatively estimated that of 650 participants in these tours, approximately fifty were university professors and approximately 200 were bona fide university students. Further information about these academic tours may be found in the appropriate University Profile included in Part II of this report.

University of British Columbia -- The University of British Columbia has been the leader among Canadian universities in sponsoring study tours of China. Since 1971 the University has sponsored ten such tours, accommodating a total of 264 Canadians. Its Centre for Continuing Education organized academic tours of China in 1971, 1973, 1975, 1976, 1978, 1979, 1980 and 1982. In addition, in 1983 its Geography Department - as part of an exchange agreement with the Beijing University Geography Department - sponsored a field trip to China for twenty-four students. (See Appendix 55)

Concordia University -- Concordia University has also been very active in promoting study tours of China, sponsoring five large groups which accommodated 256 Canadians. In spring 1975 and again in spring 1976 its History Department offered credit courses on "East Asia: Past and Present" which included field trips to China. In 1980, 1981 and 1982 the University's Institute of Comparative Physical Education also organized study tours of China. (See Appendix 55)

Other Canadian Universities -- Academic tours of China were also organized by other Canadian universities, particularly during the early and mid-1970s. Sponsoring institutions included the University of Toronto (1972), McGill University/Université de Montréal (1973), University of Guelph (1974), University of Ottawa (1974), Saint Mary's University (1976) and Carleton University (1976). (See Appendix 55)

RECOMMENDATIONS

In light of the statistics and findings summarized above, I make the following recommendations concerning Canadian students in China:

28. **that, given the evolution of Canadian academic relations with China since 1973, the Canadian side of the Canada/China Student Exchange Program should be retained, but with modifications:**

    a. participation in the program should henceforth be restricted to students who have already achieved an advanced level of Chinese language competence;

    b. the size of the program should remain at twelve Canadian participants at any one time, but places should in the future be designated for three distinct purposes - four places for advanced study of Chinese language and literature; four places for those pursuing course work in a discipline; and four places for those pursuing doctoral level research in a discipline;

    c. the national competition should continue to be open to independent students (who require both placement and financial support), but should also be made available to those graduate students who, by virtue of academic exchange agreements concluded by their home universities, have already been accepted for advanced study or research at individual Chinese universities (and therefore require only financial support);

    d. Canadian authorities should review the monthly supplementary stipend provided to Exchange students in light of both the experiences of the students and the practices of other countries;

    e. Chinese authorities should be encouraged to expand the specializations available to Canadian students for advanced study and research in China.

29. **that, in order to encourage greater interest in China among Canadian university students, an annual Canadian Student Study Tour should be made available to them at reasonable cost:**

    a. Canadian universities, particularly those with Asian studies programs, should rotate responsibility for organizing these academic tours, which should be open to university students from across Canada who are currently enrolled in undergraduate or graduate degree programs;

b. these study tours should be offered for university credit and should include multidisciplinary lectures and seminars offered by Asian studies scholars prior to departure and en route, visits to relevant historical and contemporary points of interest in China and meetings with Chinese professors and students at appropriate Chinese campuses.

30. **that, in order to popularlize study of the Chinese language in Canada, thereby facilitating advanced study and research in China by Canadian students, the Government of China should establish a Chinese Language Centre in Canada:**

    a. this Centre should initially operate as a summer school, rotating its operations among Canadian university campuses with Asian studies programs;

    b. it should bring to Canada experienced Chinese language instructors to offer intensive language courses to Canadian university students drawn from across Canada;

    c. completion of appropriate courses should permit certification that an individual student has achieved a level of competence that would permit study or research at a university in China;

    d. the Chinese and Canadian governments should encourage participation in this summer school by providing scholarships to well-qualified applicants.

31. **that, in order to enable Canadian students to benefit fully from their experiences in China, efforts to prepare them for study abroad should be improved:**

    a. a new handbook should be prepared for distribution to Canadian students considering travel to China for academic purposes;

    b. participation in in-Canada orientation sessions designed for Canadian students travelling to China for study or research should be required of all Canada/China Exchange students and optionally available to other Canadian students;

    c. the activities described above could be undertaken by existing CIDA-sponsored Regional Orientation Centres, working in consultation with returned Canada/China Exchange students;

    d. Chinese education authorities should be encouraged to provide newly arriving Canadian students with special orientation services that will facilitate their adjustment to academic life in China.

32. **that, in light of the experiences of many Canadian students in China, Chinese authorities should be encouraged to take appropriate steps to facilitate the social integration of Canadian students on Chinese campuses:**

    a. every Canadian student should be provided with the opportunity to share accommodations with a Chinese roommate;

    b. the construction and utilization of foreign student residences on Chinese campuses should be reassessed;

c. Chinese institutions which host Canadian students should each designate a responsible individual to animate their social integration and respond to individual difficulties which may arise.

33. **that, in order to derive maximum benefit from the Canada/China Student Exchange and other student exchange programs with China, greater use should be made of the expertise and experiences of past participants:**

a. returning Canada/China Exchange students should be expected (and other exchange students encouraged) to provide both written evaluations of their China experiences and recommendations for improvements to the program;

b. the Canada/China Exchange Office should maintain a data bank of Exchange participants which should be made available (with the permission of the individuals concerned) to corporations, government agencies, educational institutions and media organizations which are seeking to identify Canadians with specific China expertise;

c. returned Canada/China Exchange participants should be called upon to participate in briefing programs designed for Canadian professors and students who are travelling to China for academic purposes.

CANADIAN FEDERAL AND PROVINCIAL GOVERNMENT AGENCIES AND ACADEMIC RELATIONS WITH CHINA

Canadian government agencies have played a critical role in the development of Canadian academic relations with China. In the years prior to 1980 the official Canada/China Exchange programs sponsored by the Department of External Affairs largely determined the context of these academic relations. The recent proliferation of Canadian government initiatives (and the resulting availability of funds for China exchange activities) has stimulated a multiplicity of academic contacts with China. This section briefly reviews the China activities of four federal and four provincial government agencies.

CANADIAN INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT AGENCY (CIDA)

Established in 1960 as the External Aid Office of the Department of External Affairs, CIDA (renamed in 1968) administers the major part of Canada's "Official Development Assistance" (ODA) program. Its goal is to assist Third World countries to "... achieve self-sustaining social and economic development" with particular emphasis on the critical areas of agriculture (including forestry and fisheries), energy and human resource development. CIDA assistance is provided through four channels: its Bilateral Programs finance government-to-government projects in more than ninety developing countries in Asia, Africa and the Americas; its Multilateral Programs support the world-wide development activities of eighty-five international organizations, including agencies of the United Nations; its six Special Programs encourage the involvement of Canadians in international development through non-profit institutions and voluntary organizations; its new Business Cooperation Program encourages Canadian companies to invest in Third World countries, thereby contributing to the latter's economic and social development. CIDA's organizational structure is headed by a President who (assisted by a team of Vice-Presidents and other senior administrative officers) reports to Parliament through the Secretary of State for External Affairs and the Minister for External Relations. Its assistance disbursements for the 1983/84 fiscal year totalled $1,484,270,000, which represented more than 80% of Canada's ODA expenditures for that year.

CIDA's links with China can be traced back to August 1981, when the President of CIDA visited China as a member of a delegation headed by the Secretary of State for External Affairs. In light of China's expression of interest in development assistance from Canada, a four member CIDA familiarization delegation travelled to China in late 1981. Following a period of consultation with other federal and provincial governmental agencies (in January 1982) and with Canadian universities (in April 1982), a larger CIDA programming mission (including four sector specific investigation teams) toured China in April 1982 at the invitation of the Ministry of Foreign Economic Relations and Trade (MFERT). During this visit it was agreed that CIDA/MFERT cooperation would focus on four critical areas of development - agriculture, energy, forestry and human resource development, with initial emphasis on technical cooperation rather than capital assistance. In the eighteen months following the return of this second delegation to Canada, a newly formed China Program Office (headed by a Country Program Director who was assisted by a small staff of planning officers in Canada and - after September 1983 - by two permanent CIDA representatives at the Canadian Embassy in Beijing) nurtured as many as forty development projects for China. The April 1983 familiarization visit to Canada by a delegation from MFERT and the exchange of a significant number of institutional delegations from both countries were critical to this process. In October 1983, as the first of these China projects became ready for final approval and funding, a formal "General Agreement Between the Government of Canada and the Government of the People's Republic of

China on Development Cooperation" was concluded. This Agreement, in addition to stipulating the legal obligations of both parties, designates CIDA and MFERT as the "coordinating authorities" for a range of cooperative development activities which includes sending Canadian advisors to China; granting scholarships to Chinese citizens for advanced study and technical training; providing equipment and materials necessary for the execution of development projects in China; undertaking studies and projects intended to contribute to the social and economic development of China; and fostering appropriate relationships between Chinese and Canadian individuals, institutions and corporations. CIDA disbursements on China (tentatively projected at $80 million for the period 1982-1987) grew rapidly from $2.59 million for the 1982/83 fiscal year, to $6.08 million for 1983/84 and $11.41 million for 1984/85.

CIDA's many China projects have to a large extent adhered to the priorities agreed upon in 1982. These projects - which have emphasized support for Chinese institutions to upgrade the skills of their personnel - have frequently relied on the formal participation of Canadian universities, colleges, hospitals and academic non-governmental organizations. The following sector-by-sector review emphasizes major academic projects, more complete descriptions of which may be found in the appropriate Canadian university profiles included in Part II of this report.

Agriculture — CIDA support in the agricultural sector has focused on the development of China's northern plain, where climatic and agricultural conditions are most similar to those found in Canada. Two Canadian universities - the University of Guelph and the University of Saskatchewan - have played a major role in this sector. Building on a pre-existing academic exchange agreement between Beijing Agricultural University (BAU) and the University of Guelph, CIDA has provided substantial funding for academic exchange activities to upgrade the academic background of BAU professors. Given concern about the deteriorating grasslands of Northeast China, CIDA has funded an exchange agreement between Northeast Teachers University and the University of Saskatchewan to update the scientific knowledge of Chinese faculty and students in the field of grasslands research. CIDA support has also been provided for other China-related agricultural activities: an Agriculture Canada project to upgrade management and staff at the Tanggu Animal Quarantine Centre near Beijing; a World Bank-related project to introduce modern seed processing techniques in Heilongjiang province; a Potash and Phosphate Institute of Canada project to improve agricultural production in China through the introduction of a "Potash Agronomic Development Program"; and efforts to conclude a linkage agreement between the Agricultural Institute of Canada and the Chinese Association of Agricultural Societies.

Energy -- CIDA efforts in the energy sector have been premised on China's need to catch up in the areas of energy utilization and conservation, systems approach planning and environmental impact studies. Among Canadian universities McMaster University appears to be playing the key role in this sector. In early 1984 CIDA agreed to provide substantial financial support to facilitate a pre-existing academic exchange program between the Beijing University of Iron and Steel Technology (BUIST) and McMaster University; this program was intended to upgrade the academic qualifications of BUIST professors and transfer appropriate Canadian technical expertise. Other CIDA-supported activities in this sector have included technical assistance to improve the research capabilities of the Electric Power Research Institute of the Ministry of Water Resources and Electric Power; and a "South China Power Systems Planning Project" to help the Ministry of Water Resources and Electric Power to prepare a master plan to develop a power system on the Hongshu River.

Forestry -- CIDA support in the forestry sector focuses on Heilongjiang (a northeastern province of China in which conditions are similar to those found in Canada) and aims to arrest further loss of resources by upgrading the protection, management and productivity of Chinese forests. CIDA-supported activities in this sector have included an "Integrated Intensive Forest Management" project intended to increase forest productivity in the area of the Langxiang Forestry Bureau; and a five year "Jiagedagi Model Forest Fire Management" project in northwest Heilongjiang.

Human Resource Development -- This sector appears to be the central focus of CIDA activity in China. Its many projects emphasize technical assistance - particularly the transfer of managerial skills - through exchange agreements between Chinese institutions and Canadian universities, colleges and professional associations. It is in this sector that the critical role of Canadian universities has been most evident: twelve have linked up with Chinese institutions in CIDA-funded development projects; and many have been hosting CIDA-sponsored Chinese trainees and/or providing Canadian professors for visits to China, usually as short-term visiting lecturers or as consultants.

At the heart of the Human Resource Development sector is the "Canada/China Language and Cultural Project." This multi-faceted project, administered for CIDA by Saint Mary's University, is mandated to provide language and cultural orientation services for Chinese participants in all CIDA-sponsored training programs in Canada; and to provide pre-departure orientation programs for Canadians travelling to China as participants in CIDA-sponsored development projects. In order to realize these objectives, the China Project Office at Saint Mary's University has established both a Canada/China Language Training Centre (CCLTC) in Beijing and a network of five Regional Orientation Centres across Canada. The CCLTC, operated since April 1983 in cooperation with and located on the campus of the Beijing Institute of Foreign Trade, has been testing the English and/or French language proficiency of all CIDA-sponsored Chinese trainees prior to their departure for Canada; and has been providing remedial language courses utilizing both Canadian materials and a mixed staff of Chinese and Canadian language instructors, the latter being Canadian ESL and FSL specialists hired by the China Project Office. The Regional Orientation Centres - located at the University of Alberta, the University of British Columbia, Université de Montréal (sponsored by a consortium of Montreal's four universities), Saint Mary's University and York University (jointly sponsored by the University of Toronto) - have been providing CIDA-sponsored trainees in Canada with cultural orientation services, supplementary language classes and ongoing support services; and have also - in cooperation with the CIDA Briefing Centre in Hull - provided briefings for Canadians travelling to China to participate in CIDA-sponsored development projects. (A more complete description of this project is included in the profile of Saint Mary's University in Part II of this report.)

The "Canada/China Mangement Education Programme" perhaps most dramatically demonstrates the involvement of Canadian universities in CIDA's China activities. Coordinated for CIDA by the International Development Office of AUCC, this major project aims to strengthen management education at China's leading universities by promoting institutional linkages with appropriate Canadian universities. During 1983 linkage agreements (described more fully in the appropriate Canadian university profiles in Part II of this report) were concluded between eight Chinese and ten Canadian institutions: the University of Alberta with Xi'an Jiaotong

University; the University of British Columbia with Shanghai Jiaotong University; a consortium of Montreal's four universities (Concordia University, McGill University, Université de Montréal and Université du Québec à Montréal) with People's University and Tianjin University; Dalhousie University with Xiamen University; the University of Toronto with Central China University of Science and Technology; University of Western Ontario with Qinghua University; and York University with Nankai University. In total these linkage agreements indicate that between 1983 and 1987 approximately 200 Chinese management professors and graduate students will be given the opportunity for advanced study or research in Canada, with approximately two-thirds enrolling in graduate degree programs and one-third (mostly professors) engaging in non-degree advanced study and research; and that at least sixty-seven Canadian management professors will visit China for short periods as visiting lecturers at the Chinese institutions with which their universities are linked. The first exchanges began in fall 1983.

The Human Resource Development sector also includes a number of other major projects. A "Canada/China Enterprise Management Training Centre" has been established in Sichuan by the Association of Canadian Community Colleges in order to assist China in the development of a "comprehensive management training program" for managers of Chinese industrial enterprises; over a three year period CIDA funding will bring as many as forty-eight Canadian faculty to the Centre to participate in the training of at least 400 Chinese factory managers and management teachers, and will also enable seventeen Centre teachers and three interpreters to receive advanced training at Canadian community colleges. A four year "Canada/China Human Development Training Program" has been implemented by World University Service of Canada (WUSC) in order to provide 300 Chinese professionals - who already hold important administrative positions in China - with opportunities for advanced training in Canada; trainees began to arrive in Canada in early 1984 for periods of from six months to two years of advanced training at Canadian companies, research centres and universities in a wide variety of fields. A linkage agreement between Université Laval and the Shanghai Institute of Foreign Languages will provide opportunities for French language and literature professors from China to receive further training in Canada. A "Health Informatics Project" undertaken in cooperation with the Canadian Organization for Advancement of Computers in Health aims to establish a model medical data-base system in China.

Other Projects — China projects outside the four sectors described above have also gained CIDA support. In particular, it appears that "health care" has become a fifth - if unofficial - CIDA priority for China, with six health-related projects (including the "Health Informatics Project" described above) receiving CIDA funding. A "Pediatric Exchange Project" organized by Toronto's Hospital for Sick Children is enabling its pediatric surgeons to deliver lectures and perform demonstration operations in China. An exchange program between the Faculty of Health Sciences at the University of Ottawa and the Capital Hospital of the Chinese Academy of Medical Sciences is intended to improve the quality of medical care at the latter institution by providing Chinese specialists with opportunities for advanced medical training at the University of Ottawa and its affiliated hospitals. A two part exchange agreement between the University of Toronto and Sichuan Medical College provides Chinese medical faculty with opportunities for advanced study and research at the University of Toronto, while simultaneously enabling Canadian medical faculty to visit Sichuan Medical College; it also assists Sichuan Medical College in setting up an ESL program, by enabling its English teachers to pursue advanced TESL studies at the University of Toronto and by facilitating longer term visits to

Sichuan Medical College by Canadian ESL specialists. An exchange agreement between Toronto General Hospital and Beijing Hospital is allowing senior Chinese physicians to spend periods ranging from five to ten months in residence in Toronto.

Other CIDA-approved China projects appear to reflect more diverse themes. In order to improve the quality of Chinese education, CIDA has supported UNICEF Canada's efforts to establish model nurseries and kindergartens across China; and a proposal on adult education from the International Council on Adult Education. It has also provided support to the Council of Ministers of Education of Canada for its administration of the Visiting Scholars Program; and to AUCC for the operation of a China Liaison Office. Finally, it has supported trips to China by a small number of individual Canadian professors (mostly specialists in engineering and the sciences) who have been invited to lecture or participate in scholarly conferences; and trips to Canada by a small number of Chinese visitors who have pursued advanced studies and/or research.

Interviews with CIDA representatives emphasize that the CIDA approach to China reflects a distinct departure from past practice. While CIDA development assistance has traditionally emphasized bilateral projects, the "country focus" approach to China - prompted at least in part by its size in relation to Canadian development resources - has required CIDA to first identify China's development needs and then determine Canada's ability to respond. This approach to development has highlighted the role of the Institutional Cooperation and Development Services Program (one of the Special Programs referred to earlier) which describes itself as an animator between Canadian and Chinese institutions, building on existing relationships and responding to worthwhile initiatives even when they fall outside CIDA's priorities for China. Despite some initial difficulties in dealing with the Canadian academic community, and the ongoing challenge of monitoring such a range of projects, CIDA representatives appear to be reasonably satisfied with the early years of their expanding China program.

CIDA's developing China program has drawn a mixed response from the Canadian university community. Many academics, particularly university administrators at institutions committed to international development, welcome CIDA's initiatives and the resulting availability of federal funds for China exchanges. Others criticize CIDA for apparently failing to consult available Canadian expertise on China or to take into account their institution's strength in CIDA's priority areas; express reservations about further involvement with what they regard as CIDA's large and inflexible bureaucracy; or indicate concern about the ability of their institutions to assume additional commitments. The start-up phase of the Canada/China Language and Cultural Project has drawn criticism from both ESL specialists (who insist that the project should have been supervised by TESL Canada) and from those who feel that location of the Regional Orientation Centres was arbitrary. By far the most intense criticism has focused on the organizational phase of the Canada/China Management Education Project and more specifically on the apparently arbitrary selection of participating Canadian institutions. On the other hand, as CIDA-sponsored graduate students began to arrive at Canadian universities in fall 1983, the reaction of participating Canadian faculty was extremely encouraging.

DEPARTMENT OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS

The Department of External Affairs is responsible for the administration of Canada's foreign policy: advising the government, implementing its decisions, representing Canada abroad and negotiating international agreements; it is also mandated to promote Canadian interests abroad and to assist Canadians abroad. The Department is headed by the Secretary of State for External Affairs who, together with the Minister of State for External Relations and the Minister of State for International Trade, oversees an organizational structure that includes a range of geographical bureaus and subordinate divisions. Headquartered in Ottawa, the Department operates 115 diplomatic and consular missions abroad and maintains diplomatic relations with 150 countries.

Canada's diplomatic relations with the People's Republic of China began in October 1970 and are centred in Ottawa (at the East Asia Bureau of the Asia and Pacific Branch of the Department of External Affairs) and in Beijing (at the Canadian Embassy). The recently reorganized East Asia Bureau, whose area of responsibility includes China, is itself divided into three divisions (East Asia Programs, East Asia Relations and East Asia Trade Development); academic matters are handled by an Academic Relations Officer who operates within the East Asia Program Division. At the Embassy it is the First Secretary for Scientific and Cultural Affairs (traditionally a China specialist on leave to the federal government as Sinologist-in-Residence) who monitors and to an extent animates (in collaboration with his Chinese counterparts) academic relations with China.

Prior to the flowering of academic exchanges with China in 1979, the official exchange programs administered on behalf of the Department of External Affairs dominated Canadian academic relations with China. These programs (which are summarized below and described more fully earlier in Part I) include the Canada/China Student Exchange, the Canada/China Professorial Exchange and the Visiting Scholars Program.

> **Canada/China Student Exchange** -- The official student exchange program has operated since 1973 and has placed a total of 242 students, 115 Canadians and 127 Chinese. The initial agreement between Canada and China called for an exchange of twenty students each way, with the home country responsible for all the expenses of its students. As the program evolved, it first grew larger (to a maximum of twenty-five students from each country beginning in 1975/76) and was then steadily reduced in size - owing to Canadian financial constraints - to eighteen (1980/81), fifteen (1981/82) and finally twelve (1983/84) students from each country. In addition, since fall 1975 the home country has assumed financial responsibility for the international airfare of its students and the host country for their tuition and living expenses abroad.
>
> Canadian participants are selected by annual national competitions which are administered by AUCC and open to Canadian citizens with completed baccalaureate degrees. Drawn from twenty-three Canadian universities (but most frequently from the University of British Columbia), they have typically arrived in China with a background in the social sciences or humanities (most frequently Asian studies) and an intermediate level of Chinese language proficiency. After first studying at the Beijing Language Institute, the majority have pursued advanced studies (most frequently Chinese history) at one of thirteen Chinese institutions (most frequently Beijing University). (See Appendices 43-51)
>
> Chinese participants are selected by the Chinese Ministry of Education. Administrative responsibility for their stay in Canada (including their placement at

Canadian universities) has been successively assumed by the Canada Council (1973-1977), SSHRC (1977-1981) and World University Services of Canada (1981-present). Drawn from universities, research institutes and government ministries, nearly all Chinese exchange students have pursued non-degree language studies, with an overwhelming number studying English (111) rather than French (16). These students have been concentrated in Ontario (83) and to a lesser extent in Québec (28) and in Saskatchewan (15). They have been placed at eleven Canadian universities, with the largest number accommodated at Carleton University (23), York University (15), University of Toronto (15), Queen's University (15), University of Regina (15), McGill University (14) and Université Laval (14). Most Canadian universities hosting large numbers of Chinese exchange students have designated an individual (usually a professor or administrator) to act as liaison with the visitors.

Canada/China Professorial Exchange -- The official professorial exchange program has operated - although not always regularly - since 1974. Under its auspices thirty-seven professors - twenty-eight Canadians and at least nine Chinese - have participated in short-term exchange visits.

The selection of Canadian participants for this program has been the responsibility of AUCC. Although the exchange began in fall 1974 with the visit of McGill English professor D.F. Theall, no visits occurred in 1975 and 1976. Between 1977 and 1981 the Canadian exchange functioned as a second language training program, sending nine successive delegations of Canadian ESL and FSL teachers to China for three to five months of intensive work with Chinese students. After a one year suspension in 1982, the program resumed in 1983 with an emphasis on Canadian studies. Under the terms of this exchange, the Canadian government has provided Canadian participants with international airfare and a supplementary monthly allowance; while Chinese authorities have provided room and board, medical care, a monthly allowance, in-China travel and some opportunity for tourism. The majority of Canadian faculty participants have been university professors drawn from eleven institutions across Canada, who have been assigned to teach at one of four Chinese schools (most frequently the Guangzhou Foreign Languages Institute).

At least nine Chinese university professors have travelled to China since 1974 under the aegis of this exchange program. Canadian administrative responsibility for the coordination of their visits was first assigned to the Canada Council (1974-1977) and then to SSHRC (1977-1981). During visits of from two to three months duration these visiting professors toured major Canadian university campuses (concentrating on the Toronto, Montreal and Vancouver regions) and lectured on Chinese history (4), linguistics (3), literature (1) and geography (1). It appears that since 1981 there have not been official exchange professors from China in Canada under the aegis of this program.

Visiting Scholars Program — This official program began in 1979 as part of a major Chinese government emphasis on non-degree advanced study and research abroad for mid-career professors and researchers. Under the terms of an agreement between the two countries concluded in June 1979, the Council of Ministers of Education of Canada (CMEC) assumed responsibility for the administration of the Visiting Scholars Program in Canada; and the Chinese government accepted complete financial responsibility for these visiting scholars (including reimbursement to Canadian universities of direct research costs resulting from the scholars' visits). Between 1979 and 1983 at least 505 visiting scholars, mostly from Chinese universities (266) and research institutes (173) located in the Yellow River (209) and

Yangtze River regions (167) of China, were designated by the Chinese Ministry of Education for non-degree study in Canada. Through the efforts of CMEC, 90% of the predominantly male visiting scholars were placed at twenty-nine Canadian universities in nine Canadian provinces, with the largest concentrations in Ontario (200), the Prairies (106), Québec (97) and British Columbia (82) and a smaller number in the Maritimes (41). Most visiting scholars have studied engineering (250) or the sciences (175) during their stay in Canada.

The China activities of the Department of External Affairs have clearly played a vital role in the development of Canadian academic relations with China. Interviews with the Department's China Desk personnel confirm that the Department serves as a central monitoring and coordinating agency for Canada/China academic matters and that it continues to dispense practical information to other government agencies and to the Canadian academic community. Interviews with former Sinologists-in-Residence indicate that this is an important - if overly burdened - position which is professionally satisfying and also provides the Department with a necessary historical-cultural context to Canadian relations with China and useful on-the-scene consultation on academic matters. Canadian university administrators and professors who have dealt with the Embassy or with the Department's China personnel in Ottawa indicate general satisfaction with the services that were provided to them. Nevertheless some express frustration with the Department's inability to fund even minor China initiatives of Canadian universities during the 1970s, and others wish that the busy Sinologists-in-Residence had been more available to assist with their individual academic initiatives in China. Canada/China exchange students generally praise the support services provided by the Embassy (and particularly the Sinologists-in-Residence) during their tenure in China. Chinese academics frequently express frustration at the slowness of the Canadian visa approval process and the stringency of Canadian health requirements.

Particularly in light of the significant increase in Canada/China academic exchange activity since 1979, reactions to the official exchange programs administered on behalf of the Department are more mixed. Some Department officials question whether the increasingly costly official student and professorial exchange programs are still necessary. Chinese academic visitors and their Canadian hosts indicate a general preference for degree rather than non-degree studies and believe that future academic exchanges should move in this direction. On the other hand, Canadian participants in the Canada/China Student Exchange insist that, despite their academic and non-academic difficulties in China, their overall experience was worthwhile and the Exchange should be maintained in a modified form.

INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT RESEARCH CENTRE (IDRC)

Established in 1970 by Act of Parliament, IDRC is mandated "... to initiate, encourage, support and conduct research into the problems of the developing regions of the world and into the means for applying and adapting scientific, technical and other knowledge to the economic and social advancement of those regions ..." Emphasizing the scientist's role in international development, it encourages developing nations to improve their "scientific competence" by funding research projects from developing areas, supporting appropriate international research networks and promoting cooperation with researchers in Canada. These activities are organized in two program clusters, both consisting of several divisions: Research Programs, which includes the Agriculture, Food and Nutrition Sciences Division, the Health Sciences Division and the Social Sciences Division; and Collaborative and Information Programs, which includes the Information Sciences Division, the Communications Division, the Cooperative Programs Division and the Fellowships and

Awards Division. Although IDRC is federally funded, it is guided by an international Board of Governors which includes Canadians (who are in the majority) and representatives from developing countries. Its 1983/84 operating budget was $70,174,000.

IDRC's China involvement dates back to early 1979, when the possibility of a cooperative program with China was first raised with the Chinese Embassy in Ottawa. In September 1980 IDRC President Ivan Head led a seven member delegation to China at the invitation of the State Scientific and Technological Commission (SSTC). The ten day visit culminated in the signing of a "Memorandum of Understanding ..." between IDRC and SSTC. IDRC agreed that, in consultation with SSTC, it would provide Chinese research institutions with financial support for "development research activities" (including fellowships, training programs, workshops, personnel exchanges, information sharing and research projects) and for "cooperative development research activities" (with institutions in Canada and in developing countries) in the fields of agriculture, food and nutrition sciences, health sciences, information sciences and social sciences. SSTC agreed to monitor IDRC-sponsored research activities in China, to facilitate the importation to China of equipment for use in IDRC-funded projects and to facilitate visits to China by IDRC staff and consultants.

Formal discussions between delegations from IDRC and SSTC also occurred on two subsequent occasions. In May 1981 an SSTC delegation visited Canada to determine the availability of IDRC funding for a number of proposed research activities. In light of a commitment in principle from its Board of Governors to spend $2 million on China during 1981 and 1982, IDRC tentatively agreed to fund twelve of sixteen projects presented by SSTC (mostly on behalf of the national academies and production ministries of the central government) in the fields of agriculture, health and information sciences. In June 1983 a ten member IDRC delegation led by President Head spent three days in Beijing meeting with SSTC representatives, including SSTC Chairman Fang Yi. Both parties indicated their overall satisfaction with the first years of cooperation and agreed on the "... advantage of clearly focused, detailed project proposals," on IDRC's patent policy and on the desirability of both collaboration between Canadian and Chinese institutions and joint IDRC/SSTC cooperation in developing countries. In light of a decision by IDRC's Board of Governors to spend up to five million dollars on China projects in the years 1983 through 1985, they reviewed and categorized eighteen research proposals which had been forwarded to IDRC through SSTC earlier in the year. They also agreed that in order to facilitate IDRC's social science activities in China, it should begin to work directly with the Chinese Academy of Social Sciences rather than through SSTC. Finally, SSTC representatives indicated that their newly established China Science and Technology Exchange Centre had been assigned administrative responsibility for relations with IDRC.

By mid-1984 IDRC was actively funding twenty SSTC-approved research projects, representing a total China commitment of $5,573,487. These diverse projects, sponsored by six of IDRC's seven divisions, have frequently called upon the academic expertise of individual Canadian professors, usually on a consultation basis. Eight have required contractual arrangements with Canadian universities, hospitals and research institutes.

Agriculture, Food and Nutrition Sciences -- Seven research projects, representing the largest concentration of China projects at IDRC, have been approved for funding by this division. Three of these projects were undertaken in cooperation with research institutes of the Chinese Academy of Forestry: on "Bamboo" at the Subtropical Forest Research Institute in Hangzhou; on "Wood Adhesives" at the Chemical Processing and Utilization of Forest Products Research Institute in Nanjing; and on "Paulownia" at the Forest Research Institute in Beijing. Individual projects were also arranged with the Ministry of Agriculture on "Rapeseed"; with the Chinese Academy of Agricultural Sciences on "Cropping Systems"; with the Asian Vegetable Research and Development Centre of Kasetsart University on "Vegetables"; and (jointly with the Cooperative Programs Division) with Zhongshan University and the University of Alberta on "Induced Spawning." By spring 1984 IDRC appropriations for these projects, each of which was expected to last thirty-six months, totalled $2,495,310.

Health Sciences -- Three China projects have been approved by this division. Its "Epidemiology Training" program was designed to provide selected Chinese health workers with language and medical training in Canada that would enable them to initiate research activities at their home institutions. These Chinese visitors (eleven arrived in summer 1982, nine in summer 1983 and a final group was expected in summer 1984) have typically remained in Canada for periods of from one to two years and have been placed at five institutions - University of Calgary (5), McGill University (4), University of Ottawa (2), University of Toronto (7) and the University of Western Ontario (2) - as degree students (13) or less frequently as visiting researchers (7). This division has also funded (in cooperation with Ottawa Civic Hospital) a two year research project on "Scoliosis" at the Capital Hospital in Beijing; and (jointly with the Cooperative Programs Division) a two year cooperative project on "Cytomegalovirus Infection" by Sichuan Medical College and McMaster University. By spring 1984 IDRC appropriations for these projects totalled $1,310,905.

Cooperative Programs -- Of four China projects which have been approved by this division, three were undertaken jointly with other IDRC divisions (Agriculture, Food and Nutrition Sciences, Health Sciences and Information Sciences) and are identified elsewhere. This division has also committed itself to fund a major "Marine Ecosystem Enclosed Experiment" in order to strengthen marine pollution research in China. Building on the experiences of the Institute of Ocean Sciences in conducting "controlled ecosystem pollution experiments," researchers from the National Bureau of Oceanography in Beijing, the Institute of Ocean Sciences and the University of British Columbia have begun to study "the pathways and fate of toxic chemicals in the marine environment" by focusing on the tropical waters off the Southeast China coast. By 1984 IDRC appropriations for this two phase project, which began in 1983 and was expected to continue until 1988, totalled $712,747.

Social Sciences -- Four China research projects have been approved by this division. Its 1983 grant to East China Normal University and the University of Victoria for their joint project "Issues in Chinese Education" has enabled the two institutions (which were already linked by an academic exchange agreement) to cooperate in the development and implementation of research projects on education. In early 1984 this division approved the funding of three additional projects: an "In-depth Fertility Survey" proposed by the State Statistical Bureau of China and the International Statistical Institute in London; an "Urban Household Energy Survey" proposed by the Institute of Nuclear Energy Technology of Qinghua University and co-funded by the United Nations Development Program; and a comparative study of the "Regional Socio-economic Impacts of Export Processing Zones" in which China was represented by the Centre for Hong Kong and Macao Economic Studies of the Guangdong Academy of Social Sciences. By mid-1984 IDRC had committed a total of $448,900 to these projects.

Information Sciences — Two China projects have been approved by this division. Its 1982 support of a "Management of Information Centres" proposal from the Institute of Scientific and Technical Information of China provided a twelve month training course for senior personnel in practical methods of information management. In late 1984 the division also approved (jointly with the Cooperative Programs Division) a project on "Remote Sensing Research and Training with Digital Image Processing" which was proposed by SSTC's National Remote Sensing Centre of China and by the University of Waterloo. By late 1984 IDRC had committed a total of $437,610 to these projects.

Fellowships and Awards -- Three relatively small China projects have been approved by this division. Its "East China Normal University Shanghai/Training Program" enabled a thirteen member delegation from that university to participate in a January 1983 education conference organized by the University of Victoria under the aegis of an academic exchange agreement between the two institutions. Its funding of a "Demographic Training Workshop" provided a two month group training program at Sichuan University on demographic analysis techniques. Its early 1984 commitment to fund a "Training Program on Integrated Fish Farming" at the Asian-Pacific Regional Research and Training Centre for Integrated Fish Farming in Wuxi was intended to enable five trainees from abroad to attend a four month training program on the planning and implementation of integrated fish farming. By spring 1984 IDRC appropriations for these projects totalled $168,015.

IDRC administrators express overall satisfaction with both the mandate and performance of their organization and the evolution of its relationship with SSTC. They speak enthusiastically of IDRC's commitment to fund development research and point to its track record of flexible, sympathetic and quick responses to research proposals from developing countries. They are clearly pleased by SSTC responsiveness to their programs; by the success of their summer language and culture orientation programs for Chinese epidemiology students in Canada for advanced training; and by the academic achievements of IDRC-supported Chinese researchers and trainees. Nevertheless, in their dealings with Chinese authorities they have occasionally found it necessary to reiterate that IDRC is not primarily a source of capital equipment or technical assistance; to emphasize the necessity of submitting more detailed research proposals; to argue for a more effective relationship with the Chinese Academy of Social Sciences; and to suggest that smaller Canadian universities may be better able than their larger counterparts to respond effectively to the special demands of development-based institutional cooperation. Interviews across Canada make it clear that most Canadian university administrators are aware of IDRC; but that most Canadian university professors are unfamiliar with IDRC or its research activities. On the other hand, the small number of Canadian professors who have been directly involved with IDRC China projects are generally impressed with the programs, personnel and responsiveness of the organization.

SOCIAL SCIENCES AND HUMANITIES RESEARCH COUNCIL OF CANADA (SSHRC)

Established in 1977 by Act of Parliament, SSHRC is mandated to "promote and assist research and scholarship in the social sciences and humanities ..." Primarily a granting agency, it allocates federal funds - through a variety of fellowship and grant programs - to support independent Canadian research; to encourage scholarly communication and the dissemination of research results; and to maintain and develop Canada's research capacity in the social sciences and humanities. It also maintains an Office of International Relations to encourage international awareness of Canadian scholarship and to promote academic cooperation with other countries. SSHRC is governed by a twenty-two member

Council and is assisted in its work by an Advisory Academic Panel consisting of representatives of appropriate scholarly disciplines. During the fiscal year ending on March 31, 1984 SSHRC distributed $54,429,000 in grants and fellowships, of which $1,100,000 was expended on international exchanges.

SSHRC's involvement with the People's Republic of China can be traced back to 1979, when the possibility of a bilateral academic exchange with the Chinese Academy of Social Sciences (CASS) was suggested to Mireille Badour, then Director of SSHRC's Office of International Relations during an exploratory visit to China. In November 1980, after consultation with Canadian China scholars in Toronto and Vancouver, SSHRC President André Fortier led a three member delegation to China in order to negotiate an academic exchange agreement with CASS. The resulting three year renewable "Memorandum of Understanding on Academic Cooperation ..." features "... the exchange of individual scholars and delegations for study, research and lecturing tours ..." to a maximum of sixty person weeks annually, with the visitors' home country responsible for international airfare and their host country for domestic travel, room and board and medical expenses. In addition, the agreement provides for the exchange of scholarly publications and research materials, encourages collaborative research projects and commits each party to "... use its best efforts to facilitate ..." the research of scholars whose activities fall outside this agreement but who have nevertheless been "recommended" by the other. The agreement came into effect on April 1, 1981.

In addition to its bilateral exchange with CASS, SSHRC also offers Canadian scholars a number of grant and fellowship programs which can be used to facilitate Canadian academic exchanges with China. Its Office of International Relations, for example, provides "Travel Grants for International Conferences" to encourage Canadian scholars to participate in international meetings of scholarly significance outside North America; "Grants to Lecture Abroad" to assist Canadian scholars invited to lecture at universities abroad by providing the cost of international airfare; "Grants for International Collaborative Research" to further the joint research of Canadian and foreign scholars by providing awards for joint international seminars and individual consultations outside Canada; and "Grants for Visiting Foreign Scholars" which enable Canadian universities to invite distinguished international scholars to Canadian campuses for periods of from one to four months. In addition, other divisions of SSHRC offer Canadian graduate students and professors the opportunity to compete for "Doctoral Fellowships," "Leave Fellowships," "Postdoctoral Fellowships" and "Research Grants."

A total of twenty-eight academics - sixteen Canadians and twelve Chinese - participated in the first three years of the CASS/SSHRC Exchange.

> Canadian participants are selected annually by national competition, with individual applications from Canadian citizens due no later than October 1 of the year prior to the proposed research trip. Applications are reviewed by a small committee of independent China specialists and applicants are typically informed of their status in December. Nominations are then forwarded to CASS for approval, usually during the spring. Participants, mostly Asian studies specialists, have been drawn from ten universities (with the largest number from institutions in Ontario) and from eight academic disciplines (with the largest number specializing in history and political science). They have typically travelled to China individually and have conducted archival and field research on aspects of China's history, society, economy, politics, literature and linguistics in cooperation with research institutes of CASS and where appropriate with provincial research institutes and individual Chinese universities. Their visits to China have ranged from one to three months in duration and have been concentrated in Beijing and other major Chinese cities.

> Chinese participants have been drawn from nine institutes of CASS (all located in Beijing) and from the Shanghai Academy of Social Sciences. They have typically remained in Canada for periods of up to three months each and have been hosted by up to three Canadian universities. The majority have engaged in social science research unrelated to Canada or to China's relations with Canada.

The early years of the CASS/SSHRC Exchange might best be described as a mixed success. Both Canadian and Chinese academics appear to be encouraged by the existence of the Exchange and by the new opportunities which it has created. A November 1982 conference at York University for example declared the Exchange to be "... extremely successful so far in meeting the needs of scholars on both sides" and concluded that "... the program was valuable and should be both renewed and expanded, if possible." On the other hand, exchange participants, Canadian university hosts and administrators and SSHRC representatives do raise a number of concerns. Prior to renewal of this Exchange in 1984, CASS and SSHRC authorities reviewed their experiences and discussed many of these concerns during a June 1983 visit to Canada by a delegation from CASS.

Some Canadian social scientists have apparently found it difficult to arrange research in China under the auspices of the Exchange because CASS and SSHRC define the social sciences differently and also enjoy very different relationships with their nation's universities. Others have been hard pressed to formulate acceptable research applications because they are not familiar with Chinese academic facilities, have been unable to obtain useful information or advice from SSHRC or lack personal contacts with appropriate Chinese scholars. Still others have been frustrated by what they regard as the bureaucratic inefficiency of SSHRC (particularly during the first year of the Exchange), by the slow and sometimes inflexible response of CASS or by their inability to gain access to appropriate materials, facilities or locations.

Canadian university administrators and academic hosts indicate concern about the vagueness of many Chinese research proposals, which they attribute to a lack of information in China on Canadian university programs and facilities. They note the concentration of CASS researchers in just a few Canadian cities, but are wary of arbitrarily distributing them on the basis of political expediency rather than academic suitability. They question the extent of their administrative and financial responsibility for both the academic and social experiences of their Chinese guests, with generally less enthusiasm for visitors among university administrators on large campuses which already host significant numbers of long-term academic visitors from China. They criticize what they regard as SSHRC's inadequate financial support for Chinese Exchange participants, indicating that financial difficulties have forced some visitors to live too frugally and inhibited their travel to appropriate scholarly conferences.

SSHRC representatives express particular concern about their initial difficulty in fulfilling Canada's Exchange quota and also indicate their awareness of many of the other problems described above. They intend to publicize the Exchange (including its availability to graduate students) more widely, to provide CASS authorities with more information on Canadian higher education and to review their level of financial support for Chinese Exchange participants in Canada.

PROVINCIAL GOVERNMENT INITIATIVES

Provincial governments have also played an important role in the development of Canadian academic relations with China. Through the Council of Ministers of Education of Canada they have operated the Visiting Scholars Program on behalf of the federal government. Moreover, most provincial ministries of education (and in some cases ministries of intergovernmental affairs) have participated actively in the placement of Chinese visiting scholars, provided their universities with additional funds to meet the extraordinary academic and non-academic costs associated with Chinese academic visitors and hosted official education delegations from China. In addition, four provincial governments have pursued major China initiatives of academic significance.

Alberta -- The Province of Alberta concluded a "Protocol of Understanding and Friendship ..." with the Province of Heilongjiang in September 1981. This broadly worded agreement provides for "... cooperation and exchange in the many areas of shared and mutual interest." The possibility of academic exchanges was explored during the November 1982 visit to Alberta by a delegation of Heilongjiang University presidents and during visits to Heilongjiang by representatives of the University of Alberta in 1982 and 1983. In response to these discussions and the possibility of academic exchanges resulting from similar special relationships with Japan and Korea, the Universities Coordinating Council, representing the four universities of Alberta, has requested that the provincial government provide the universities with additional funds for scholarships, summer language training programs and faculty exchanges. By late 1983 appropriate funding arrangements were still under discussion.

British Columbia -- In early 1980 the Province of British Columbia announced an academic exchange agreement with the Chinese Ministry of Education. Administered by the Universities Council of British Columbia, this exchange program aims to familiarize Chinese academics, particularly those in medicine, science and engineering, with recent developments in their disciplines by sending professors from British Columbia to China as visiting lecturers. Under the terms of the agreement, financial responsibility for participating Canadian faculty visitors is shared by the Province of British Columbia (which pays for their international airfare) and by the Chinese government and/or host institutions (which pay for in-China travel and living expenses). By 1984 thirty-two professors from universities in British Columbia had visited China under the auspices of this agreement; most were drawn from the University of British Columbia and were specialists in medicine or the sciences.

Québec -- The Province of Québec concluded a Québec/China Exchange Agreement in 1979. This agreement provides for the exchange of students for two years of language training and advanced study, with the home government of each exchange student responsible for international airfare and the host government for tuition, room and board and living allowance abroad. By early 1984 fifteen Québec students had travelled to China under the auspices of this agreement; all were first assigned to the Beijing Language Institute and a majority subsequently pursued advanced studies at other Chinese institutions. During the same period eighteen Chinese students came to Québec to study French language and literature, mostly at Université de Montréal and Université Laval. Québec has also participated in an exchange of language teachers, sponsoring the two year assignment to Beijing of five French language teachers and the accommodation of a visiting language professor at Université de Montréal.

Saskatchewan -- The Government of Saskatchewan, through its Department of Intergovernmental Affairs, sponsored a unique exchange program with China for three years beginning in 1980. Its Chinese Farmers Program, administered by the Saskatchewan Crown Corporation AGDEVCO, was intended to provide Chinese agricultural specialists with exposure to Saskatchewan farming methods and an opportunity for English language study. The Government of Saskatchewan (with assistance from the Potash Corporation of Saskatchewan) assumed responsibility for all expenses of these Chinese visitors, including their international airfare. During the three years that the program was in operation thirty-four Chinese farmers (mostly agricultural technicians from state farms) visited Saskatchewan in three groups for periods of six months. They divided their time between language and technical studies at the Wascana Institute of Applied Arts and Science or the University of Saskatchewan and residence on Saskatchewan farms with volunteer host families. The program did not operate in 1983.

RECOMMENDATIONS

34. **that, in order to maximize the effectiveness of their development programs for China, the Canadian International Development Agency should take the following steps:**

    a. make vigorous efforts to communicate to the Canadian academic community CIDA's mandate, organizational structure and program priorities;

    b. prepare annual reports on its China projects which should include brief introductions to appropriate personnel and a statement of procedures to be used by institutions or individuals seeking CIDA assistance;

    c. convene a meeting of Canadian academics who are administering CIDA China projects, in order that they may share their exchange experiences and make recommendations to CIDA for improved procedures;

    d. expand the mandate of the Canada/China Language Training Centre to include testing the language proficiency of all Chinese seeking admission to Canada for advanced study or research and providing necessary remedial language instruction for all Chinese academics prior to their departure for Canada (see Recommendation 7);

    e. expand the mandate of the Regional Orientation Centres to provide orientation and support services (see Recommendation 4) and supplementary language classes (see Recommendation 8) for all Chinese academics in Canada and to provide pre-departure orientation services for all Canadian academics who are travelling to China for academic purposes (see Recommendation 18);

    f. enhance the Canadian experience of all long-term academic visitors to Canada by underwriting the cost of a new Canada/China Travel Fund (see Recommendation 12).

35. **that, in order to encourage further development of academic exchanges between Canada and China and to assure the appropriate coordination of official exchange activities, the Department of External Affairs should take the following steps:**

    a. form an academic advisory committee on China which should include several Canadian Asian studies scholars, as well as representatives from both government agencies involved in China and the Canadian academic community;

b. encourage the Chinese government - in the spirit of reciprocity that is at the foundation of Canada/China academic exchanges - to facilitate access to China by Canadian students (see Recommendations 28 through 32) and Canadian faculty (see Recommendations 21, 23 and 26);

c. urge Chinese authorities to provide Canadian academics in China with appropriate orientation and support services (see Recommendation 26);

d. continue the position of Sinologist-in-Residence but with modifications (see Recommendation 25);

e. encourage the maintenance of a data bank of Canadian professors with academic experience in China (see Recommendation 27);

f. review Canada's official exchange programs with China (see Recommendations 2a, 2b, 19 and 28).

36. **that, in order to make the Canadian academic community more aware of its activities, the International Development Research Centre should undertake the following:**

a. distribute literature to the Canadian academic community describing the mandate, organizational structure and program priorities of IDRC;

b. publicize the availability of funding for cooperative research projects with China;

c. prepare and distribute a brief report on its orientation programs for Chinese academic visitors.

37. **that, in order to assure that Canadian academics, particularly Asian studies scholars, have appropriate opportunities for meaningful research in China, the Social Sciences and Humanities Research Council of Canada should take the following steps:**

a. disseminate information about the availability of the SSHRC exchange to Canadian graduate students and professors in appropriate disciplines;

b. encourage the Chinese Academy of Social Sciences to be as flexible as possible in receiving and facilitating Canadian research proposals (see Recommendation 23);

c. convene periodic meetings of exchange participants in order that they may share exchange experiences and make recommendations for improvements to the program;

d. review the subsistence allowance provided to Chinese visitors to Canada under the auspices of the exchange;

e. clarify the responsibilities of Canadian host institutions that agree to accommodate Chinese exchange visitors.

Volume 2

Canadian Academic Relations with the People's Republic of China Since 1970

IDRC-TS

54e

Volume 2: China Profiles of Canadian Universities/Supplementary Materials

Martin Singer

CANADA

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Canadian Academic Relations with the People's Republic of China Since 1970

Volume 2: China Profiles of Canadian Universities/Supplementary Materials

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Abstract

This report focuses on Canadian academic relations with the People's Republic of China since the establishment of diplomatic relations between the two countries in 1970. Relying on extensive interviews with Canadian and Chinese exchange participants and on government and university archival materials, it provides historical, statistical, and thematic analysis intended to facilitate our understanding of the current state and future directions of academic exchange activity with China. It also provides profiles of the China exchange activities of most Canadian universities and a series of recommendations for the future.

The report, published in two volumes, consists of three distinct but complementary parts. Volume 1 contains part I: "Findings and Recommendations," which provides a three-section analysis of Canadian academic relations with China. It focuses first on the experiences of Chinese academics in Canada and then on the experiences of Canadian academics in China. Both sections include a summary of statistics (based primarily on data banks compiled during the course of the study), summary of findings (based substantially on interviews with Canadian and Chinese exchange participants), and a series of recommendations. It concludes with an examination of and recommendations pertaining to Canadian federal and provincial government agencies and academic relations with China.

Volume 2 contains parts II and III. Part II, "China Profiles of Canadian Universities," provides an analysis of the China exchange activities of 29 Canadian universities. Each institutional profile begins with a statistical introduction, briefly describes the institutional setting of its China activities, summarizes the visits to its campus by Chinese academics in Canada, describes the Chinese experiences of its Canadian faculty in China and its Canadian students in China, and concludes with a summary of the history and status of agreements with Chinese institutions.

Part III, "Supplementary Materials," contains 61 appendices that provide a wealth of supporting material on Chinese academics in Canada, Canadian academics in China, agreements with Chinese institutions, and interviews in Canada, as well as a summary of recommendations.

Résumé

Le présent rapport porte sur les relations universitaires du Canada avec la République populaire de Chine depuis que ces deux pays ont noué des relations diplomatiques en 1970. Fondé sur des entrevues approfondies avec des Canadiens et des Chinois qui ont participé aux échanges ainsi que sur des archives gouvernementales et universitaires, ce rapport présente une analyse historique, statistique et thématique destinée à faciliter la compréhension de l'état actuel des échanges universitaires avec la Chine et des orientations qu'ils prendront. On y trouve également les grandes lignes des programmes d'échange de la plupart des universités canadiennes avec la Chine ainsi qu'une série de recommandations pour l'avenir.

Le présent rapport, en deux volumes, comprend trois parties distinctes mais complémentaires. Le volume 1 contient la Partie I, "Conclusions et recommandations", qui consiste en une analyse des relations universitaires du Canada avec la Chine présentée en trois sections. Les deux premières sections portent respectivement sur l'expérience des universitaires chinois au Canada et sur celle des universitaires canadiens en Chine. Chaque section comprend un sommaire des statistiques (tiré principalement des banques de données établies au cours de l'étude), un sommaire des conclusions (fondé en grande partie sur les entrevues tenues avec les Canadiens et les Chinois qui ont participé aux échanges) et un série de recommandations. La troisième section porte sur les

organismes fédéraux et provinciaux du Canada et les relations universitaires avec la Chine, et fait des recommandations.

Le volume 2 contient les parties II et III. La Partie II, "Échanges des universités canadiennes avec la Chine", est une analyse des échanges de 29 universités canadiennes avec ce pays. Le profil de chaque université, qui commence par une introduction statistique, comprend une brève description du cadre de ses échanges avec la Chine, un résumé du séjour des universitaires chinois au Canada, une description de l'expérience des professeurs canadiens en Chine et des étudiants canadiens en Chine et, en conclusion, un résumé de l'historique et de la nature des ententes avec les établissements chinois.

La Partie III, "Documents complémentaires", se compose de 61 annexes riches en renseignements sur les universitaires chinois au Canada, les universitaires canadiens en Chine, les ententes avec les établissements chinois et les entrevues au Canada, ainsi qu'un sommaire des recommandations.

Resumen

Este informe se centra en las relaciones académicas Canadienses con la República Popular China desde el establecimiento de relaciones diplomáticas entre los dos países en 1970. Con base en extensas entrevistas con los participantes Canadienses y Chinos del intercambio y en materiales de archivo oficial y universitario, el informe ofrece un análisis histórico, estadístico y temático que intenta facilitar nuestra comprensión del estado actual y los futuros rumbos del intercambio académico con China. Ofrece también perfiles del intercambio con China de la mayoría de universidades Canadienses y una serie de recomendaciones para el futuro.

El informe, en dos volúmenes, consta de tres partes distintas pero complementarias. El volumen 1 contiene la parte I: "Hallazgos y Recomendaciones", que trae un análisis en tres secciones sobre las relaciones académicas Canadienses con China. Se centra primero en las experiencias de los académicos Chinos en Canadá y luego en las de los académicos Canadienses en China. Ambas secciones incluyen un resumen de estadísticas (provenientes ante todo de los bancos de datos compilados durante el estudio), un resumen de los hallazgos (basado principalmente en entrevistas con participantes Canadienses y Chinos del intercambio), y una serie de recomendaciones. Concluye con un examen y recomendaciones relativas a los organismos oficiales Canadienses, federales y provinciales, y a las relaciones académicas con China.

El volumen 2 contiene las partes II y III, "Perfiles de la Experiencia China de las universidades Canadienses", que ofrece un análisis del intercambio de 29 universidades Canadienses con China. Cada perfil institucional comienza con una introducción estadística, describe brevemente el marco institucional de sus actividades en China, resume las visitas de los académicos Chinos a sus instalaciones en Canadá, reseña las experiencias de sus profesores y estudiantes en China y concluye con un resumen de la historia y el estado de los acuerdos con instituciones Chinas.

La parte III, "Materiales Suplementarios", contiene 61 apéndices de materiales sobre académicos Chinos en Canadá, académicos Canadienses en China, acuerdos con instituciones Chinas, entrevistas en Canadá, y un resumen de recomendaciones.

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PART II

CHINA PROFILES
OF
CANADIAN UNIVERSITIES

THE UNIVERSITY OF ALBERTA

Established: 1906
Faculties: Agriculture and Forestry, Arts, Business, Dentistry, Education, Engineering, Extension, Faculté Saint-Jean, Graduate Studies and Research, Home Economics, Law, Library Science, Medicine, Nursing, Pharmacy and Pharmaceutical Sciences, Physical Education, Rehabilitation Medicine, Science
Degrees: BA, BA(Canadian Studies), BComm, BEd, BFA, BMus, BPE, BSc, BSc(FdSc), BSc(HEc), BSc(Med), BSc(MLS), BScOT, BScPT, LLB; LLM, MA, MAg, MBA, MEd, MEng, MFA, MHP, MHSA, MLS, MMus, MNus,MPA, MSc, MScPt, MVA; DDS, DMus, EdD, MD, PhD
Full-time Faculty: 2,092 (1983-84)
Student Enrollments: Undergraduate - 20,404 (full-time) and 3,026 (part-time); Graduate - 2,453 (full-time) and 430 (part-time) (1983-84)
Library Holdings: more than 2,500,000 volumes
Total Operating Income: $378,959,000 (1982-83)

SETTING

The University of Alberta is a large institution which has traditionally enjoyed the presence of a significant number of international students. In recent years the University has repeatedly reaffirmed its commitment to international development. Its active International Student Office prepares special support materials for international students, successfully operates an International Student Orientation Programme and maintains a vital Briefing Centre for western Canadians travelling abroad. The University also offers special financial support for international students through its International Students Bursary Fund and its newly created scholarships for students from developing countries. Finally, the University has recently established a President's Committee on International Development and a special Fund for the Support of International Development to facilitate the involvement of faculty members in such activities.

Given its sensitivity to international development issues, the University of Alberta has played an increasingly important role in fostering Canadian academic relations with China. The University has welcomed a large number of Chinese academics to its campus and has demonstrated its commitment to their academic success. Responding to federal and provincial government initiatives, the University appears to be moving toward a definition of its China involvement within the context of its commitment to international education. It has concluded a CIDA-sponsored exchange agreement with Xi'an Jiaotong University and is considering closer ties with universities in Alberta's sister province of Heilongjiang.

CHINESE ACADEMICS IN CANADA

The University of Alberta has attracted a significant number of Chinese academics during the past decade, overall the fourth largest concentration at any Canadian university. These academics have come, not from any single Chinese institution or region, but from a broad spectrum of institutions across China. They have apparently been attracted to the

University of Alberta by a wide range of fields, including engineering, science, medicine, agriculture, business and arts.

Long-term Academic Visitors: 58

Visiting Scholars -- The University of Alberta has hosted thirty-one Chinese visiting scholars during the past four years. Nearly all of these scholars have been accommodated in the Faculties of Engineering (17) and Science (13). In the Faculty of Engineering, the largest group has been placed in the Department of Electrical Engineering (10), with other scholars working in the Departments of Chemical, Civil, Mineral and Mechanical Engineering. In the Faculty of Science, scholars have clustered in the Departments of Chemistry (4), Physics (4) and Computing Science (3), while individual scholars have worked in the Departments of Geology and Zoology. Placement of visiting scholars is handled through the Office of the Dean of Graduate Studies which receives dossiers from Alberta Advanced Education and Manpower and forwards them to the Dean of the appropriate faculty.

Visiting Researchers — The University of Alberta has also welcomed eleven visiting researchers from China. These academics have for the most part been associated with the Faculty of Medicine, but several specialists have worked in the Faculty of Science or the Faculty of Business. Many of these researchers have received financial support from the University, but others received substantial Canadian funding external to the University or were apparently supported by the Chinese government.

Graduate Students — There have been at least sixteen Chinese graduate students at the University of Alberta since 1979. The largest number has been enrolled in the Faculty of Science, particularly the Departments of Computing Science (5) and Physics (3). Other graduate students have worked in the Departments of Chemistry, Comparative Literature, Slavic and East European Studies, Forest Science, Elementary Education and Biochemistry. In addition, two Chinese students from Xi'an Jiaotong University began CIDA-funded MBA studies in the Faculty of Business in fall 1983. As many as eleven Chinese graduate students have received substantial financial support from the University of Alberta; three others have been supported primarily by the Chinese government. Most Chinese graduate students at the University are studying at the master's level, but at least three have advanced to doctoral studies.

Short-term Academic Visitors: 92

Academic Delegations — The University of Alberta has received at least eleven academic delegations since 1972.

Physics — In June 1972 a delegation of Chinese physicists visited Canada to attend the annual meeting of the Canadian Association of Physicists. Led by Professor Shih Ju-wei, Director of the Physics Institute of the Chinese Academy of Sciences, the delegation also visited the University of Alberta.

Medicine -- In November 1972 the University of Alberta was on the itinerary of a twelve member Chinese medical delegation that visited the medical facilities of five Canadian universities.

Medicine -- In October 1974 the University of Alberta was one of seven Canadian institutions visited by both an eleven member "Bipartite Medical Delegation" and a two member "Bethune Medical Delegation" during a thirty-five day trip to Canada. Delegation members were drawn primarily from Beijing Medical College and its affiliated hospitals, but also from several medical facilities in Shanghai.

Mechanical Engineering -- In June 1977 a five member Chinese delegation arrived in Canada to participate in a scholarly conference on fracture mechanics and to visit eight Canadian universities including the University of Alberta.

Academic Exchange -- In October 1978 a major Chinese education delegation visited the University of Alberta as part of a familiarization tour of more than a dozen Canadian institutions. Led by Vice-Minister of Education Yung Wentao, the ten member delegation consisted primarily of representatives of the Ministry of Education, but also included the Deputy Director and several employees of the State Planning Commission.

Geology -- In November 1980 a four member delegation from the State Seismological Bureau of China visited Canada for twenty-one days. Drawn from the Bureau's Geology, Geophysics and Seismology Institutes, delegates visited three Canadian universities, including the University of Alberta, as well as the Geological Survey of Canada.

Geology -- In October 1981 another Chinese geology delegation came to Canada for a twenty-five day visit. This five member delegation was composed of professors from institutions in many different parts of China: Central-South College of Mining and Metallurgy, Kunming Institute of Technology, the Northeast Institute of Technology and the Beijing University of Iron and Steel Technology. Its itinerary included five Canadian universities (the University of Alberta among them) as well as the Geological Survey of Canada.

Agriculture -- In September 1982 Agrodev Canada sponsored the thirty day visit of an eight member agricultural delegation from China. Drawn primarily from the Hebei Animal Husbandry Bureau, delegates visited the University of Alberta as well as the University of Guelph and McGill University.

Management -- In October 1982 twenty-three Chinese university management specialists toured Canada to negotiate a CIDA-sponsored management education program for China. Eight delegates visited western Canada including the University of Alberta, prior to the November 1982 conference that was convened in Ottawa under the supervision of AUCC. Representatives of Xi'an Jiaotong University returned to Alberta after the conference to negotiate a preliminary exchange agreement.

Academic Exchange — In November 1982 a five member higher education delegation from Heilongjiang province visited the University of Alberta for four days. Their visit to Alberta was a follow-up to Dean John Bowland's visit to Harbin earlier in the year. Delegation members were leading figures from Heilongjiang University, Northeast Agricultural College and Harbin Medical University.

Other Academic Visitors — The University of Alberta has received individual visits from at least five senior Chinese academics. Three Chinese visiting researchers working in the United States spent periods of from two to five weeks each in the University in the years since 1980. In addition, **Wu Baoling**, a senior scholar from the Oceanology Institute of the Chinese Academy of Sciences, and **Zhu Guisheng**, a senior scholar from the World History Institute of the Chinese Academy of Social Sciences were on campus in 1981 and 1982 respectively.

CANADIAN FACULTY IN CHINA

Asian Studies — History professor Brian Evans has visited China on several occasions during the past decade. In 1973/74 he served as First Secretary for Scientific and Cultural Affairs at the Canadian Embassy in Beijing. In 1976 he returned to China, with financial assistance from the Canada Council, to do research on China's cultural policy and exchanges. In 1979 he participated in a Canadian Society for Asian Studies delegation which made a six week tour of China at the invitation of the Chinese Academy of Social Sciences. In 1981 he visited Nanjing and met with several researchers attempting to do fieldwork under the auspices of SSHRC.

Medicine — Dr. J.W.R. McIntyre of the Faculty of Medicine was one of ten anesthesiologists on a six week study tour of China in 1974. The delegation of nine physicians and a dentist spent three weeks in Beijing studying acupuncture analgesia and also visited several cities in South China.

Agriculture — Professor John Bowland, Dean of the Faculty of Agriculture and Forestry, visited China in 1975 under the auspices of the Canadian National Grains Institute. He participated in a series of lectures and seminars in Beijing, Nanjing and Guangzhou. He returned to China in June 1982 as part of a trade mission to Heilongjiang which was arranged subsequent to the conclusion of a "twinning" arrangement between that Chinese province and Alberta. During an intensive week in Harbin, he visited a number of Chinese educational institutions. His report on conditions in Heilongjiang universities laid the groundwork for subsequent exchange arrangements with the University of Alberta.

Academic Tourism — Professor H.W. Roberts of the Faculty of Extension first visited China in 1975 as a tourist; during a three week period he travelled to Shanghai, Wuhan, Zhengzhou, Shijiazhuang and Beijing. He returned to China in 1978 with a group interested in community development, and toured Beijing, Xi'an, Changsha and Shanghai.

Civil Engineering — Professor N.R. Morgenstern of the Department of Civil Engineering visited China in summer 1978 at the invitation of the Chinese Ministry of

Railways. He lectured on "Design and Construction on Frozen Grounds" at a research institute of the Ministry of Railways in Beijing, at the Lanzhou Glaciology and Permafrost Institute of the Chinese Academy of Sciences and at the Harbin Institute of Technology.

Language Instruction -- Linguistics Professor James Patrie travelled to China in July 1979 as part of an official delegation of language teachers coordinated by AUCC on behalf of the Canadian government. He spent three months at the Guangzhou Foreign Languages Institute teaching English to experienced language teachers. He returned to China in early 1983 as a consultant for the CIDA-sponsored Canada/China Language Training Centre which was to be opened in Beijing that spring.

Medicine -- Dr. Richard E. Rossall, Director of the Division of Cardiology, travelled to China in May 1980 at the invitation of the Basic Medical Sciences Institute in Beijing. During his two week stay he lectured on "Computer Assisted Education," "Cardiology and Cardiac Units, a World Survey" and "Follow-ups of Congenital Heart Diseases With or Without Surgery," and also had the opportunity to visit Hangzhou and Guangzhou.

Forestry -- Professor Peter J. Murphy, Associate Dean of Forestry, was part of a delegation of four Canadian forestry deans which visited China in June 1980. Led by V.J. Nordin, President of the Association of University Forestry Schools of Canada and Dean at the University of Toronto, the group visited forestry colleges and research stations in China and made arrangements for a reciprocal visit to Canada by Chinese forestry experts.

Biology -- Professor N.E. Stacey, NSERC University Research Fellow in the Department of Zoology, visited China in December 1981 in the aftermath of a conference in Hong Kong. During his three week stay he travelled to Beijing, Xi'an, Nanjing, Wuxi, Suzhou, Shanghai and Guangzhou. He also lectured at Zhongshan University on "Hormone Control of Sexual Behavior in Female Fish" and on "Control of Fish Ovulation" and visited the Pearl River Research Institute.

Geology -- Geology Professor R.D. Morton visited China in 1981 at the invitation of the Uranium Geology Research Institute in Beijing. He presented a course on "Exploration for Nuclear Raw Materials" and visited uranium exploration sites in Central and South China.

Music -- The University of Alberta String Quartet including Professors Norman Nelson, Lawrence Fisher, Michael Bowie and Malcolm Tait, visited China in spring 1982 as part of a tour of East Asia. Co-sponsored by the Department of External Affairs and the provincial Department of Culture, the group presented public concerts, lecture recitals, master classes and workshops.

Sociology -- Sociology Professor Leslie W. Kennedy visited China in August 1982 as a member of a delegation organized by the Eisenhower Foundation for the Prevention of Violence. Invited by the Chinese Ministry of Justice, this group attempted to observe and evaluate the Chinese approach to crime and rehabilitation, particularly at the local level, through institutional visits, briefings and discussions.

Electrical Engineering -- Engineering Professor V.G. Gourishankar spent November 1982 in China. He presented a series of lectures on "Optimal and Adaptive Control Theory and Applications" at both the Harbin College of Shipbuilding and the Shanghai Polytechnical University.

Agriculture -- Professor Peter Crown of the Department of Soil Science spent three weeks in China in 1982. An expert in the field of remote sensing, he lectured in Beijing on the "Application of LANDSAT Digital Analysis to Land Use and Change Monitoring."

Management -- Professor Dale Bent, Director of the Department of Computing Services, led a four man delegation representing Faculties of Business from universities in western Canada which visited China in May 1983. With CIDA sponsorship this delegation, which also included Professor Dave Jobson, Chairman of the Department of Finance and Management Science, successfully negotiated a management education agreement with Xi'an Jiaotong University.

Academic Exchange -- East Asian Studies Chairman Stan Munro travelled to Heilongjiang in summer 1983 to demonstrate the University of Alberta's continuing commitment to develop exchange relationships with Heilongjiang colleges and universities. He confirmed the Chinese interest in exchanging students, faculty and research data. He also tested the English language competence of twenty-four potential students and recommended that the University of Alberta modify its language competency requirements in order to accommodate some of these students.

Agriculture -- Professor Emeritus C.F. Bentley of the Faculty of Agriculture and Forestry led an exploratory mission to the August First Agricultural Institute in China during the summer of 1983. Professor J.J. Kennelly, Department of Animal Science and Professor Z.P. Kondra, Department of Plant Science were also involved in this project.

Medicine -- Dr. D.C. Johnston of the Faculty of Medicine visited China in October 1983 at the invitation of the Chinese Medical Society and the Chinese Orthopedic Society. During his three week stay he lectured on "Non-cement Hip Arthroplasty" and on "Low Back Pain" at Beijing Medical College and at Shanghai Number Six Hospital. He also visited Nanjing, Xi'an, Guilin and Guangzhou.

CANADIAN STUDENTS IN CHINA

Canada/China Exchange -- Eight graduates of the University of Alberta have studied in China under the auspices of the official Canada/China exchange program administered by AUCC. **Larry Sproul** (BComm, 1966; BA, 1968) studied in China during the 1975/76 and 1976/77 academic years, beginning his studies at Beijing Language Institute. **Hugh Thomas** (BA, 1976) studied Chinese language at the Beijing Language Institute during the 1976/77 academic year, and Chinese history at Nanjing University during the 1977/78 academic year. **Sandra Poohkay** (BA, 1977) studied in China for two academic years beginning in 1979/80, first at the Beijing Language Institute and then at Nanjing University. **Suzanne Garmsen** (MA, 1979) spent the 1979/80 academic year in China, apparently studying at the Beijing Language

Institute. **Ho Bing** (BA, 1976) remained in China during the 1980/81 and 1981/82 academic years, first studying Chinese at the Beijing Language Institute and then law at Beijing University. **Susan Babcock** (BA, 1981) spent the 1981/82 academic year at the Beijing Language Institute and the 1982/83 academic year studying history at Beijing University. **Burton Leroy** (BA, 1982) arrived in China in fall 1982 to study for two years at Nankai University. **Ardis Kolot** began his studies in China in fall 1983 at East China Normal University.

Other Students -- In addition, at least two University of Alberta graduates, **James Dunlap** and **Jerry Whitney**, have gone to China to teach English.

AGREEMENTS WITH CHINESE INSTITUTIONS

Xi'an Jiaotong University -- The University of Alberta's interest in this well known Chinese university is a response to Canadian government initiative. The University is one of ten Canadian institutions participating in a CIDA-sponsored management education consortium with eight Chinese institutions. Preliminary agreement between the two institutions was reached in the aftermath of a Canada/China management education conference convened in Ottawa in late 1982. In May 1983 a more formal agreement was elaborated, subject to CIDA approval, during the visit of a delegation of management specialists led by Professor Dale Bent of the University of Alberta. The agreement, which is to run for four years beginning August 1983, provides for: 1) the placement of nine MBA students, five PhD students and seven visiting professors from China at Canadian universities during the four year period; and 2) at least six six-week visits to China by Canadian faculty over a three year period beginning in 1984 to provide courses "roughly equivalent to the MBA level" in China. In addition, the parties agreed to cooperate to prepare a separate request to CIDA to provide a computer laboratory for management education; to expand the Xi'an Jiaotong University management library; and to jointly develop case studies and other research materials suitable for China. In the fall of 1983, the University of Alberta welcomed two MBA students and one visiting researcher from Xi'an Jiaotong University.

Heilongjiang Universities -- The University of Alberta's interest in the universities of Heilongjiang reflects a decision by the Alberta government to develop a special relationship with this northeast China province. Since mid-1982 the possibilities of academic exchange have been explored on at least three occasions: Dean John Bowland's trip to Harbin in June 1982; the November 1982 visit to Alberta of a team of Heilongjiang university presidents and officials; and Professor Stan Munro's spring 1983 visit to Harbin. Although a small number of Heilongjiang students could be accommodated at the University of Alberta by using resources earmarked for students from developing countries, the University is apparently reluctant to enter into any long-term exchange relationship on the basis of ad-hoc financing. In early 1983 the Universities Coordinating Council, representing the four universities of Alberta, proposed to the Alberta government the need for additional funds for scholarships, summer language training programs and faculty exchanges, in order to follow through on Alberta's special relationships with provinces in China, Japan and Korea. In late 1983 they were still awaiting response from the provincial government.

THE UNIVERSITY OF BRITISH COLUMBIA

Established: 1908
Faculties: Agricultural Sciences, Applied Science, Arts, Commerce and Business Administration, Dentistry, Education, Forestry, Graduate Studies, Law, Medicine, Pharmaceutical Sciences, Science
Degrees: BA, BArch, BASc, BCom, BEd, BFA, BHE, BLA, BMLSc, BMus, BPE, BRE, BSc, BSc(Agr), BSc/DMD, BSc(Pharm), BSF, BSN, BSR, BSW, LLB; LLM, MA, MArch, MAS, MASc, MBA, MEd, MEng, MF, MFA, MLS, MMus, MPE, MSc, MSc(BusAdmin), MSc(Dental Science), MSN, MSW; DMA, DMD, EdD, MD, PhD
Full-time Faculty: 1,994 (1983-84)
Student Enrollments: Undergraduate - 18,992 (full-time) and 5,300 (part-time); Graduate - 2,811 (full-time) and 1,214 (part-time) (1983-84)
Library Holdings: more than 6,650,000 volumes
Total Operating Income: $327,449,000 (1982-83)

SETTING

The University of British Columbia has a very distinctive international profile. It enrolls a significant number of international students, particularly from the United States, the United Kingdom, India and Southeast Asia. These students are provided with orientation and counselling services at the International House, whose Director serves as Foreign Student Advisor. The University has established formal exchange agreements with institutions in the Federal Republic of Germany and the People's Republic of China. Its faculty members are involved in externally funded development projects in Peru, Thailand, Malaysia, the People's Republic of China, Sri Lanka, Costa Rica, Mexico and Belgium. Responsibility for coordination of the University's international education and development activities has recently been assigned to the Associate Vice-President Research.

The University of British Columbia has played a significant role in the development of Canadian/Chinese academic relations since 1970. It has welcomed a very large number of Chinese academics to its campus, and these visitors have been accommodated in most of its faculties. The University's professors and students have also travelled to China in very large numbers. The University has concluded formal exchange agreements with Zhongshan University, the Beijing University Geography Department and Shanghai Jiaotong University. It has signed a preliminary agreement with the Chengdu University of Science and Technology and has developed an important (but informal) relationship with the China International Trust and Investment Corporation.

CHINESE ACADEMICS IN CANADA

The University of British Columbia has hosted many Chinese visitors, particularly in the Faculties of Applied Science and Science. These Chinese academics have become a significant part of the University's international population.

Long-term Academic Visitors: 127

Visiting Scholars -- The University of British Columbia has hosted seventy visiting scholars from China since the inception of this official exchange program. These scholars have been concentrated in the Faculties of Applied Science (38) and Science (22), but individual scholars have also worked in departments within the Faculties of Medicine (4), Pharmaceutical Sciences (2), Arts (2), Agricultural Sciences (1) and Education (1). The largest numbers have been accommodated in the Departments of Electrical Engineering (13), Civil Engineering (8), Mining and Mineral Process Engineering (7) and Chemistry (6). These scholars have come from institutions all over China. Administrative responsibility for the visiting scholars program is assigned to the Office of the Vice-Provost.

Visiting Researchers -- The University of British Columbia has welcomed seventeen visiting researchers from China during the past five years. These mid-career professors have been concentrated in the Faculties of Science (8), Commerce and Business Administration (4) and Medicine (3), but individual researchers have also been placed in the Faculty of Applied Science and in the Faculty of Forestry. Of particular note is the Rong Yiren Fellowship created by the Faculty of Commerce and Business Administration to enable leading Chinese scholars to spend four months each lecturing and doing research in the Faculty. A significant proportion of Chinese visitors to the University of British Columbia has received substantial financial support from the University, while a relatively small number has been supported by the Chinese government or by Canadian granting agencies.

Graduate Students -- The University of British Columbia has enrolled thirty-one graduate students from China during the past five years. These students have been distributed among the Faculties of Applied Science (11), Science (10), Agricultural Sciences (4), Forestry (3) and Commerce and Business Administration (3), with the largest concentrations in the Departments of Electrical Engineering and Mining and Mineral Process Engineering. As of fall 1983, twenty-six graduate students from China were studying in master's programs and five in doctoral programs; one student had received a MASc degree in Electrical Engineering and two additional MASc programs were to be completed during the 1983/84 academic year. While the majority of these students began their graduate training with financial support from the Chinese government, a number subsequently received some financial assistance from the University; in addition, several Chinese graduate students came to the University with support from external funding agencies of the Canadian government.

Undergraduate Students -- The University of British Columbia has apparently enrolled at least six privately sponsored undergraduate students from China.

Special Students -- The University of British Columbia also hosted three English teachers from the Beijing Institute for Foreign Trade for CIDA-sponsored non-degree study during winter and spring 1983.

Short-term Academic Visitors: 116

Academic Delegations

Science -- In November 1972 a ten member science delegation, the first from China after the resumption of diplomatic relations in 1970, spent seventeen days in Canada. Led by Pei Shih-chang, Director of the Biophysics Institute of the Chinese Academy of Sciences, this prestigious delegation visited seven Canadian institutions including the University of British Columbia.

Medicine -- In October 1974 the University of British Columbia was one of seven Canadian institutions visited by both an eleven member "Bipartite Medical Delegation" and a two member "Bethune Medical Delegation" during a thirty-five day trip to Canada. Delegation members were drawn primarily from Beijing Medical College and its affiliated hospitals, but also from several medical facilities in Shanghai.

Academic Exchange -- In October 1975 a delegation of senior Chinese university officials visited Canada for two weeks. Led by Huang Hsin-pai, Vice-Chairman of the Revolutionary Committee of Beijing University, this ten member delegation visited ten Canadian universities including the University of British Columbia.

Mechanical Engineering -- In June 1977 a five member Chinese delegation arrived in Canada to participate in a scholarly conference on fracture mechanics and to visit eight Canadian universities including the University of British Columbia.

Academic Exchange -- In October 1978 a major Chinese education delegation visited the University of British Columbia as part of a familiarization tour of more than a dozen Canadian institutions. Led by Vice-Minister of Education Yung Wentao, the ten member delegation consisted primarily of representatives of the Ministry of Education, but also included the Deputy Director and several employees of the State Planning Commission.

Social Sciences -- In late November 1978 a delegation of three Chinese professors visited the University of British Columbia as part of the AUCC-administered Canada/China professorial exchange program. Professors Chen Te-chih and Shen Tsung-mai, both historians from Nanjing University, and Chiang Ming-pao, of the Beijing Language Institute, delivered eight formal lectures and also held discussions with faculty and students.

Chemistry -- In September 1979 Professors Lu Jiaxi, Director of the Fujian Institute for Research on the Structure of Materials of the Chinese Academy of Sciences, and Hu Xudong, Deputy Director of the Chemistry Institute of the Chinese Academy of Sciences visited the Chemistry Department of the University of British Columbia for one week at the invitation of Professor W.C. Lin.

Oceanography -- In August 1980 a delegation of five Chinese oceanographers visited the University of British Columbia after participating in a "Symposium on Enclosed Marine Experimental Ecosystems."

Asian Studies -- Beginning in September 1980, History Professors Fu Yiling of Xiamen University and Cai Shaoging of Nanjing University visited a number of Canadian institutions, including the University of British Columbia, under the auspices of the SSHRC-administered Canada/China exchange program. During their two week stay they delivered six public lectures and a joint seminar on modern Chinese history.

Geology -- In November 1980 a four member delegation from the State Seismological Bureau of China visited Canada for twenty-one days. Drawn from the Bureau's Geology, Geophysics and Seismology Institutes, delegates visited three Canadian universities, including the University of British Columbia, as well as the Geological Survey of Canada.

Geology -- In October 1981 a Chinese geology delegation came to Canada for a twenty-five day visit. This five member delegation was composed of professors from the Central-South College of Mining and Metallurgy, Kunming Institute of Technology, the Northeast Institute of Technology and the Beijing University of Iron and Steel Technology. Its itinerary included five Canadian universities (the University of British Columbia among them) as well as the Geological Survey of Canada.

Asian Studies -- In May 1982 a delegation of Chinese economists, including Xu Dixin, Vice-President of the Chinese Academy of Social Sciences, Wu Jiaying of the Beijing Research Institute of International Trade and Fu Nianliang, Director of the Centre for Hong Kong and Macao Studies, visited the University of British Columbia and lectured on their economic specialities.

Asian Studies -- In October 1982 a delegation of three Chinese writers and an interpreter visited the University of British Columbia as part of a two week tour of Canada organized by the Department of External Affairs. The delegation included poet and critic Zhang Guangnian, novelist and short story writer Wang Xiyan and novelist Chen Rong.

Management -- In October 1982 twenty-three Chinese university management specialists toured Canada to negotiate a CIDA-sponsored management education program for China. Eight delegates visited western Canada, including the University of British Columbia, prior to the November 1982 conference that was convened in Ottawa under the supervision of AUCC.

Academic Exchange -- In April 1983 a four man delegation from the Chinese Ministry of Foreign Economic Relations and Trade visited nine Canadian universities including the University of British Columbia as part of a familiarization tour of Canada.

Academic Exchange -- In April 1983 an eight member delegation from the Chinese Academy of Sciences visited Canada in order to explore academic exchange possibilities with the National Research Council of Canada. During their two week stay, delegates toured a number of universities and research institutes including the University of British Columbia.

Other Academic Visitors -- The University of British Columbia has also received brief visits from at least twenty Chinese academics, some of whom are internationally known senior scholars in their fields. **Fei Xiaotong,** Vice-President of the Chinese Academy of Sciences and Deputy Director of its National Minority Studies Institute, lectured in November 1979 on "Modernization and China's Minorities" and on "Social Sciences in China Today." **Xiong Wenyu,** Professor at the Nanjing Forestry Products Engineering Institute delivered the MacMillan Lecture Series for the Faculty of Forestry in March 1980. **Hou Renzhi,** Head of the Beijing University Geography Department, visited the University in March 1980 as the Cecil H. and Ida Green Visiting Lecturer; during his two week stay, he lectured on "The City of Beijing: A Historical Perspective" and on "The New City Plan of Beijing." **Rong Yiren,** Senior Officer of the China International Trust and Investment Corporation, visited the Faculty of Commerce and Business Administration in June 1980. **Liu Chaojin,** Director of the Department of Foreign Trade of the Beijing Institute of Foreign Trade, lectured and participated in seminars on trade with China during a two week visit to the Faculty of Commerce and Business Administration in September 1980. **Fan Zeng,** distinguished Chinese painter and Associate Professor of the Central Academy of Fine Arts in Beijing, gave lectures and seminars on Chinese art in October 1980. **Chen Tiqiang,** Professor at the College of International Relations in Beijing, lectured at the University in April 1981. **Zhang Zhungli,** Deputy Director of the Shanghai Academy of Social Sciences, visited the campus briefly in fall 1982. **Chen Zhanxiang,** Director of the Urban Planning and Design Research Institute and Professor of Urban Geography and Planning at Beijing University, lectured at the University in February 1983 as Distinguished Visiting Professor of Geography. **Huang Huanqi,** President of Zhongshan University, visited the University in June 1983 and signed a revised linkage agreement between the two institutions. **Hu Ting,** of the Department of Hydraulic Engineering at the Chengdu University of Science and Technology, visited the campus in June 1983 to participate in a scholarly conference and signed a preliminary exchange agreement with the University of British Columbia. In addition, several faculties of the University have hosted visits by at least twelve Chinese professors who were either serving as visiting scholars at other institutions or attending scholarly conferences in North America.

CANADIAN FACULTY IN CHINA

Academic Tourism -- Professor C.M. Ansley, formerly Visiting Assistant Professor in the Faculty of Law, visited China for six weeks beginning in July 1971 as part of a Centre for Continuing Education tour of China. During a four week period he visited Beijing, Tianjin, Shijiazhuang, Jinan, Nanjing, Suzhou, Shanghai and Guangzhou; he remained in China for two additional weeks at the conclusion of the formal tour, visiting Xi'an, Yan'an and Nanning.

Language Instruction -- Professor Kenneth Woodsworth of the Centre for Continuing Education has visited China on three occasions since the normalization of diplomatic relations in 1970. In 1971 he led a Centre-sponsored tour of China which visited Beijing, Tianjin, Shijiazhuang, Jinan, Nanjing, Suzhou, Shanghai and Guangzhou during a four week period. In 1979 he returned to China for two years to teach English and world history at Nankai University. His most recent trip to China occurred in October 1983; during a three week tour he visited Nankai University, Nanjing University and the Wuhan Institute of Water Conservancy and Electric Power.

Academic Tourism -- M. MacFarlane, Director of Educational Travel and Overseas Programs in the Centre for Continuing Education, has visited China on three occasions. She first travelled to China in March 1972 with a group organized by the Banff School of Management; during her three week stay she toured Beijing, Nanjing, Suzhou, Shanghai and Guangzhou. She returned to China in spring 1973 as administrator of a tour organized by the Centre for Continuing Education; during her three week stay she toured Beijing, Shanghai, Hangzhou, Wuhan, Shijiazhuang and Guangzhou. Her most recent trip to China occurred in May 1982 when she participated in a non-credit tour of China organized by the Centre for Continuing Education. Led by Professor R.J. Pearson, the tour, entitled "China's Sacred Mountains and Gardens," travelled to Beijing, Fuzhou, Hangzhou, Shanghai, Chengdu and Guangzhou.

Academic Tourism -- Professor H.E. Jacobson of the Department of Anthropology and Sociology first visited China in spring 1973 with a group organized by the Centre for Continuing Education. During her one month stay she toured Beijing, Shanghai, Hangzhou, Wuhan, Shijiazhuang and Guangzhou. She returned to China for one month in fall 1976 touring Beijing, Xi'an, Guilin and Guangzhou with a group organized by the Canada/China Friendship Society.

Asian Studies -- Professor G.E. Johnson of the Department of Anthropology and Sociology first visited China for three weeks in August 1973 to do research on "Rural Development in Guangdong Province." He travelled to China again in summer 1979 to continue his research in Guangzhou; he also initiated discussions leading to an exchange agreement between the University of British Columbia and Zhongshan University, and established contact with the Chinese Academy of Social Sciences in Beijing. He returned to China in December 1981, in December 1982, in March 1983 and again in May 1983 to continue his research on South China under the auspices of the Chinese Academy of Social Sciences and with occasional support from SSHRC. Elizabeth Johnson of the Museum of Anthropology accompanied him on his 1973 and 1982 trips.

Athletics -- Professor R.G. Hindmarch of the School of Physical Education and Recreation first visited China in December 1973, when he accompanied the University's "Thunderbirds" hockey team on a tour of Beijing, Harbin and Changchun. He returned to China in September 1982 as coach of the University's basketball team, which played several games at Zhongshan University and elsewhere in Guangzhou. Professor W.R. Morford, Director of the School of Physical Education and Recreation, accompanied him on his 1982 trip to China.

Education -- Professor G.R. Selmon of the Department of Administrative, Adult and Higher Education visited China in April 1974 with a group organized by the Canadian Association for Adult Education. During a three week period he toured Guangzhou, Shanghai, Wuxi and Nanjing and visited both Nanjing University and Guangzhou Teachers College.

Medicine -- Dr. L.C. Jenkins of the Faculty of Medicine was part of a delegation of ten anesthesiologists which went on a six week study tour of China in April 1974. The delegation of nine physicians and a dentist spent three weeks in Beijing studying acupuncture analgesia and also visited several cities in South China.

Asian Studies -- Professor Edgar Wickberg of the History Department has visited China on six occasions during the past decade. He first travelled to China in May 1974; during his three week stay he visited Beijing, Shanghai and Guangzhou. He returned to China in 1979 to participate in a conference on "The Historiography of the Taiping Rebellion" at Nanjing University. In fall 1980 he travelled to Guangzhou for a one day visit to Zhongshan University in order to negotiate a preliminary exchange agreement with the University of British Columbia; he returned to China in December of the same year for a two week tour of major Chinese cities. In spring 1981 he spent one month in China doing research on the Taiping Rebellion; he also lectured on "Research on Overseas Chinese" at universities in Shanghai and Guangzhou. His most recent trip to China occurred in the summer of 1983, when he first visited the Economics Institute of the Chinese Academy of Social Sciences and then spent three months at Zhongshan University.

Academic Exchange -- Then Chancellor Nathan T. Nemetz led the first offical Canadian education delegation to China in July 1974. Consisting of a number of university presidents, this high profile group spent two weeks in China visiting Beijing, Shanghai and Guangzhou and learning about the Chinese educational system.

Academic Tourism -- Professor N.V. Scarfe, Dean Emeritus of the Faculty of Education, accompanied two Centre for Continuing Education tours to China. In May 1975 he led a delegation of university administrators and professors from across Canada on a three week tour of China; among the University of British Columbia participants were co-leader S. Black of the Faculty of Education and Professors D.C. Gibbard of the Department of Music, M.S. Samuels of the Geography Department, T. Whitehead, then Director of the University's Instructional Media Centre, F.A. Gornall of the Faculty of Education and J.H. Andrews of the Department of Administrative, Adult and Higher Education. The delegation travelled to Beijing, Tianjin, Nanjing, Shanghai, Changsha and Guangzhou, and visited a large number of Chinese educational institutions including Beijing University, Nanjing University, Fudan University and Hunan Teachers College. Professor Scarfe returned to China in spring 1979 as leader of a delegation of Canadian university professors interested in "Early Childhood and Rural Education in China." This delegation visited educational institutions in Beijing, Shanghai, Xi'an, Kaifeng, Zhengzhou, Foshan and Guangzhou.

Asian Studies -- Professor M.S. Samuels of the Geography Department has visited China on six occasions during the past decade. He first travelled to China in May 1975 and returned in 1976 as a participant in tours organized by the Centre for Continuing Education. In 1977 he spent six months of his sabbatical leave doing research at Fudan University and in 1979 he worked as a Visiting Researcher at Beijing University. He returned to Beijing University in spring 1982 under the auspices of the Beijing University/University of British Columbia professorial exchange program and the Universities Council of British Columbia. During his three month stay in China, he led a graduate seminar on "The Historical Geography of China" and also did archival and field research in Beijing and in Jiangsu province. His most recent trip to China occurred in May 1983 when he and Geography Professor R. Copley led a group of twenty-four students on a six week field course entitled "The Geography of China." Hosted by the Geography Department of Beijing University, the students spent two weeks attending conferences and touring Beijing, and also visited Xi'an, Nanjing, Shanghai, Guangzhou and Guilin.

Dentistry -- Professor S. Wah Leung of the Faculty of Dentistry has visited China on three occasions during the past decade. In July 1975 he visited Beijing, Xi'an, Nanjing, Shanghai, Wuxi and Guangzhou. He returned to China for three weeks in November 1976 with a group of physicians, touring medical facilities in Beijing, Wuhan, Shijiazhuang and Guangzhou. His most recent trip to China occurred in May 1980 at the invitation of Beijing Medical College. He lectured on "Dental Education and Research in Canada" at Beijing Medical College and also lectured at Sichuan Medical College, Wuhan Medical College, Shanghai First Medical College and Guangzhou Dental Hospital.

Academic Tourism -- Professor Richard C. Nann of the School of Social Work first visited China in April 1976 with a group of overseas Chinese invited by the Ministry of Education. During his three month stay he toured Beijing, Tianjin, Nanjing, Shanghai, Xi'an, Wuhan, Changsha, Guilin and Guangzhou; he had the opportunity to visit Zhongshan University, Beijing University, Fudan University, Shanghai Polytechnical University and the Beijing Institute of Technology. He returned to China in November 1982 on a private visit to Guangdong.

Academic Tourism -- Professor P.E. Moir, Director of Summer Programs and Special Programs at the Centre for Continuing Education, and Professor B.M. Morrison of the Department of Asian Studies led a Centre for Continuing Education tour of China in May 1976. During a three week period the delegation travelled to Beijing, Xi'an, Zhengzhou, Guilin and Guangzhou, and visited the National Minorities Studies Institute of the Chinese Academy of Social Sciences, Beijing University, the Shaanxi College of Education and Baiquan Agricultural and Technical College. Other University of British Columbia faculty members who participated in the trip were Professors H.B. Chamberlain of the Department of Political Science, G.B. Hainsworth of the Department of Economics and M.S. Samuels of the Department of Geography.

Academic Tourism -- Professors P.J. Gaskell of the Department of Mathematics and Science Education and J. Gaskell of the Department of Social and Educational Studies toured China in July 1976 with a group organized by the Canada/China Friendship Society. During their eighteen day visit they examined educational and day-care facilities in Beijing, Shenyang, Changchun and Guangzhou.

Medicine -- Dr. S. Segal of the Faculty of Medicine visited China in fall 1976 with a group organized by the Board of the Canadian Council on Children and Youth. During a three week period the delegation visited hospitals, schools and housing units in

Beijing, Shanghai, Nanjing and Suzhou and participated in discussions on "Child Care and Child Services in China."

Medicine -- Dr. M.B. Walters, Head of the Department of Medicine, Dr. H. Klonoff of the Department of Psychiatry and Dr. M. Miller, then Head of the Department of Psychiatry, travelled to China in November 1976 accompanied by Professor S. Wah Leung of the Faculty of Dentistry. During a three week visit the delegation toured medical facilities in Beijing, Wuhan, Shijiazhuang and Guangzhou.

Geology -- Professor R.D. Russell, Associate Vice-President Academic and Professor of Geophysics and Astronomy, visited China in November 1977 with a delegation of geologists sponsored by the Canadian government. During a one month visit the delegation toured universities and research institutes in Beijing, Nanjing, Guiyang and Guangzhou. Professor Russell lectured on "Geochronology and the Origin of the Earth and the Interior of the Earth" at Beijing University, at the Geodesy and Geophysics and Geology Institutes of the Chinese Academy of Sciences, at Nanjing University and at the Guiyang Geochemistry Institute of the Chinese Academy of Sciences.

Law -- Professor R.M. Elliot of the Faculty of Law first visited China in February 1978 with a delegation of lawyers from the British Columbia Bar Association. During a two week visit the delegation travelled to Beijing, Nanjing, Shanghai and Guangzhou and had the opportunity to visit Chinese prisons, to observe judicial proceedings and to meet with Chinese judges and law professors. He returned to China for six weeks in May 1982 to study "The New Economic Contract Law of China." Accompanied by Economics Professors S.P.S. Ho and R. Huenemann, he visited Xiamen University, Zhongshan University, the Bureau of Industrialization and the Bureau for the Promotion of International Trade.

Academic Tourism -- Douglas College President Bill Day led a tour organized by the Centre for Continuing Education which travelled to China in May 1978. The delegation included Professor Emeritus M.B. Nevison of the Faculty of Education, Dean Emeritus G.M. Volkoff of the Faculty of Science, and Professors M. Schulzer of the Mathematics Department, J.E. Thornton of the Department of Administrative, Adult and Higher Education and J.D. Morison of the Faculty of Medicine, and A. Ironside, Director of the Women's Resources Centre at the Centre for Continuing Education. During a three week stay in China which focused on "Adult Education and Community Development," the group travelled to Beijing, Xi'an, Changsha and Shanghai; they had the opportunity to visit Fudan University, Shanghai Jiaotong University and the National Minority Studies Institute of the Chinese Academy of Social Sciences.

Forestry -- Professor Oscar Sziklai of the Faculty of Forestry has visited China on four occasions. In July 1978 he travelled to China for two weeks, touring Guangzhou and Shanghai. He returned to China in September 1980 to lecture for one month on "Forest Genetics and Tree Improvement" at a Nanjing forestry school; he also visited Shanghai, Zhengzhou and Guangzhou. In spring 1982 he visited Beijing and Guilin under the auspices of IDRC in connection with a "Paulownia Breeding Science" program. His most recent trip to China occurred in spring 1983 at the invitation of the Chinese Ministries of Education and Forestry. During his five week visit he taught in Nanjing and also worked at forestry research institutes in Shanghai and Guangzhou. He expects to return to China during the summer of 1984.

Academic Exchange -- Professor W.G. Hardwick of the Department of Geography visited China in April 1979 as part of a four member delegation jointly sponsored by the Canadian government and the Council of Ministers of Education of Canada. The delegation was sent to China to negotiate an agreement for the exchange of Canadian and Chinese academics. During his two week visit to Beijing, he also had the opportunity to visit Beijing University and the Beijing Institute of Technology.

Academic Tourism -- Education Professors N.M. Ashworth and N. Law, visited China in May 1979 as part of a Centre for Continuing Education tour led by Professor N.V. Scarfe, Dean Emeritus of the Faculty of Education. This delegation, which was composed of Canadian university professors interested in "Early Childhood and Rural Education in China" visited educational institutions in Beijing, Shanghai, Xi'an, Kaifeng, Zhengzhou, Foshan and Guangzhou.

Electrical Engineering -- Professor Emeritus Yu Yao-nan of the Department of Electrical Engineering has visited China on three occasions during the past five years. He first visited China for six weeks in June 1979, travelling to Beijing and Jiangxi as a tourist, but also lecturing on "Recent Developments in Electrical Power System Stabilization Techniques in North America" at the Electric Power Research Institute in Beijing. He returned to China for six weeks in June 1981 at the invitation of Qinghua University where he lectured on "Dynamic Behavior of Electrical Power Systems." His most recent trip to China occurred in September 1983; during a two month visit he lectured on "Stability Control of Electrical Power Systems" at the Electric Power Research Institute in Beijing and also visited Xi'an and Shanghai.

Law -- Professor K. Lysyk, then Dean of the Faculty of Law, visited Beijing and Shanghai for one week in spring 1980 as a guest of the Chinese Ministry of Education.

Asian Studies -- Professor S.P.S. Ho of the Department of Economics has visited China on three occasions during the past five years. He first travelled to China in May 1980 to prepare an economic report for the British Columbia provincial government. During his three week stay, he met with Chinese government officials and visited Beijing, Shanghai, Tianjin and Guangzhou. He returned to China in May 1982 with two colleagues, Economics Professor R. Huenemann and Law Professor R.M. Elliot, to do research on China's foreign trade. During a six week period they talked with officials from the Chinese Ministry of Foreign Economic Relations and Trade and met with Chinese economists at Xiamen University and People's University, and travelled to Beijing, Tianjin, Guangzhou, Fuzhou and Zhejiang. Most recently, he returned to China for three weeks in summer 1983 to follow up on his earlier research. He expects to return to China in spring 1984 under the auspices of the World Bank.

Forestry -- Then Dean of Forestry J.A.F. Gardner was part of a delegation of four Canadian forestry deans which visited China in June 1980. Led by V.J. Nordin, President of the Association of University Forestry Schools of Canada and Dean at the University of Toronto, the group visited forestry colleges and research stations in China and made arrangements for a reciprocal visit to Canada by Chinese forestry experts.

Computer Science -- Professor S.T. Chanson of the Department of Computer Science visited China in June 1980 at the invitation of the Chinese Fourth Ministry of Machine Building. During his three month visit he lectured on "Computing Systems Performance Evaluation" at the Northwest China Institute of Telecommunication Engineering in Xi'an. He then lectured on "Computing Systems and Operating Systems" at Beijing University, the North China Power Company, the Guilin Electronics Society and the Guangdong Electronics Society.

Education -- Professor Emeritus J. Katz of the Faculty of Education and Professor Shiu Kong of the University of Toronto led a trip to China in July 1980 under the auspices of the Canadian Society for Studies in Education and in cooperation with the Centre for Continuing Education. During a three week tour, the fifty member delegation travelled to Beijing, Shanghai, Suzhou and Guangzhou and visited a number of educational institutions. Professor L.B. Daniels of the Department of Social and Educational Studies also participated in this trip.

Academic Tourism -- Professor Emeritus R.B. Splane of the School of Social Work visited Guangzhou briefly in July 1980 after attending a conference in Hong Kong.

Mining and Mineral Engineering -- Professor C.O. Brawner of the Department of Mining and Mineral Process Engineering first visited China in September 1980 to participate in "The First International Conference on Mine Planning and Development." Convened in Beidaihe, the conference included representatives of the Chinese Coal Society, several ministries of the Chinese government, as well as representatives from abroad. Professor Brawner lectured on "Rock Mechanics in Mining" at the conference and also lectured on "Stability in Mining" in Beijing. He returned to China in summer 1982 under the auspices of the Universities Council of British Columbia. He lectured for two weeks at the Beijing University of Iron and Steel Technology on "Rock Mechanics and Stability in Mining" and visited Chinese mines in the Beijing region. He also had the opportunity to visit Wuhan, Shanghai and Changsha, and to lecture at the Changsha Mining and Metallurgy Research Institute.

Medicine -- Dr. R. McGraw of the Department of Orthopedic Surgery visited China in October 1980 with a delegation organized by the American Orthopedic Association. During his three week visit he travelled to Beijing, Shanghai, Suzhou, Yangzhou and Guangzhou. He also lectured on "Reconstructive Orthopedic Surgery in Arthritis" at medical institutions in Beijing and Shanghai.

Asian Studies -- Professor E.G. Pulleyblank of the Department of Asian Studies has travelled to China twice during the past five years. In November 1980 he visited China for two weeks as part of a delegation from SSHRC. In meetings with representatives of the Chinese Academy of Social Sciences in Beijing, the delegation successfully negotiated a professorial exchange program between the two organizations, and also had the opportunity to visit Xi'an, Chengdu, Nanjing, Chongqing and Shanghai. Professor Pulleyblank returned to China in summer 1982 at the invitation of the Chinese Academy of Social Sciences. During his two week visit he attended a Beijing conference on "Sino-Tibetan Languages and Linguistics" and then travelled to Kunming and Guangzhou.

Academic Exchange -- President K.G. Pedersen visited China briefly in March 1981 while serving as President of Simon Fraser University. He initiated discussions on a linkage agreement between Simon Fraser University and Jinan University in Guangzhou.

Law -- Professor M.D.H. Smith of the Faculty of Law visited Beijing briefly in February 1981 after attending a conference in Japan.

Biology -- Professor D.J. Randall of the Department of Zoology visited China for two months in April 1981 under the auspices of the Universities Council of British Columbia. He lectured on "Fish Physiology" at Zhongshan University, at the Hydrobiology and Oceanology Institutes of the Chinese Academy of Sciences, at the Beijing Teachers College, at the Shanghai Fisheries College and at Hangzhou University.

Education -- Professor S.M. Wong of the Department of Mathematics and Science Education first visited China as a tourist in April 1981. She returned to China in spring 1983 to do research on "Vocational Education at the Secondary School Level." During her three week stay she met with officials from the Ministry of Education and the Ministry of Labour in Beijing, and also visited Zhongshan University in Guangzhou.

Medicine -- Professor Y.S. Moon of the Department of Obstetrics and Gynaecology visited China in June 1981 under the auspices of the Universities Council of British Columbia. During his one month visit he lectured on "Cell or Organ Culture Techniques of Human Ovarian Cells" at Shanghai First Medical College. He also lectured briefly at the Zhejiang Medical Research Institute in Hangzhou and visited both the Research Institute for Animal Husbandry and Veterinary Medicine and the Shanghai Cell Biology Research Institute of the Chinese Academy of Sciences.

Geology -- Professor H.J. Greenwood, Head of the Department of Geological Sciences, visited China in June 1981 under the auspices of the Universities Council of British Columbia. During his one month stay at the Changchun College of Geology he lectured on "Experimental Petrology Thermodynamics in Geology" and also led seminars on "The Education Process for Geology in Canada."

Oceanography -- Professor T.R. Parsons of the Departments of Oceanography and Zoology has travelled to China on two occasions. He first visited China in August 1981 under the auspices of the Universities Council of British Columbia. He lectured on general topics in oceanography first at the Shandong College of Oceanology and then at the Second Institute of Oceanography in Hangzhou and at the Third Institute of Oceanography and Xiamen University in Xiamen. He was accompanied by Professor C.M. Lalli, Honorary Research Associate in the Department of Zoology, who lectured on "Zooplankton Ecology." Professor Parsons returned to China with Professor P.J. Harrison of the Department of Oceanography in May 1983 under the auspices of IDRC. During a three week period they met with oceanographers at Xiamen University and at the Third Institute of Oceanography to discuss "Marine Enclosed Ecosystems."

Library Science -- Librarian T.J. Shorthouse, Head of the Law Library, spent the 1981/82 academic year in China. He accompanied his wife who was teaching English in the Teacher Training Division of the Beijing Second Foreign Languages Institute. He taught English in the Tourism Department of the same Institute and also lectured on "Planning a Library" at Qinghua University, and on "Developments in North American Libraries in 1980s" at the Beijing College of Aeronautics. He also had the opportunity to travel to Xi'an, Chengdu, Kunming, Chongqing, Wuhan, Shanghai, Datong, Qufu and Luoyang.

Chemistry -- Professor D.H. Dolphin of the Department of Chemistry visited China in October 1981 under the auspices of the Universities Council of British Columbia. He lectured on chemistry and biochemistry at institutions in Beijing, Hangzhou, Fuzhou and Shanghai.

Metallurgy -- Professor J.K. Brimacombe of the Department of Metallurgical Engineering visited China in October 1981 under the auspices of the Universities Council of British Columbia. During his one month stay he lectured on "Mathematical Modelling of Metallurgical Processes" and on "Continuous Casting of Steel" at the Beijing University of Iron and Steel Technology and at an iron and steel company in Wuhan. He also had the opportunity to visit Shanghai.

Medicine -- Dr. S.C. Sung of the Department of Psychiatry visited China for two months in October 1981 with financial support from the Universities Council of British Columbia. He lectured at Beijing Medical College and at Shanghai First Medical College, and also visited Fuzhou and Hangzhou.

Medicine -- Dr. T.Y. Lin of the Department of Psychiatry has visited China on three occasions during the past five years in his capacity as an advisor on mental health and psychiatry to the Chinese Minister of Health and as a consultant for the World Health Organization. He first travelled to China in November 1981 to assess the teaching of psychiatry in China's medical schools. During his one month stay he visited twelve medical institutions in Beijing, Shanghai, Changsha and Chengdu, and also lectured on "Psychiatric Epidemiology," "Social Psychiatry" and "Psychiatric Education." He returned to China for one month in June 1982 to lecture on "Mental Health Services in Primary Health Care" at ten medical institutions in Beijing, Xi'an, Guangzhou and the province of Shandong. His most recent trip to China occurred in April 1983. During a two week period he and three other medical consultants conducted workshops on "Psycho-Social Aspects of Primary Health Care" in Beijing and Shanghai. He also had the opportunity to visit the Nanjing Mental Health Institute.

Medicine -- Dr. D.H. Copp of the Department of Physiology visited China in December 1981 after attending a conference in Hong Kong. He lectured on both "Calcitonin and Calcium Regulation" and on "The Comparative Endocrinology of Calcitonin" at Tianjin Medical College, and on the former topic at Zhongshan Medical College and Capital Medical University in Beijing.

Medicine -- Professor N. Wong, Research Associate in the Department of Medicine, visited China in April 1982 under the auspices of the Universities Council of British Columbia. He lectured on "Renal Nephrology" at China Medical University in Shenyang, and also visited Beijing Medical College, Zhongshan Medical College, Dalian Medical College and Sichuan Medical College.

Medicine -- Dr. J.H. Dirks, Head of the Department of Medicine, visited China in May 1982 under the auspices of the Universities Council of British Columbia. He lectured on "Nephrology" at Beijing Medical College, Dalian Medical College and Guangzhou Medical College; and on "General Aspects of Medical Education and Research in Canada" at Sichuan Medical College and at the China Medical University in Shenyang. He also participated in a conference on nephrology which was convened in Beijing.

Medicine -- Dr. D.A. Applegarth of the Department of Pediatrics visited China for one month in May 1982 under the auspices of the Universities Council of British Columbia. He spent three weeks lecturing on fourteen topics at the China Medical University in Shenyang, and established "metabolic screening assays" to assist in the diagnosis of sick children; he also spent one week lecturing and doing laboratory work at Beijing Children's Hospital.

Asian Studies -- Professor R.J. Pearson of the Department of Anthropology and Sociology visited China in May 1982 as leader of a Centre for Continuing Education tour of China. His non-credit tour entitled "China's Sacred Mountains and Gardens" travelled to Beijing, Fuzhou, Hangzhou, Shanghai, Chengdu and Guangzhou.

Academic Tourism -- Professor Emeritus D.C. Murdoch of the Department of Mathematics and Professor Michael Futrell of the Department of Slavonic Studies visited China in May 1982 as part of a Centre for Continuing Education tour led by Professor R.J. Pearson of the Department of Anthropology and Sociology. M. MacFarlane, Director of Educational Travel and Overseas Programs of the Centre for Continuing Education also participated.

Agriculture -- Professor M.D. Pitt of the Department of Plant Science visited China for three months in summer 1982 and for two months in summer 1983. He did fieldwork in Inner Mongolia and also worked in Beijing with funding provided by the International Fund for Agricultural Development and Animal Husbandry.

Biology -- Professor D. Suzuki of the Department of Zoology visited China in June 1982 under the auspices of the Universities Council of British Columbia.

Athletics -- Professor Eric Broom of the School of Physical Education and Recreation led a three week study tour of China in June 1982. Organized in conjunction with the University's Directed Study Abroad Program, his group of nine graduate and undergraduate students examined sport and recreational facilities and practices while travelling to Beijing, Xi'an and Shanghai.

Medicine -- Professor D.E. Vance, Head of the Department of Biochemistry, travelled to China in June 1982 under the auspices of the Universities Council of British Columbia. He lectured on "Lipid Metabolism" at Shanghai First Medical College and also visited the Shanghai Biochemistry Institute of the Chinese Academy of Sciences and Zhejiang Medical University.

Management -- Associate Dean M.A. Goldberg of the Faculty of Commerce and Business Administration was one of a group of four Canadian management deans who travelled to China in July 1982 under the aegis of the International Development

Office of AUCC. This exploratory mission was arranged in response to an initiative from CIDA in order to assess the feasibility of linking eight Chinese management institutions with Canadian universities. During an eighteen day stay the delegation visited Chinese universities in Beijing, Xiamen, Xi'an, Tianjin and Wuhan. He returned to China for ten days in November 1982 as part of a delegation of seven professors from the Faculty of Commerce and Business Administration.

Anthropology -- Professor C.S. Belshaw, Professor of Anthropology and Chairman of the International Association of Ethnology, travelled to China in July 1982. During his two week visit he encouraged Chinese participation in the journal Current Anthropology, in the International Congress of Anthropology which was to be held in Vancouver in August 1983 and in the permanent Council of the International Union of Anthropology.

Geology -- Professor R.L. Armstrong of the Department of Geological Sciences visited China in July 1982 at the invitation of the Geology Institute of the State Seismological Bureau. He led four seminars at the host institution and also visited laboratories at the Uranium Geology Research Institute, the Geological Survey Laboratory and the Geochemical Laboratories of the Chinese Academy of Sciences.

Mining and Mineral Engineering -- Professor A.E. Hall of the Department of Mining and Mineral Process Engineering visited China for two weeks in July 1982 at the invitation of the China Mining Institute where he lectured to graduate students.

Medicine -- Dr. R.C. Harrison of the Department of Surgery visited China in August 1982 under the auspices of the Universities Council of British Columbia. During his two week stay he lectured on "Stomach Ulcers" at nine hospitals in Beijing, Shanghai and Xi'an.

Physics -- Professor W.G. Unruh of the Department of Physics travelled to China in August 1982 to attend a Shanghai conference on "The Advances of Gravitational and General Relativity." He delivered several lectures on "Black Holes, Archimedes and the Second Law of Thermodynamics." He also visited laboratory facilities in Beijing.

Academic Exchange -- Then President Douglas T. Kenny visited China for one week in September 1982 at the invitation of the Chinese Ministry of Education. Accompanied by Professor T.R. Bentley of the Faculty of Education, he first visited Zhongshan University where he negotiated an expanded exchange agreement between the two universities. He then travelled to Beijing where he met with officials from the Chinese Ministry of Education, and from Qinghua University and Beijing University.

Athletics -- Professor W.R. Morford, Director of the School of Physical Education and Recreation, travelled to China in September 1982 with Coach R.G. Hindmarch and the University's basketball team, which played several games at Zhongshan University and elsewhere in Guangzhou.

Geography -- Professor J.R. MacKay of the Department of Geography travelled to China in October 1982 at the invitation of the Lanzhou Glaciology and Permafrost Institute of the Chinese Academy of Sciences and with financial support from the

IDRC. He lectured on "The Origin of Permafrost and the Nature of Permafrost Problems in Canada" and visited Beijing and Urumqi.

Management -- Dean Peter A. Lusztig of the Faculty of Commerce and Business Administration led a seven member professorial delegation on a ten day trip to China in November 1982. The delegation included Professors Charles Weinberg, Derek Atkins, Michael Goldberg, Dean Uyeno, Bernard Schwab and Maurice Levi. Invited by China International Trade and Investment Corporation Chairman Rong Yiren, the professors lectured first in Beijing (jointly sponsored by the China International Trade and Investment Corporation and by China International Economic Consultants) and then in Shanghai (jointly sponsored by the Shanghai Investment Trust Corporation and by Shanghai Jiaotong University).

Art -- Ruth Anderson, Public Information Officer and Curator at the Museum of Anthropology, first travelled to China in December 1982. During her one month stay she visited art academies and met Chinese artists in Hangzhou, Suzhou, Shanghai, Nanjing and Beijing. She returned to China for six months beginning in February 1983. Based at East China Normal University with University of Victoria Professor Ralph Croizier, she did research on "Contemporary Chinese Masks" and lectured on "American Photorealism" at the Guangzhou Academy of Fine Arts and at the Central Academy of Fine Arts in Beijing.

Medicine -- Dr. J.D.E. Price of the Department of Medicine visited China in March 1983 at the invitation of Sichuan Medical College and under the auspices of the Universities Council of British Columbia. He lectured on "Nephrology" and on "Patient Techniques" at Sichuan Medical College, at Beijing Medical College, at Zhongshan Medical College and at the Shanghai Second Medical College.

Medicine -- Dr. Grant Stiver of the Faculty of Medicine visited China for three weeks in May 1983 as part of a delegation of the American Infectious Diseases Association. Hosted by the Chinese Association for Science and Technology, the delegation visited medical schools and hospitals in Beijing, Luoyang, Xi'an, Changsha, Guilin and Guangzhou. In the course of the trip, Dr. Stiver lectured on "New Antibiotics" at Hunan University and Zhongshan University and at several hospitals.

Biology -- Professor R.E. Foreman, Director of the Bamfield Marine Station and Professor of Botany, travelled to China for nearly three weeks in June 1983 to attend the "Eleventh International Seaweed Symposium" in Qingdao. He delivered a paper on "Impacts of Experimental Harvesting on the Kelp Nereocystis luetkeana in British Columbia, Canada," and a second paper which he co-authored on "Phycocolloid Screening of British Columbia Red Algae."

Academic Tourism -- Professors Mary Hill and Elaine Stolar both from the School of Social Work toured China for nearly three weeks in June 1983 with a group of teachers and librarians. They visited Beijing, Xi'an, Foshan, Hangzhou, Wuxi, Shanghai, Yixing and Guangzhou.

Asian Studies -- Professor J.D. Schmidt of the Department of Asian Studies has visited China on several occasions. In July 1983 he acted as a guide for a commercial tour of China which visited fourteen cities during a one month period. In September

1983 he returned to China with financial support from SSHRC to do research on late nineteenth century Chinese poetry at libraries in Beijing and Shanghai.

Law -- Professor J.M. MacIntyre of the Faculty of Law travelled to China in September 1983 in the aftermath of a conference of the International Bar Association in Hong Kong. During his two week visit he toured Beijing, Guangzhou, Guilin, Shanghai and Xi'an and also met with several Chinese legal experts.

Medicine -- Dr. A.J. Elliot, Professor Emeritus of Ophthalmology, visited China in September 1983 with an ophthalmology delegation organized by People-to-People International. During his more than three week tour he lectured in Beijing, Zhengzhou, Xi'an, Shanghai and Guangzhou.

Library Science -- University Librarian D.N. McInnes travelled to China in October 1983 as part of a four member delegation from the National Library of Canada at the invitation of the National Library of China. During a twelve day visit to Beijing, Nanjing, Shanghai and Suzhou, the delegation established contact with major libraries in China and investigated the possibility of the exchange of librarians.

CANADIAN STUDENTS IN CHINA

Canada/China Exchange -- Thirty-five graduates of the University of British Columbia have studied in China under the auspices of the official student exchange program administered by AUCC. Three graduates were among the first twenty Canadian students to travel to China in fall 1973: **Jane Nishi** studied at the Beijing Language Institute during the 1973/74 academic year; **Patricia Horrobin** remained in China for three academic years, studying at the Beijing Language Institute in 1973/74 and then at Beijing University; **Roger Howard** studied at the Beijing Language Institute during the 1973/74 academic year and at Beijing University during the 1974/75 academic year. **Ellen Judd** (MA, 1973; PhD, 1981) studied Chinese language at the Beijing Language Institute during the 1974/75 academic year, Chinese literature at Fudan University during 1975/76 and philosophy at Beijing University during 1976/77. **Sigrid Bergenstein** (BA, 1974) remained in China during the 1975/76 and 1976/77 academic years, studying first at the Beijing Language Institute. **Ann Fenwick** (BA, 1973) studied at the Beijing Language Institute in fall 1975 and then studied modern Chinese history and modern Chinese literature at Beijing University until spring 1977. **Edward Lipman** (BA, 1975) studied at the Beijing Language Institute during the 1975/76 academic year. **Jean Sibley** (BA, 1975) studied at the Beijing Language Institute in fall 1975 and then at Beijing University for the balance of the 1975/76 and 1976/77 academic years, concentrating first on modern history and then on philosophy. **Larry Sproul** (MA, 1975) studied in China during the 1975/76 and 1976/77 academic years, beginning his studies at Beijing Language Institute. **Gerald Duffy** (BA, 1976) arrived in China in fall 1976 and remained for three academic years, studying first at the Beijing Language Institute and subsequently at Liaoning University and at Fudan University. **Ross Lonergan** (BA, 1976) studied briefly at Beijing Language Institute in fall 1976 and then spent the balance of the 1976/77 academic year studying Chinese language at Liaoning University. **Timothy Stanley** (MA, 1981) studied in China during the 1976/77 and 1977/78 academic years, first at the Beijing Language Institute and then at Beijing University. **T. Douglas Willock** (BA, 1976) studied at the Beijing Language Institute during the 1976/77 academic year. **Murray Adams** (BA, 1975; MA, 1976) studied at the Beijing Language Institute in fall 1977. **Hugh Hall** (BA, 1976) studied in China for three academic years beginning in fall 1977, first at the Beijing Language Institute and then at Beijing University. **John Lankford** (BA, 1977) studied at both Beijing University and Fudan University during the 1977/78 and 1978/79 academic years. **Randolph Louis** (BA, 1969; MA, 1973) studied at the Beijing Language Institute in fall 1977. **Elizabeth Lowe** (BA, 1976) studied in China during the 1977/78 and 1978/79 academic years, first at the Beijing Language Institute and then at Beijing University. **Alexandra Volkoff** (BA, 1971) studied briefly at the Beijing Language Institute in fall 1977 and then spent the balance of the 1977/78 academic year studying philosophy at Beijing University; during the 1978/79 academic year she studied history at Nanjing University. **Susan Gregson** (BA, 1978) spent the 1978/79 and 1979/80 academic years studying in China at Nankai University and at Fudan University. **Suzette Little** (BA, 1977) studied in China during the 1978/79 and 1979/80 academic years, first at the Beijing Language Institute and then at Fudan University. **Richard Howlett** (BA, 1979) studied in China during 1979/80 and 1980/81, first at the Beijing Language Institute and then at Nanjing University where he concentrated on linguistics. **Louise May** (MA, 1976) studied at the Beijing Language Institute in fall 1979. **Geraldine Pelletier** studied at the Beijing Language Institute in fall 1979, at Beijing University in winter 1980 and at Nanjing University during the 1980/81 academic year. **Terence Russell** (BA, 1973; MA, 1979) studied first at the Beijing Language Institute and then at Nankai University during the 1979/80 academic year. **Andrea Falk** (BA, 1978; BPE, 1980) remained in China for three academic years, studying at the Beijing Language Institute in fall 1980 and subsequently at the Beijing Physical Culture Institute. **Perry Keller** (BA, 1979) arrived in China in fall 1980, studying history at Nanjing University. **Louis Kwong** (BA, 1980) studied Chinese literature at Nankai University during the 1980/81 and 1981/82 academic years. **Stephen McGurk** (BA, 1979) studied modern Chinese history at Nanjing University during the 1980/81 and 1981/82 academic years. **John Burge** (BA, 1979) studied history at Nanjing University during the 1981/82 and 1982/83 academic years. **Judith Long** (BSc, 1976) studied at the Beijing Language Institute in fall 1981. **Michael Day** (BA, 1982) studied history at Shandong University during the 1982/83 and 1983/84 academic years. **Constance Lim** (BA, 1982) studied Chinese language at Shandong University during the 1982/83 and 1983/84 academic years.

Other Students — Students at the University of British Columbia have had frequent opportunities to visit China under University auspices. Since 1971 the University's Centre for Continuing Education has sponsored nine separate academic tours of China, several of which have included University degree students. In addition, twenty-four students visited China for six weeks in May 1983 under the auspices of the Geography Department's exchange program with Beijing University.

AGREEMENTS WITH CHINESE INSTITUTIONS

Beijing University (Geography Department) — The Geography Departments of the University of British Columbia and Beijing University have enjoyed a special exchange relationship during the past five years. This relationship developed during the spring 1980 visit to Vancouver of prominent Chinese geographer Hou Renzhi, Head of the Beijing University's Geography Department. The agreement provides for: 1) exchange of faculty and advanced students for research and teaching activities; 2) exchange of publications; and 3) cooperation in developing closer working relationships between Canadian and Chinese geographers. Exchanges of professors and graduate students were to be funded through "existing exchange frameworks" but were to be guided by the principle that the home institution would be responsible for international airfare, and the host institution for living expenses abroad.

There has already been considerable exchange activity between the two departments. Professor Marwyn Samuels of the University of British Columbia spent three months at Beijing University in spring 1982 teaching a graduate seminar and doing both archival and field research. In fall 1982 Professor Wang Enyong, Vice-Chairman of the Beijing University Geography Department, spent six months on the Vancouver campus. In May 1983 Geography Professors M. Samuels and P. Copley led a group of University of British Columbia geography students on a field trip through China hosted by the Beijing University Geography Department. Graduate student C.M. Samuels worked at Beijing University as a research student, taking advanced courses and completing research for her thesis. A second professor from Beijing University was expected to arrive in Vancouver in early 1984.

Chengdu University of Science and Technology -- The University of British Columbia has concluded a preliminary linkage agreement with the Chengdu University of Science and Technology. The agreement resulted from the June 1983 visit to Vancouver of Professor Hu Ting of Chengdu's Department of Hydraulic Engineering. Professor Hu attended "The Fourth Canadian Conference on Earthquake Engineering" and also delivered a letter from Huang Renjie, Vice-President of the Chengdu University of Science and Technology, suggesting the framework for an exchange relationship. The outline "Cooperative Agreement" that was signed in Vancouver in June 1983 provides for an exchange relationship beginning September 1, 1984. It envisages: 1) the exchange of professors for short visits (up to one month each) to deliver lectures and participate in colloquia; 2) the exchange of a small number of faculty members as visiting scholars for periods of six months to one year each; 3) the exchange of graduate students; 4) the development of cooperative research projects; 5) the exchange of teaching and other academic materials; and 6) participation in conferences and seminars. Specific details of this agreement were to be decided upon no later than December 1983. Financial responsibility for visiting professors was to be divided between the home institution (which was responsible for international airfare) and the host institution (which was responsible for living expenses abroad), but financial responsibility for graduate students was to be defined later. By late 1983 no exchanges had yet occurred under the auspices of this agreement.

China International Trust and Investment Corporation (CITIC) -- The Faculty of Commerce and Business Administration has developed an informal relationship with the China International Trust and Investment Corporation. This relationship began in spring 1980 when Rong Yiren, Senior Officer of CITIC, visited the University. The occasion was marked by the creation of a special fellowship in his name, with funding from the Federal Department of Industry, Trade and Commerce, in order to allow senior scholars from China to spend four months each working in the Faculty of Commerce and Business Administration. Liu Chaojin, Director of the Department of Foreign Trade of the Beijing Institute of Foreign Trade, visited for two weeks in September 1980 and lectured on "Trade with China"; Yang Xishan, a member of the Shanghai Academy of Social Sciences, spent the period January - May 1981 on campus; Lin Kang, from the Foreign Trade Department of the Beijing Institute of Foreign Trade, spent the 1981/82 academic year taking courses and presenting seminars at the University and other nearby institutions; Yu Zhuangdong of the Shanghai Academy of Social Sciences arrived at the University in December 1981 for a brief visit. In November 1982 Dean P. Lusztig led a delegation of seven faculty members on a ten day trip to China to lecture in Beijing and Shanghai at the invitation of CITIC. As a result of these contacts, an informal exchange has developed with the Beijing Institute of Foreign Trade. Guo Gaopei, Associate Dean of the Department of Foreign Trade, arrived on the Vancouver campus in late 1983 for one year with financial support from the Chinese government.

Shanghai Jiaotong University — The University of British Columbia has concluded a formal exchange agreement with Shanghai Jiaotong University in the area of management education. This agreement developed from the decision of CIDA to provide funds for management education projects in China. In summer 1982 Associate Dean M.A. Goldberg of the University's Faculty of Commerce and Business Administration travelled to China as part of a delegation of Canadian management deans organized by the International Development Office of AUCC. In the aftermath of an October 1982 Canada/China management conference, representatives of Shanghai Jiaotong University visited the University of British Columbia to negotiate a preliminary exchange agreement. Discussions continued in November when Dean of Commerce and Business Administration P. Lusztig led a seven member delegation to China to lecture at the invitation of the China International Trade and Investment Corporation. The agreement received approval from the presidents of the two institutions in early 1983 and funding from CIDA beginning fall 1983. This four year agreement provides for: 1) the training of up to twenty-three Chinese academics either as graduate students or as visiting scholars, with the understanding that the length of their stay would vary from one to four years each depending on their status at the University of British Columbia; 2) the assignment of Commerce and Business Administration Professors from the University of British Columbia to teach in China for up to forty-four weeks per year for each of the next three years; and 3) the purchase of books and equipment relevant to the teaching process. In fall 1983 three graduate students from Shanghai Jiaotong University registered in doctoral programs in the Faculty of Commerce and Business Administration and it was anticipated that as many as eight graduate students would come to Vancouver for fall 1984. Although no professors from the University of British Columbia lectured at Shanghai Jiaotong University in 1983 under the auspices of this exchange agreement, several faculty members were preparing to visit China in the spring of 1984.

Zhongshan University — The University of British Columbia has enjoyed a formal exchange relationship with Zhongshan University since 1981. The relationship can be traced back to 1979 when several members of the University of British Columbia faculty established an ad-hoc committee to consider academic exchange with China. Sociology Professor G.E. Johnson visited Zhongshan University in summer 1979 for research purposes and initiated discussions which ultimately led to the conclusion of a linkage agreement between the two institutions. With encouragement from then Vice-President E.W. Vogt, Professors Johnson and E. Wickberg visited the Zhongshan campus briefly in September 1980. Following an exchange of correspondence during the early part of the year, a "Cooperative Agreement" was concluded in August 1981. This two year agreement provided for the exchange of faculty members as visiting scholars. Zhongshan was to send one visiting scholar for research purposes each year, and to receive two visiting scholars from British Columbia for up to twenty-six weeks each or four scholars for up to thirteen weeks each. Funding was to be shared between the two institutions, with the home institution responsible for international airfare, and the host institution for living expenses abroad. The University of British Columbia indicated its intention to raise funds for this project from external sources.

In fact, no exchange occurred under this agreement during the 1981/82 academic year. In September 1982, then President D. Kenny visited Zhongshan University during a trip to China, and discussed with Zhongshan officials the renewal and expansion of the exchange agreement. In June 1983 Zhongshan University President Huang Huanqui made a reciprocal visit to the University of British Columbia where the two presidents signed a revised agreement. This new agreement, effective until August 1986, increases the volume of exchange to a maximum of one hundred and fifty-six weeks per year. It also specifies three areas in which the University of British Columbia can be of particular help to Zhongshan University, the creation of a Canadian Studies program at Zhongshan and the exchange of professors in Law and Computer Science. Thus far two exchanges have occurred. Zhongshan University Computer Science Professor Chen Ji-cheng spent twelve months on campus in the Department of Mathematics beginning in 1983; and Professor E. Wickberg of the History Department spent three months at Zhongshan University in summer 1983. Additional exchanges were planned for summer and fall 1984.

THE UNIVERSITY OF CALGARY

Established: 1966 (formerly the University of Alberta at Calgary)
Faculties: Continuing Education, Education, Engineering, Environmental Design, Fine Arts, General Studies, Graduate Studies, Humanities, Law, Management, Medicine, Nursing, Physical Education, Science, Social Sciences, Social Welfare
Degrees: BA, BComm, BEd, BFA, BMus, BN, BSc, BSW, LLB; MA, MBA, MCS, MEc, MEd, MEDes, MEng, MFA, MMus, MN, MSc, MSW; MD, PhD
Full-time Faculty: 1,219 (1983-84)
Student Enrollments: Undergraduate - 13,298 (full-time) and 3,813 (part-time); Graduate - 1,258 (full-time) and 783 (part-time) (1983-84)
Library Holdings: more than 1,100,000 volumes
Total Operating Income: $217,135,000 (1982-83)

SETTING

International development has apparently not been a major institutional priority of the University of Calgary. Despite exchange relationships with Japan (concluded on Japanese initiative) and a major CIDA-funded project in Nepal, the University has thus far tended to emphasize the needs of its more immediate constituencies. There is nevertheless a growing awareness of the potential importance of Pacific Rim countries to the Calgary business community, resulting at least in part from the Alberta government's efforts to establish "special" relationships with similar provinces in China, Japan and Korea. The University has recently assigned to the Associate Vice-President (Academic) responsibility for coordination of its international activities.

The China profile of the University of Calgary reflects the priorities of the institution. The University has accommodated a significant number of official visiting scholars, but until recently it has enrolled only a handful of graduate students. The University administration cites space and funding as major deterrents to accepting additional scholars; and inability to assess Chinese academic records as a major stumbling block to admission of greater numbers of graduate students. It appears that a relatively small number of University of Calgary faculty members have travelled to China for academic purposes, and that none of its graduates have participated in the official Canada/China student exchange program.

CHINESE ACADEMICS IN CANADA

There has been a limited Chinese presence at the University of Calgary, particularly in the Faculties of Engineering, Science and Medicine.

Long-term Academic Visitors: 32

Visiting Scholars -- The University of Calgary has welcomed twenty-one Chinese visiting scholars since 1979. Of these, eleven have been accommodated in the Faculty of Engineering, with five scholars working in the Department of Electrical Engineering and others working in the Departments of Civil Engineering, Petroleum and Chemical Engineering and Mechanical Engineering. Eight scholars have been placed in the Faculty of Science, with the largest concentration in the Department of Geology and Geophysics (4) and others in the Departments of Chemistry, Biology, Computer Science and Mathematics and Statistics. Individual scholars have also been placed in the Faculties of Environmental Design and Medicine. Institutional responsibility for the visiting scholars lies with the office of the Associate Vice-President Academic who receives dossiers from Alberta Advanced Education and Manpower.

Visiting Researchers -- The University of Calgary has hosted at least eight visiting researchers from China, all in the Faculty of Medicine. Several of these visiting academics have been funded by the Alberta Heritage Foundation. In fall 1983 five IDRC-supported Chinese physicians arrived on campus for two years of non-degree study.

Graduate Students -- As of 1983 the University of Calgary enrolled only a small number of graduate students in the Departments of Chemistry, Mathematics and Statistics and Electrical Engineering. Several of these students have received substantial financial support from the University.

Short-term Academic Visitors: 16

Academic Delegations -- At least one major Chinese academic delegation has visited the University of Calgary in recent years.

> **Management** -- In October 1982 twenty-three Chinese university management specialists toured Canada to negotiate a CIDA-sponsored management education program for China. Eight delegates visited western Canada, including the University of Calgary, prior to the November 1982 conference that was convened in Ottawa under the supervision of AUCC. Although the University of Calgary is not one of the ten Canadian universities that is now linked with eight Chinese universities in the management field, it is expected to play a supporting role in the exchange arrangement between the University of Alberta and Xi'an Jiaotong University.

Other Academic Visitors -- The University has received eight senior academics from China for short visits of from three to thirty-five days each. These individual visitors, whose visits have often been funded by the University, have specialized in such diverse fields as medicine, physiology, biology, forestry and Asian studies.

CANADIAN FACULTY IN CHINA

Chemistry -- Dean of Graduate Studies James B. Hyne visited China in 1972 and again in 1977 in his capacity as Director of Research of Alberta Sulphur Research.

Academic Tourism -- Professor John MacDonald, then Dean of the Faculty of Education, participated in a May 1975 tour of China for Canadian educators. Organized by the Centre for Continuing Education of the University of British Columbia, this three week tour was led by Dean Emeritus Neville Scarfe of the University of British Columbia and included twenty-five Canadian educators, fifteen from the province of British Columbia.

Academic Tourism -- Philosophy Professor Robert Ware has visited China on three occasions during the past decade. In 1975 he toured northeast China with a delegation organized by the Canada/China Friendship Society. In 1979 he returned with a delegation sponsored by the Chinese People's Association for Friendship with Foreign Countries, visiting Inner Mongolia, as well as Beijing, Shanghai and Guangzhou. His wide-ranging 1982 trip was sponsored by the University's Faculty of Continuing Education. Professor Ware has recently been invited to teach at Fudan University in fall 1984.

Political Science -- Professor Ron Keith of the Department of Political Science first visited China in 1979 with a delegation hosted by the Chinese People's Association for Friendship with Foreign Countries. He returned to China in late 1981 for a five week visit which was hosted by the Political Science Institute of the Chinese Academy of Social Sciences. During his stay he conducted a series of interviews in Beijing, Shanghai and Wuhan for a research project entitled "The Politics of Energy Supply in East Asia." He also lectured on "The Development of Social Science in Canada and the United States" and led a seminar on "The Process of Constitutional Change in Canada."

Geology -- Professor Finley Campbell of the Department of Geology and Geophysics visited China in April 1982 at the invitation of the Chinese Ministry of Metallurgical Industry. He participated in technical exchanges on economic geology and mineral deposits and toured mineral deposits in various parts of China.

Mechanical Engineering -- Professor Joseph Walker of the Department of Mechanical Engineering visited China in 1982, lecturing on "Stirling Engines" at the Shanghai Marine Diesel Engine Research Institute.

Academic Tourism -- Professor Julian Laychuck of the Department of Germanic and Slavic Studies spent five weeks in China in 1982. He studied Chinese language briefly at Beijing University and also visited several major cities.

Management -- Professor T.A. Abdel-Malek of the Faculty of Management was a member of a delegation representing Faculties of Business from universities in western Canada which visited China in May 1983. With CIDA sponsorship, this delegation, which was led by Professor Dale Bent of the University of Alberta, successfully negotiated a management exchange agreement with Xi'an Jiaotong University.

CARLETON UNIVERSITY

Established: 1942
Faculties: Arts, Engineering, Graduate Studies and Research, Science, Social Sciences
Degrees: BA, BArch, BCom, BCS, BEng, BID, BJ, BPA, BSc; MA, MEng, MJ, MSc, MSW; PhD
Full-time Faculty: 630 (1983-84)
Student Enrollments: Undergraduate - 9,287 (full-time) and 4,844 (part-time); Graduate - 1,061 (full-time) and 807 (part-time) (1983-84)
Library Holdings: more than one million volumes
Total Operating Income: $93,478,000 (1982-83)

SETTING

Carleton University has had a long-standing commitment to international development. Its well known Norman Paterson School of International Affairs offers an interdisciplinary master's program which focuses on development issues; the School also facilitates faculty research on development, much of which is funded by external granting agencies. The Paterson Centre for International Programs coordinates externally funded projects which provide staff training for universities in the developing world, particularly Nigeria, Sri Lanka and Tanzania. The University also maintains student and/or faculty exchange relationships with institutions in the United States, the Soviet Union, Hungary, Poland, the Federal Republic of Germany and Israel.

Carleton University has played a limited role in the development of Canadian academic relations with China. In the 1970s Carleton hosted the largest concentration of Chinese students at any university in Canada. Since the negotiation of a broader Canada/China academic exchange program in 1979, however, the University has accommodated comparatively fewer Chinese academic visitors. As well, it appears that relatively few faculty members have travelled to China for academic purposes. Efforts to negotiate an academic exchange agreement with Nanjing University, initiated in 1979, have not yet been concluded.

CHINESE ACADEMICS IN CANADA

Carleton University welcomed a significant number of Chinese academics in the years prior to the liberalization of Canada/China educational relations. It has received only a limited number of Chinese academics since 1979.

Long-term Academic Visitors: 49

Visiting Scholars -- Carleton University has received seven Chinese visiting scholars since the program was initiated in 1979. These scholars have been distributed among three departments - Mechanical and Aeronautical Engineering (4), Geology (2) and Chemistry (1). The visiting scholar in chemistry subsequently transferred into a doctoral program. It appears that no University administrator has overall responsibility for the Chinese visiting scholar program at Carleton University.

Visiting Researchers -- Carleton University has accommodated at least one visiting researcher from China in its Faculty of Science.

Graduate Students -- Carleton University has enrolled at least five graduate students from China. As mentioned above, a visiting scholar working in the Department of Chemistry subsequently transferred to a doctoral program. There are also master's level students in geology and agriculture. All three students are receiving substantial financial support from Carleton University. In addition, two English language teachers from the Beijing Institute of Foreign Trade began CIDA-sponsored graduate work in the Department of Linguistics in fall 1983.

Undergraduate Students -- There have been at least four privately sponsored undergraduate degree students from China studying at Carleton University.

Special Students -- Carleton University has also accommodated thirty-three non-credit students from China since 1973. Among these, twenty-five were official language exchange students placed at Carleton for non-credit English language study; this constituted the largest concentration of Chinese exchange students at any Canadian university. While the earlier exchange students tended to stay at Carleton for one or two years, many of those who arrived at Carleton in 1975 or later stayed at the University for three years, studying English and auditing other courses. These students were all supported by the Canadian government under terms of the official exchange agreement with China. The most recent group of these students arrived in fall 1983.

In addition to the exchange students, in the years 1976 to 1978 the University accepted five Chinese government sponsored "special students" for non-degree work. The University also enrolled several privately sponsored Chinese students for non-degree language work; one of these students subsequently transferred into an undergraduate degree program.

Short-term Academic Visitors: 25

Academic Delegations -- Carleton University has welcomed at least four academic delegations from China during the past decade.

Educational Exchange -- In October 1975 a delegation of senior Chinese university officials visited Canada for two weeks. Led by Huang Hsin-pai, Vice-Chairman of the Revolutionary Committee of Beijing University, this ten member delegation visited ten Canadian universities including Carleton University.

Academic Exchange -- In October 1978 a major Chinese education delegation visited Carleton University as part of a familiarization tour of more than a dozen Canadian institutions. Led by Vice-Minister of Education Yung Wentao, the ten member delegation consisted primarily of representatives of the Ministry of Education, but also included the Deputy Director and several employees of the State Planning Commission.

Metallurgical Engineering — In August 1980 a three man delegation visited Canada for twelve days to attend a "Symposium on Automation in Mining, Mineral and Metal Processing." The delegation also visited the National Research Council and four Canadian universities including Carleton University.

Chinese Literature -- In fall 1981 renowned Chinese author Ding Ling made a reciprocal visit to Canada as the guest of the Department of External Affairs. During a ten day tour her small delegation visited five Canadian institutions including Carleton University.

CANADIAN FACULTY IN CHINA

At least six faculty members from Carleton University have travelled to China for academic purposes during the past decade.

Academic Exchange -- Professor Michael Oliver, then President of Carleton University, was one of a dozen Canadian university chancellors and presidents to participate in the first official Canadian education delegation to China. Led by University of British Columbia Chancellor Nathan T. Nemetz, this high profile group spent two weeks in China in July 1974, visiting Beijing, Shanghai and Guangzhou and learning about the Chinese educational system.

Academic Tourism — Political Science professors Elliot Tepper and Lynn Mytelka visited China in 1974 as part of a tour organized by the University of Ottawa.

Asian Studies — Professor R.E. Bedeski has travelled to China on three occasions during the past decade. In 1976 he led a Carleton friendship delegation on a three week tour of China, visiting Beijing, Xi'an, Nanjing and Shanghai. In 1981 he returned for a one week visit to Nanjing University in order to negotiate a twinning arrangement with Carleton University. In spring 1983 he returned to China under the auspices of SSHRC to do research on Chinese electoral law; his work took him to Beijing, Shanghai, Nanjing, Hangzhou, Chongqing, Kunming, Guilin and Guangzhou.

Chemistry -- Professor Carl Amberg of the Chemistry Department visited China in 1980 for ten days in order to deliver lectures on "Catalysis" in Beijing and Shanghai.

Chemistry -- Professor Arnold Koningstein of the Chemistry Department visited China for two weeks in September 1981. He lectured at Jilin University in Changchun and at Qinghua University in Beijing on "Laser Spectroscopy."

Management -- Professor David Cray accompanied Queen's Professor E.R. Petersen and University of Ottawa Professor John Carson on a visit to Qinghua University in Beijing for two weeks in April 1983. The purpose of this visit was to explore the feasibility of the tentatively approved Queen's/Qinghua management exchange program, in which Carleton was expected to play a supporting role.

CANADIAN STUDENTS IN CHINA

Canada/China Exchange -- Two Carleton graduates have participated in the official Canada/China student exchange program administered by AUCC. **Steven Griffiths** was a member of the first group of Canadian students to travel to China beginning in fall 1973; he remained in China until late 1975, studying first at the Beijing Language Institute and then at Beijing University. **Edward Murray** (BA, 1977), studied Chinese at the Beijing Language Institute during the 1977/78 academic year.

Other Students -- In 1976 approximately ten students participated in a three week Carleton Friendship Delegation tour of China led by Professor R.E. Bedeski.

AGREEMENTS WITH CHINESE INSTITUTIONS

Nanjing University -- Carleton University and Nanjing University have been negotiating an academic exchange agreement since 1979, but no formal agreement has yet been concluded. Such a twinning arrangement was apparently first suggested during discussions at the Chinese Embassy in 1976, but active correspondence between the two institutions did not begin until 1979. In 1981 Political Science Professor Robert E. Bedeski, who was in Japan on sabbatical leave, visited Nanjing University for one week to explore academic exchange possibilities. The resulting draft agreement provides for: 1) a modest faculty research exchange; 2) Chinese language training for Carleton students; 3) opportunities for collaborative research; 4) exchange of scholarly material; and 5) the possibility of an exchange of faculty for instructional purposes. Ratification has apparently faltered on different interpretations of the purpose of Chinese faculty visits to Carleton and on attendant issues of funding.

CONCORDIA UNIVERSITY

Established: 1974 (incorporating Sir George Williams University and Loyola College)
Faculties: Arts and Science, Commerce and Administration, Engineering and Computer Science, Fine Arts
Degrees: BA, BAdmin, BComm, BCompSc, BEd, BEng, BFA, BSc; MA, MBA, MCompSc, MEng, MFA, MSc, MTM; PhD, PhD(Administration), PhD(Art Education)
Full-time Faculty: 785 (1983-84)
Student Enrollments: Undergraduate - 10,775 (full-time) and 11,391 (part-time); Graduate - 1,510 (full-time) and 1,627 (part-time) (1983-84)
Library Holdings: more than 1,500,000 items
Total Operating Income: $116,014,000 (1982-83)

SETTING

Concordia University has not elaborated an institutional philosophy or framework for projects of international cooperation. This appears to reflect Concordia's predominant commitment to use its limited resources to serve the needs of the Montreal community. Nevertheless, the University has developed a modest international profile. Each year it attracts more than one thousand students from over eighty countries to its undergraduate and graduate programs. It also participates, along with other Québec universities, in a number of student and faculty exchange programs with universities in other countries, and it operates several summer language schools abroad. Finally, its Centre for Continuing Education provides a wide range of contracted services for international students requiring language and/or specialized training.

Concordia University has played a limited role in developing Canada's academic relations with China. It has hosted a number of Chinese academic visitors, but has thus far not capitalized on their presence in order to expand formal academic relations with China. Faculty members from a range of disciplines have travelled to China on their own initiative and several have subsequently arranged for Chinese academics to work with them in Canada as graduate students or visiting researchers. Concordia University has played a particularly active role among Canadian universities in organizing study tours of China. It is also one of four Montreal universities participating in a CIDA-funded management education program with People's University and Tianjin University.

CHINESE ACADEMICS IN CANADA

Given Concordia's significant foreign student population, the impact of Chinese academics at the University might well be presumed to be negligible. In fact, Chinese academics have clustered in a small number of departments, particularly in the Faculty of Engineering and Computer Science, and they have become a significant presence in several graduate programs. The University has not designated an individual with overall responsibility for Chinese academic visitors; these visitors are regarded as the responsibility of host departments and particularly of individual faculty supervisors. The Chinese at Concordia have in any case organized a chapter of the Chinese Scholars and Students Association of Montreal and they try to provide minimal orientation and support services for themselves.

Long-term Academic Visitors: 35

Visiting Scholars -- Concordia has been host to eight visiting scholars since 1979. The largest concentration has been in the Department of Computer Science where as many as six scholars have worked with Professor C.Y. Suen (see below). In addition, scholars have worked in the Department of Mechanical Engineering with Professor S. Lin (see below) and in the Department of Mathematics. Placement of Chinese visiting scholars is handled by the Associate Vice-Rector Academic.

Visiting Researchers -- Concordia has welcomed two visiting researchers from China during the past three years. He Xiqin, a researcher at the Microbiology Institute of the Chinese Academy of Sciences in Wuhan, arrived in June 1982 and spent more than one year as a Visiting Research Associate Professor, working in the Ecotoxicology Research Laboratory. In fall 1983 a professor from People's University arrived on campus for one year under the terms of the CIDA-sponsored management exchange program between the two institutions.

Graduate Students -- Concordia University has enrolled thirteen Chinese graduate students since 1980. Until 1983 these Chinese students were concentrated in the Faculty of Engineering and Computer Science, with four students each working in the Departments of Computer Science and Mechanical Engineering; four of these students were working at the master's level and four others at the doctoral level. In fall 1983, Concordia also enrolled three CIDA-sponsored MBA students from People's University, one MA student in the English Department from Guangxi University and a CIDA-sponsored TESL Diploma student from the Beijing Institute of Foreign Trade.

Undergraduate Students -- Concordia has enrolled five Chinese undergraduate degree students since 1980. These students, all of whom have been privately funded, have been distributed over three Faculties: one student in Fine Arts, two students in Commerce and Administration and one student in Arts and Science.

Special Students -- Concordia University has accommodated seven "special students" from China during the past five years. Its TESL Centre hosted two teachers from the Beijing Institute of Foreign Trade during winter 1983. The teachers were brought to Canada as part of the CIDA-funded academic exchange program with the Ministry of Foreign Economic Relations and Trade. They were expected to enroll in graduate level courses in winter 1983; because they arrived in late February when courses were well under way, they attended classes as auditors and subsequently transferred to the University of Toronto for summer 1983.

In addition, five Chinese students have participated in the University's English Language Institute, which is a non-credit language training facility operated by Concordia's Centre for Continuing Education; their study has been privately sponsored and has ranged from four months to nearly two years in duration.

Short-term Academic Visitors: 29

Academic Delegations -- Concordia University has played host to at least four Chinese academic delegations during the past decade.

Academic Exchange -- In October 1975 a delegation of senior Chinese university officials visited Canada for two weeks. Led by Huang Hsin-pai, Vice-Chairman of the Revolutionary Committee of Beijing University, this ten member delegation visited ten Canadian universities including Concordia University.

Athletics — In November 1981 four representatives of the National Research Institute of Sports Science in Beijing spent fifteen days in Ottawa and Montreal studying computer retrieval systems for athletics. They were invited by Concordia's Institute of Comparative Physical Education as part of the first Canada/China Sports Research Exchange Program.

Management — In October 1982 twenty-three Chinese management representatives toured Canada to negotiate a CIDA-sponsored management training program for China; seven delegates visited Concordia prior to the November 1982 conference that was convened in Ottawa under the supervision of AUCC. Representatives of Tianjin University and People's University returned soon after to negotiate an exchange agreement with Montreal's four universities.

Academic Exchange — In April 1983 a four man delegation from the Chinese Ministry of Foreign Economic Relations and Trade visited nine Canadian universities including Concordia as part of a familiarization tour of Canada.

Other Academic Visitors -- In addition, several Chinese professors, particularly in the field of computer science, have visited the University in the course of their North American travels.

CANADIAN FACULTY IN CHINA

Academic Tourism — History Professor Martin Singer led Concordia delegations to China and Japan in 1975 and 1976 as part of his course "East Asia: Past and Present." A number of Concordia faculty members and librarians, then Sociology Professor Vivienne Walters, Education Professor Joyce Barakett, Government Documents Librarian Louise Carpentier and Fine Arts Librarian Loren Singer, participated in these multi-disciplinary study tours.

Language Instruction -- Concordia TESL Professors Brian Smith, Anne Stokes and Wendy Allen were selected as the first official group of English language teachers dispatched to China by AUCC on behalf of the Canadian government. They spent the summer of 1977 teaching English teachers at the Guanzhou Foreign Languages Institute.

Mechanical Engineering — Mechanical Engineering Professor S. Lin first visited China in 1977. In 1980 he returned to China at the invitation of the Shanghai Mechanical and Electrical Engineering Institute; he lectured for one month at the Institute's Solar Energy Research Centre and also at the Beijing Solar Energy Institute. In 1983 he lectured at the Shanghai Mechanical and Electrical Engineering Institute, Shanghai Jiaotong University and Guangxi University.

Computer Science -- Computer Science Professor C.Y. Suen first visited China in late 1979 at the invitation of the Chinese Academy of Sciences; he led seminars in both Beijing and Shanghai concerning his work on computer recognition of Chinese characters. In 1982 he returned to China and lectured at East China Normal University to an audience drawn from all over the country.

Athletics -- Director of Athletics Edmund Enos travelled to China in 1979 in order to explore the feasibility of bringing study tours to China. He returned with groups in 1980, 1981 and 1982 to examine physical education and sports science facilities in China under the auspices of the University's Institute of Comparative Physical Education.

Literature -- English Professor Gary Geddes led a group of seven Canadian writers who travelled to China for ten days in 1981. They visited Beijing, Xi'an and Guangzhou, meeting Chinese writers, including the famous author Ding Ling.

Communications -- Communication Studies Professor Gail Valaskakis visited China in September 1982 under the auspices of the Canada/China Friendship Society; during her three and a half week stay she toured Beijing, Shanghai, Guangzhou, Guilin, Xi'an and Hangzhou. She also spent time at the New China News Agency and several Chinese universities.

Management -- Marketing Professor V.H. Kirpalani travelled to China in January and again in June 1983 in his role as Concordia coordinator of the Montreal universities management exchange with Tianjin University and People's University.

Electrical Engineering -- Dean M.N.S. Swamy travelled to China for three weeks in June 1983 as part of a delegation sponsored by the Canada/China Friendship Society. He visited several Chinese universities and presented a seminar in his field, electrical engineering, on five occasions.

Communications -- Journalism Professor L. Crysler visited China for three weeks in June 1983 under the auspices of the Canada/China Friendship Society. He toured Beijing, Liaoning, Xi'an, Nanjing, Suzhou, Shanghai and Guangzhou. He also led several seminars on journalism at People's University, Fudan University and Jinan University.

CANADIAN STUDENTS IN CHINA

Canada/China Exchange -- Two Concordia graduates have been among the one hundred and fifteen Canadian students selected during the past decade to participate in the official student exchange program with China administered by AUCC. **Suzanne Taschereau** (BSc, 1972; MA, 1974) remained in China for two academic years, beginning her studies at the Beijing Language Institute in fall 1974. **Christopher Allnutt** (BA, 1972) spent the 1975/76 academic year studying Chinese at the Beijing Language Institute.

Other Students -- Other Concordia students have also had the opportunity to travel and study in China. Thirty-seven Concordia students toured Guangzhou in 1975 (visiting Zhongshan University) and forty-three students toured Beijing, Nanjing and Shanghai in 1976 (visiting Nanjing University and Tongji University) as part of two separate study tours of East Asia organized and led by History Professor Martin Singer.

AGREEMENTS WITH CHINESE INSTITUTIONS

People's University/Tianjin University -- Concordia University is a member of the four institution consortium that has concluded a management exchange agreement with Tianjin University and People's University. A preliminary agreement was negotiated in November 1982 in the aftermath of a Sino-Canadian management conference organized by AUCC on behalf of CIDA. The agreement was revised as the result of a June 1983 trip to China by a four member delegation that included Concordia University Management Professor V.H. Kirpalani. The CIDA-funded agreement between the four Canadian and two Chinese universities became effective in September 1983 and, over the next four years, calls for: 1) the training of a maximum of twenty-one English speaking and nine French speaking MBAs from China, with the likelihood that between six and twelve students will be trained at Concordia; 2) the accommodation as visiting scholars of twelve management professors from China at the rate of four per year for three years, with the likelihood that Concordia will host a maximum of three; 3) the sending of twenty-four Canadian professors to lecture in China at the rate of eight per year (two from each Canadian institution) for three years; and 4) the purchase of relevant books and equipment.

During the 1983/84 academic year four visiting researchers and three graduate students from China were accommodated by the Montreal management consortium and Concordia University enrolled all three graduate students and one visiting researcher from People's University. For 1984/85 the University expected to receive a second visiting researcher from China; in addition, the University intended to send two of its faculty members to China to lecture in summer 1984.

DALHOUSIE UNIVERSITY

Established: 1818
Faculties: Administrative Studies, Arts and Science, Dentistry, Graduate Studies, Health Professions, Law, Medicine
Degrees: BA, BCom, BEd, BED, BMus, BN, BPE, BRec, BSc, BSc(HealthEd), BSc(OT), BSc(Pharm), BSc(Physio), BSW, LLB; LLM, MA, MA(ED), MBA, MES, MLS, MN, MPA, MSc, MSc(OralSurg), MSc(PhysEd), MSW; DDS, JSD, MD, PhD
Full-time Faculty: 855 (1983-84)
Student Enrollments: Undergraduate - 7,571 (full-time) and 1,624 (part-time); Graduate - 1,251 (full-time) and 562 (part-time) (1983-84)
Library Holdings: 1,393,621 volumes
Total Operating Income: $111,340,000 (1982-83)

SETTING

Dalhousie University has an impressive record of commitment to international development. Its Centre for Development Projects was established in 1978 to coordinate the University's multiplying international activities. Its International Development Council was created in 1981 in response to the proliferation, in departments and research institutes across the University, of development projects focused on Africa, Asia and the Caribbean. The Council is mandated to coordinate Dalhousie's development activities and to devise an international development policy which will "... foster a reasonable degree of geographical and broad sectoral concentration."

The China profile of Dalhousie University reflects its commitment to international development. The University has welcomed a number of Chinese academics, seen several of its faculty travel to China for academic purposes and successfully established both formal and informal exchange relationships with Chinese institutions. What really distinguishes Dalhousie in the China field is that it appears to be the only university in Canada that has - in a document emanating from its International Development Council - clearly enunciated an institutional China policy. This unique document 1) rationalizes the University's growing commitment to China; 2) elaborates a whole range of collaborative activities; 3) argues that exchange arrangements must assure "reciprocity and mutual benefit" to both sides; 4) insists that all large-scale China activities should be "guided" by a Council appointed advisory board; 5) mandates the creation of a clearinghouse to monitor and animate Dalhousie's China activities; and 6) encourages the University to locate "independent funds" which will allow it to develop "long-term collaborative scholarly efforts with educational and research institutions in China."

CHINESE ACADEMICS IN CANADA

Dalhousie University has been host to a small but significant number of Chinese academics, particularly during the past five years. Most Chinese faculty and graduate students have been accommodated thus far in the Faculties of Arts and Science and Law, but a number of Chinese academics also enrolled in the School of Business Administration in the fall of 1983.

Long-term Academic Visitors: 19

Visiting Scholars -- Dalhousie University has welcomed six Chinese visiting scholars since 1979. These scholars have been concentrated in the sciences, with two working in the Department of Chemistry, and one each in the Departments of Mathematics, Geology, Pharmacology and Medicine. Administrative responsibility for the visiting scholars is located in the office of the Vice President Academic and Research.

Visiting Researchers -- Dalhousie University has accommodated at least one visiting researcher from China since 1979. Wang Ying, a lecturer from Nanjing University worked in the Department of Geology.

Graduate Students -- Dalhousie University has enrolled at least twelve graduate students from China since 1979. The largest group has been accommodated in the University's Faculty of Law (5), with four students from the Law Department of Beijing University; at least one of these students has already received his LLM and is presently pursuing a doctoral degree. Four management professors from Xiamen University have been enrolled in the School of Business Administration's MBA program since September 1983; these are the first students to arrive in Halifax under the terms of the Xiamen-Dalhousie management exchange agreement. The remaining graduate students have worked in the Departments of Mathematics, Biology, English and Education. Financial support for these students has come from several sources: the Chinese government, CIDA, Dalhousie University and private individuals.

Short-term Academic Visitors: 23

Academic Delegations -- Dalhousie University has received two major academic delegations from China during the past decade.

Academic Exchange -- In October 1975 a delegation of senior Chinese university officials visited Canada for two weeks. Led by Huang Hsin-pai, Vice-Chairman of the Revolutionary Committee of Beijing University, this ten member delegation visited ten Canadian universities including Dalhousie University.

Law -- In July 1982 Professor Wang Tieya, head of the Department of International Law and Senior Librarian Wang Cai, both of Beijing University visited Dalhousie after attending a conference on "The Law of the Sea."

Management -- In October 1982 twenty-three Chinese university management specialists toured Canada to negotiate a CIDA-sponsored management education program for China. Eight delegates visited eastern Canada including Dalhousie University prior to the November 1982 Canada/China management conference that was convened in Ottawa under the supervision of AUCC. Representatives of Xiamen University and Dalhousie University negotiated a preliminary exchange agreement subsequent to the conference.

Other Academic Visitors -- Dalhousie University has hosted short visits of several senior academics from China. Subsequent to his 1980 visit to China, then Dean of Law R. St. John MacDonald welcomed internationally renowned Beijing University Law Professor **Chen Tiqiang** for ten days in 1981, lecturing and meeting with many Dalhousie officials. Specialists in oceanography and political science have also visited the University for short periods.

CANADIAN FACULTY IN CHINA

At least eleven faculty members of Dalhousie University have visited China for academic purposes during the past five years.

Academic Tourism -- History Professor Mary Turner toured China for several weeks in 1972 under the auspices of the Society for Anglo-Chinese Understanding.

Academic Tourism -- Law Professor D.M. Johnston visited China for two weeks in 1973 as a member of a delegation from the Canadian Institute of International Affairs. In the course of its visit, the delegation met with Chinese military and political leaders and with medical, agricultural and educational officials in Beijing, Shanghai and Guangzhou.

Language Instruction -- Education Professor Ruth Gamberg has visited China on three occasions. In 1973 she toured China for three weeks, accompanied by her husband Professor Herb Gamberg of the Department of Sociology and Anthropology. In 1975 she returned to China under the auspices of the Canada/China Friendship Society; during a four week visit she toured Beijing, Shanghai, Guangzhou and other Chinese cities. She and her husband also spent the 1979-80 academic year teaching at the Beijing Foreign Languages Institute.

Medicine -- Dr. Ian Purkis of the Faculty of Medicine was one of ten anesthesiologists who went on a six week study tour of China in 1974. The delegation of nine physicians and a dentist spent three weeks in Beijing studying acupuncture analgesia and also visited several cities in South China.

Academic Tourism -- Law Professor Brian Crocker visited China for two and a half weeks in 1974. He toured educational institutions in Beijing, Shanghai and Guangzhou.

Academic Tourism -- Sociology and Anthropology Professor Jim Stolzman and Chemistry Professor Jan Kwak visited China in 1975 under the auspices of the Canada/China Friendship Society; during a four week visit they toured Beijing, Shanghai, Guangzhou, Shijiazhuang, Jinan, Wuxi and Tianjin.

Academic Tourism -- Professors Ann Manicom (Department of Education), Barbara Keddy (School of Nursing) and A.C. Thompson (Department of Mathematics) visited China in 1977 under the auspices of the Canada/China Friendship Society; during their three week stay they toured Beijing, Shijiazhuang, Anyang, Wuhan and Guangzhou.

Law -- Former Dean of Law R. St. John MacDonald first visited China in 1980. During his five week stay, he presented a series of lectures on international law in the Law Department at Beijing University. He also established contact with a number of well-known Chinese jurists, resulting in an informal exchange relationship between Dalhousie University and Beijing University. He returned to China in 1982, visiting six Chinese universities with law faculties.

Chemistry -- Professor Roger Stephens of the Trace Analysis Research Centre spent one month in China in 1981. During his stay at the Institute of Analytical Chemistry in Beijing, he first lectured on analytical spectroscopy and later assisted in the implementation of new hardware and the development of new equipment.

Law -- Law Professor Bruce Archibald visited China for three weeks in 1982 in order to participate in a Beijing conference on comparative law which was co-sponsored by the Chinese Academy of Social Sciences and the Ford Foundation. He also visited Shanghai and Suzhou.

Medicine -- Dr. David Shires, Professor of Family Medicine, first went to China in 1982 under CIDA sponsorship to heighten Chinese awareness of medical informatics, the interface of computers and health care. He lectured mainly in Beijing, at the Chinese Academy of Medical Sciences, the Capital Hospital, and the Chinese Health Information Study Centre. He returned to China in 1983, again with CIDA support, as leader of a delegation of seven representatives of the Canadian Organization for the Advancement of Computers in Health. He and his colleagues spent nearly a week in Xi'an as the principal speakers at the First Annual Meeting of the Chinese Medical Informatics Association which was organized in cooperation with Xi'an Medical College.

Management -- Professor J.H. Schiebelhut, Director of the School of Business Administration and Professor Cecil Dipchand (accompanied by Saint Mary's University Dean of Commerce F.C. Miner) visited Xiamen University for ten days in February 1983. Their trip provided an opportunity to review the management education needs of Xiamen University in light of a preliminary exchange agreement reached in Canada in November 1982.

CANADIAN STUDENTS IN CHINA

Canada/China Exchange -- One Dalhousie University graduate has participated in the official Canada/China exchange program administered by AUCC. **Lionel Clarke** studied at the Beijing Language Institute during the 1973/74 academic year and at Beijing University during the 1974/75 academic year.

AGREEMENTS WITH CHINESE INSTITUTIONS

Dalhousie University has developed contrasting exchange relationships with two well-known Chinese universities, a formal and externally funded relationship with Xiamen University concluded on federal government initiative; and an informal relationship with Beijing University resulting from the international activities of a university dean.

Beijing University (Law Department) -- Since 1980 the Faculty of Law of Dalhousie University has developed an informal exchange relationship with the Beijing University Law Department. Subsequent to Dean of Law R. St. John MacDonald's 1980 lectures on international law in Beijing, Dalhousie has received visits from several prominent Beijing University law professors. In addition, the University has accepted and provided substantial financial support for four Beijing University graduate students in law. Although no formal agreement has been signed by the two institutions, Dalhousie has expressed interest in obtaining external funding for and expanding this project.

Xiamen University -- Dalhousie is one of ten Canadian universities participating in a CIDA-sponsored management education project for China; it has recently concluded a formal exchange arrangement with Xiamen University in the management field. A preliminary agreement was negotiated immediately after the November 1982 Canada/China management conference organized by AUCC and elaborated during and after a 1983 visit to Xiamen University by School of Business Administration Director J.H. Schiebelhut and Professor Cecil Dipchand, and Saint Mary's Dean of Commerce F.C. Miner. The major provisions of this five year agreement call for: 1) the retraining of thirty-one Chinese management professors at Dalhousie University (with the assistance of Saint Mary's University), including twenty-seven as graduate students and four as visiting scholars; and 2) the dispatching of twelve Canadian management professors to Xiamen University, at the rate of three per year in order to teach, conduct faculty training programs and participate in research projects. Dalhousie University regards this agreement as "a unique opportunity" not only to develop a better understanding of China, but to enhance the international profile of its School of Business Administration. In fall 1983 five Xiamen University professors arrived in Halifax to begin advanced studies under the terms of this exchange agreement; four began MBA work at Dalhousie University and one at Saint Mary's University.

UNIVERSITY OF GUELPH

Established: 1964
Faculties and Colleges: Arts, Biological Science, Family and Consumer Studies, Graduate Studies, Ontario Agricultural College, Ontario Veterinary College, Physical Science, Research, Social Science
Degrees: BA, BASc, BComm, BLA, BSc, BSc(Agr), BSc(Eng), BSc (HK); MA, MLA, MSc; DVM, PhD
Full-time Faculty: 704 (1983-84)
Student Enrollments: Undergraduate - 10,293 (full-time) and 1,356 (part-time); Graduate - 87 (full-time) and 152 (part-time) (1983-84)
Library Holdings: more than one million volumes
Total Operating Income: $145,644,000 (1982-83)

SETTING

The University of Guelph is committed to expanding its already considerable international undertakings, particularly in agriculture, the environment and rural development. The University has long acted as an executing agent for CIDA bilateral programs and as a consultant for major international funding agencies. Its Centre for International Programs provides an administrative focus for the University's involvement with universities and government agencies in other countries, including most recently Brazil, Kenya, Sri Lanka and the West Indies. More than one hundred and twenty Guelph faculty members have had firsthand experience in the Third World. Nearly one in four Guelph graduate students comes from outside Canada, with approximately 14% from Third World countries.

The China profile of the University of Guelph has been significantly affected by its linkage arrangement with Beijing Agricultural University, a leading agricultural institution in China. Prior to the implementation of this exchange agreement in 1982, Guelph's China involvement was similar to that of many other Canadian universities - it had received a handful of visiting scholars, a small number of graduate students, several visiting professors, a few academic delegations and short term visits from senior academics. The CIDA funding commitment has facilitated the University of Guelph's unique contribution to Canada/China educational exchanges.

CHINESE ACADEMICS IN CANADA

Prior to 1983 the University of Guelph had received only a modest number of Chinese academics who were concentrated mainly in agriculture and related fields. The numbers began to increase in 1983 because of the CIDA commitment to partially fund the exchange agreement with Beijing Agricultural University.

Long-term Academic Visitors: 22

Visiting Scholars -- The University of Guelph has hosted five Chinese visiting scholars since the inception of the program in 1979. Among these were specialists in agriculture, veterinary science, agricultural engineering and biomedical science.

Visiting Researchers -- The University of Guelph has apparently hosted seven visiting researchers from China during the past five years. Liu Wangi, a senior scientist from the Shanghai Biochemistry Institute of the Chinese Academy of Sciences, spent 1982 at Guelph with financial support provided by the University. The remaining visiting researchers were all agricultural specialists, including five from Beijing Agricultural University: Professor Shen Hui arrived in Canada in 1980 with financial support provided by the Chinese government; Professor Chen Jia-pu spent four and a half months at Guelph in 1983 as the first CIDA-sponsored visitor from Beijing Agricultural University. He has been followed by another senior professor (who spent three months at Guelph's Department of Animal and Poultry Science) and two junior professors (who are still working in the Department of Land Resource Science).

Graduate Students -- The University of Guelph has enrolled nine graduate students since 1980. These include two graduate students each in the Departments of Environmental Biology, Land Resource Science and Horticultural Science, and one each in the Department of Microbiology and in the School of Engineering. At least six of these graduate students received substantial financial support from the Chinese government. A majority of these students have come from institutions in the Beijing area, including Beijing University, the Beijing Institute of Forestry, and particularly Beijing Agricultural University.

Special Students -- The University of Guelph hosted one "special student" sponsored by the Chinese government for non-credit study during the 1978/79 academic year.

Short-term Academic Visitors: 17

Academic Delegations -- The University of Guelph has received two major academic delegations from China during the past decade, both focusing on agriculture.

> **Agriculture** -- In July 1982 the United Nations Development Program sponsored a three week visit to the University by a five member agricultural delegation which included three professors from Beijing Agricultural University.
>
> **Agriculture** -- In September 1982 Agrodev Canada sponsored the thirty day visit of an eight member agricultural delegation from China. Drawn primarily from the Hebei Animal Husbandry Bureau, delegates visited the University of Guelph as well as the University of Alberta and McGill University.

Other Academic Visitors -- The University also received short visits from several prominent senior academics. Chinese sociologist **Fei Xiaotong** spent two weeks at Guelph in 1979 lecturing on "Chinese National Minorities." Beijing University geographer **Hou Renzhi** lectured at Guelph for one week in 1980. **Chen Lemin,** Deputy Director of the College of International Relations in Beijing, came to Guelph in 1982 as a short-term visiting professor; during his six week stay, he lectured to faculty and students on "Chinese Policy Toward the Third World." In addition, the University of Guelph has welcomed several Chinese academics for less formal and shorter visits, particularly in the field of agriculture.

CANADIAN FACULTY IN CHINA

At least sixteen faculty members from the University of Guelph have travelled to China for academic purposes during the past decade. By far the greatest number have visited China during the past three years in connection with the University's exchange agreement with Beijing Agricultural University.

Academic Tourism — In May 1974 the University's Office of Continuing Education organized an academic tour of China for the Guelph community. Led by Professor John Melby, the delegation of twenty included five faculty members and fifteen students. Among the participating Guelph faculty were Professors Henry Wiseman and Robert Simmons (both of the Department of Political Studies) and Professors Jim Shute and Truman Phillips (both faculty members of the Extension Education unit of the Ontario Agricultural College). During a twenty-one day stay, the delegation visited various sites in Guangzhou, Shanghai, Tianjin and Beijing.

Asian Studies — Professor K.C. Tan of the Department of Geography has travelled to China twice during the past five years. In May 1979, as President of the Canadian Society for Asian Studies, he led an eight member delegation on a six week tour of China at the invitation of the Chinese Academy of Social Sciences. The group visited a number of Chinese cities (Beijing, Tachai, Xi'an, Lanzhou, Chongqing, Wuhan, Shanghai and Guangzhou) and a number of Chinese universities and research institutes. Professor Nancy Robinson of the Guelph History Department also participated in this trip. In May 1980 Tan returned to China at the invitation of the Geography Institute of the Chinese Academy of Sciences. During a three month lecture tour on "North American and Third World Cities" he visited sixteen Chinese cities, speaking mainly at universities and local geographical associations.

Agriculture — Eleven University of Guelph faculty and administrators have visited China since 1980 in connection with the academic exchange arrangement between the University of Guelph and Beijing Agricultural University.

> John C. Cairns, Director of the Centre for International Programs, has visited Beijing Agricultural University on three occasions. In November 1980 he spent two weeks there at the invitation of Vice President Shen Chi-yi in order to negotiate a draft agreement between the two universities. In 1981 he returned to China with the Guelph presidential party to participate in the formal signing of the exchange agreement. He returned to China again in February 1983 to work out practical aspects of the exchange.
>
> President Donald F. Forster visited Beijing Agricultural University for two weeks in April 1981 in order to conclude an exchange agreement between the two institutions. He was accompanied by Dean Douglas Maplesden of Ontario Veterinary College, Dean Clayton Switzer of Ontario Agricultural College and John Cairns, Director of the Centre for International Programs.
>
> Professor Frank Milne of the Department of Clinical Studies lectured at Beijing Agricultural University for two weeks in September 1982.

Professors G. Thurtell and T. Gillespie of the Department of Land Resource Science lectured at Beijing Agricultural University for three weeks in May 1983.

Professor R. Julian of the Department of Pathology lectured at Beijing Agricultural University for six weeks beginning in July 1983.

Professor D. Howell, former Dean of the Ontario Veterinary College and presently associated with the Centre for International Programs, and J. McDonald, representing the Ontario Veterinary College Dean's office visited Beijing Agricultural University for one week in August 1983 for administrative purposes.

Professor S. Jones of the Department of Animal and Poultry Science lectured at Beijing Agricultural University for two weeks in September 1983.

Additional faculty exchanges were being arranged for spring 1984.

CANADIAN STUDENTS IN CHINA

Canada/China Exchange -- One graduate of the University of Guelph has participated in the official Canada/China exchange program administered by AUCC. **Arlyle Langille** (BA, 1976) studied in China during the 1979/80 and 1980/81 academic years, first at the Beijing Language Institute and then at Nanjing University.

Other Students -- A number of Guelph students have travelled to China for brief visits. As mentioned above, in 1974 fifteen Guelph students participated in a study tour of China organized by the Office of Continuing Education. In 1979, a Guelph student was a member of the Canadian Asian Studies Association delegation that spent six weeks in China at the invitation of the Chinese Academy of Social Sciences.

AGREEMENTS WITH CHINESE INSTITUTIONS

Beijing Agricultural University -- The University of Guelph has entered into an active exchange relationship with China's foremost university of agriculture, Beijing Agricultural University. Negotiation of this institutional linkage apparently began in 1979 at the suggestion of a Chinese student at Guelph and quickly developed into a correspondence which resulted in a Washington meeting between John Cairns, Director of Guelph's Centre for International Programs and Shen Chi-yi, Vice-President of Beijing Agricultural University. These discussions led to two trips to China by Guelph administrators: in November 1980 Cairns spent two weeks in Beijing negotiating the draft of an agreement; and in April 1981 Guelph President Donald Forster and a small party visited Beijing Agricultural University to conclude a formal agreement.

This four year "Memorandum of Understanding" aims "to develop scientific co-operation in academic areas of interest to both parties." It outlines a three-pronged approach: 1) the development of cooperative research projects in areas of mutual interest; 2) the exchange of scientific materials; and 3) primarily the exchange of faculty for short-term visits of up to nine man-months per year from each side in order to update the scientific knowledge of faculty from Beijing Agricultural University. The agreement also anticipates the possibility of graduate training for Beijing Agricultural University students at Guelph (subject to individual assessment and payment of appropriate fees) and the possibility of jointly sponsored seminars and training programs in China. The entire agreement was to be "dependent on adequate facilities and financial resources being available" to the two institutions.

In fact, the implementation of this agreement was delayed for more than a year, until CIDA funding was obtained by the University of Guelph in mid-1982. This external funding covers some of the administrative costs of the program and the travel costs of Guelph professors lecturing at Beijing Agricultural University. It also covers the in-Canada living costs and some of the educational costs of two categories of Beijing Agricultural University professors visiting Guelph: up to nine man-months per year for short term visits by senior professors and up to thirty six man-months per year for longer visits by junior professors. Since fall 1982 five Guelph professors have travelled to China to deliver a total of sixteen weeks of lectures in Beijing; in addition, three Guelph administrators have made brief trips to Beijing for a total of four weeks in order to work out the details of implementation. Similarly, Beijing Agricultural University has sent four professors to Guelph for visits totalling fourteen months.

In addition to planning future faculty exchanges, the two universities were planning to co-sponsor a major scientific conference in Beijing in June 1984 on "Confined Animal Production Systems." This conference was expected to involve sixty to seventy-five top Chinese scientists, fifteen agricultural specialists from South and Southeast Asia and a team of six Canadians, including four professors from the University of Guelph. CIDA was expected to provide partial funding, covering the international travel costs of both the Canadian and South and Southeast Asian agricultural specialists.

LAURENTIAN UNIVERSITY OF SUDBURY

Established: 1960
Faculties: Humanities, Professional Schools, Science and Engineering, Social Sciences
Degrees: BA, BCom, BCom(Sports Administration), BEd, BEng, BPHE, BSc, BScN, BSL, BSW; MA, MSc
Full-time Faculty: 328 (1983-84)
Student Enrollments: Undergraduate - 3,786 (full-time) and 3,912 (part-time); Graduate - 78 (full-time) and 93 (part-time) (1983-84)
Library Holdings: 600,000 volumes
Total Operating Income: $27,233,000 (1983-84)

SETTING

International education has not been one of the priorities at Laurentian University, although the University encourages the international initiatives of individual members of the faculty. There are apparently no exchange agreements with universities outside Canada. The number of non-Canadian students enrolled at the University is below the national average. There is a loosely structured committee which meets occasionally to maintain the University's sensitivity to issues in international education.

Laurentian University has developed a very limited China profile, which largely reflects the work of a single faculty member. Only a small number of Chinese academics have come to the University during the past five years. It appears that only one faculty member has travelled to China for academic purposes. Laurentian graduates have not participated in the official Canada/China student exchange program. There are no formal linkages with Chinese universities, but an informal relationship has developed between the Geology Department and its counterpart at Beijing University.

CHINESE ACADEMICS IN CANADA

Laurentian University has received only a small number of Chinese academics during the past five years. Most have been attracted to the University by its Department of Geology and the work of Professor Paul Copper.

Long-term Academic Visitors: 7

Visiting Scholars -- There have been two Chinese visiting scholars at Laurentian University. The Geology Department hosted a lecturer from Beijing University who worked under the supervision of Professor Copper. The Chemistry Department welcomed a young visiting scholar from the Beijing College of Chemical Engineering.

Visiting Researchers -- Laurentian University has accommodated two visiting researchers from China. Professor Qi Wentong, a lecturer in the Geology Department at Beijing University spent six months in Canada in 1983 with financial support from NSERC; he collaborated with Professor Paul Copper to comparatively evaluate the paleogeographic and chronologic distribution of ancient fossil reefs in China. A second visiting researcher from China arrived in fall 1983 to work in the Chemistry Department.

Graduate Students -- The University has enrolled three graduate students from China. Two students from Beijing University are pursuing master's degrees in the Geology Department under the supervision of Professor Copper; both are receiving partial financial support from Laurentian University. One student from Nankai University is enrolled in the History Department, specializing in eighteenth and nineteenth century European history; she is one of only a handful of Chinese students studying history in Canada, and the only Chinese in a graduate degree program in history. The University has provided partial financial support to two of these graduate students.

Short-term Academic Visitors: 2

Other Academic Visitors -- Two academics from China visited Laurentian University for five weeks in 1981. They were both researchers attached to the Nanjing Geology and Paleontology Institute of the Chinese Academy of Sciences, who came to Laurentian in order to familiarize themselves with geology in Canada during a visit with Professor Copper. Financial support for their visit was provided by the Chinese government.

CANADIAN FACULTY IN CHINA

Geology -- It appears that Professor Paul Copper of the Geology Department is the only Laurentian faculty member who has travelled to China for academic purposes. He first went to China in 1978 at the invitation of the Chinese Academy of Sciences. During his three week stay he visited the Academy's Geology Institute in Beijing, the Geology Departments at Beijing University and Nanjing University and the Nanjing Geology and Paleontology Institute of the Chinese Academy of Sciences. In a subsequent five week visit in 1981, he spent time principally at Beijing University lecturing on recent developments in geology; he also visited Nanjing, Shanghai and Suzhou and had the opportunity to do fieldwork.

AGREEMENTS WITH CHINESE INSTITUTIONS

Beijing University (Geology Department) -- Laurentian University has developed an informal exchange relationship with the Geology Department of Beijing University. Professor Paul Copper first visited Beijing University briefly in 1978 and he returned in 1981 for a longer stay. As a result of contacts that were made during these visits, Laurentian has hosted four Beijing University geologists (one visiting scholar, two graduate students and one visiting professor). The Laurentian University Geology Department has submitted a proposal to Beijing University for a more formal faculty/student exchange relationship.

UNIVERSITÉ LAVAL

Established: 1852
Faculties: Arts, Droit, Foresterie et géodésie, Lettres, Médecine, Philosophie, Sciences et génie, Sciences de l'administration, Sciences de l'agriculture et de l'alimentation, Sciences de l'éducation, Sciences sociales, Théologie
Degrees: BA, BAA, BArch, BAV, BEd, BMus, BPharm, BSc, BScA, BServSoc, BTh, LLB; LLM, MA, MArch, MATDR, MBA, MMus, MPs, MSc, MServ Soc, MTh; DMD, DMus, LLD, MD, PhD
Full-time Faculty: 1,049 (1983-84)
Student Enrollments: Undergraduate - 16,559 (full-time) and 7,020 (part-time); Graduate - 3,031 (full-time) and 2,077 (part-time) (1983-84)
Library Holdings: 1,602,339 volumes
Total Operating Income: $246,185,000 (1982-83)

SETTING

Université Laval has long been involved in international projects, and several years ago enunciated a policy on international cooperation. New programs must first be presented to the University's "Conseil executif" which is expected to grant approval only after assessing compatibility with the unit's and the University's long-range plans, availability of human resources, accessibility of external funding and possible ethical implications. The University has chosen not to emphasize a particular geographical area but has instead participated in development projects throughout Asia, Africa and South America.

The China profile of Université Laval reflects the institution's unique role in Canada/China academic relations, particularly during the 1970s. More than any other Canadian university, Laval has received significant numbers of Chinese academics for French language training. In recent years, language students have been replaced by visiting scholars and graduate students, primarily in the "faculté des sciences et de génie." At the same time, a significant number of Laval professors and graduates have travelled to China for academic purposes. The University has shied away from linkage with a Chinese university in the management field, but has recently concluded agreements with the Shanghai Foreign Languages Institute and the Wuhan Institute of Technology.

CHINESE ACADEMICS IN CANADA

Université Laval played a significant role in the development of Canada/China academic relations during the 1970s by providing French language training for Chinese exchange students. During the past five years it has attracted a small number of Chinese academics, particularly in electrical engineering and physics.

Long-term Academic Visitors: 41

Visiting Scholars -- Université Laval has welcomed eight Chinese visiting scholars since 1979, mostly in the "faculté des sciences et génie." Among these scholars, five came to the University to work in the field of electrical engineering, two in mechanical engineering and one in agriculture. Two of the electrical engineers subsequently transferred to doctoral programs at Université Laval, and a third transferred to the University of Ottawa.

Visiting Researchers -- Université Laval has received four visiting researchers from China since 1981 and all but one have worked in the "laboratoire de recherche en optique et laser, département de physique." Three physicists from the Chinese Academy of Sciences' Anhui and Changchun Optics and Precision Instruments Institutes were invited by the University as a result of the 1980 visit to China by Professor S.L. Chin. Physicist Ma Xingxiao of the Chinese University of Science and Technology arrived in Québec in 1982 with financial support from Université Laval.

Graduate Students -- Université Laval has enrolled at least four graduate students from China, two at the doctoral and two at the master's level. The doctoral students, in electrical engineering and physics, both came to the University as visiting scholars and later transferred, with financial support from the University, to their degree programs. The master's students, in French language and in French literature, came to the University with special scholarships provided by the Québec government under the Québec/China exchange program.

Special Students -- Université Laval has hosted twenty-five non-credit French language students from China during the past decade. This represents the largest concentration of Chinese students studying French at any Canadian university. Among these language students fourteen were official exchange students (including four from Beijing University); five were "special students" supported by the Chinese government; and six were studying French language and literature under the auspices of the Québec/China exchange program.

Short-term Academic Visitors: 53

Academic Delegations -- Université Laval has welcomed at least seven academic delegations from China during the past decade.

Science -- In November 1972 a ten member science delegation, the first from China after the resumption of diplomatic relations in 1970, spent seventeen days in Canada. Led by Pei Shih-chang, Director of the Biophysics Institute of the Chinese Academy of Sciences, this prestigious delegation visited seven Canadian institutions including Université Laval.

Medicine -- In October 1974 Université Laval was one of seven Canadian institutions visited by both an eleven member "Bipartite Medical Delegation" and a two member "Bethune Medical Delegation" during a thirty-five day trip to Canada. Delegation members were drawn primarily from Beijing Medical College and its affiliated hospitals, but also from several medical facilities in Shanghai.

Academic Exchange -- In October 1978 a major Chinese education delegation visited Université Laval as part of a familiarization tour of more than a dozen Canadian institutions. Led by Vice-Minister of

Education Yung Wentao, the ten member delegation consisted primarily of representatives of the Ministry of Education, but also included the Deputy Director and several members of the State Planning Commission.

Physics — In August 1980 a four member physics delegation from the Wuhan Physics Institute of the Chinese Academy of Science spent two weeks in Canada. The delegation visited Université Laval as well as the National Research Council and the University of Toronto.

Management — In October 1982 twenty-three Chinese university management specialists toured Canada to negotiate a CIDA-sponsored management education program for China. Eight delegates visited eastern Canada, including Université Laval, prior to the November 1982 Canada/China management conference that was convened in Ottawa under the supervision of AUCC.

Civil Engineering -- In June 1983 a five member civil engineering delegation from China visited Université Laval after attending the annual meeting of the Canadian Society for Civil Engineering.

Other Academic Visitors -- Université Laval has also received brief visits from at least three senior Chinese academics, in physics, physiology and mechanical engineering.

CANADIAN FACULTY IN CHINA

At least fourteen professors from Université Laval have travelled to China for academic purposes during the past decade.

Medicine -- Dr. Yves Morin of the "faculté de médecine" visited China for three months in 1971 under the auspices of the Canadian Medical Association. Then Vice-President of the Medical Research Council, Dr. Morin visited major western and traditional medical facilities in Beijing, Shanghai, Guangzhou and several cities in the province of Sichuan.

Medicine -- Dr. André Jacques of the "faculté de médecine" led a delegation of ten anesthesiologists on a six week study tour of China in 1974. The delegation of nine physicians and a dentist spent three weeks in Beijing studying acupuncture analgesia and also visited several cities in South China.

Political Science — Professor Gérard Hervouet of the "département de science politique" first travelled to China in August 1976; during a three week study tour he visited Shanghai, Suzhou, Xi'an, Yan'an and Nanjing. He returned to China for three months in February 1982 to lecture on international relations at the Shanghai Foreign Languages Institute. His most recent visit to China occurred in November 1983 when he spent fifteen days at the Shanghai Foreign Languages Institute in order to negotiate an exchange agreement between the Institute and Université Laval to upgrade the expertise of the Institute's French professors.

Medicine -- Dr. Vu Lou of the "faculté de médecine" visited China in 1978. During his one month stay he lectured on "Recent Techniques in Autosuture" at the Capital Hospital in Beijing and at the Shanghai First Medical College.

Medicine -- Dr. Jean Rochon, "doyen, faculté de médecine," visited China for six weeks in 1979 in connection with the anniversary of Dr. Norman Bethune.

Physics -- Professor S.L. Chin, Director of the University's "Laboratoire de recherches en optique et laser," visited China for six weeks in July 1980. He lectured on "Laser Interaction" at four institutes of the Chinese Academy of Sciences: the Electronics Institute in Beijing, the Changchun Applied Chemistry Institute and the Shanghai and Anhui Optics and Precision Instruments Institutes. His visit resulted in invitations for several Chinese researchers to spend time at the laboratory under his direction.

Medicine -- Dr. Jacques Rioux of the "département d'obstétrique et gynécologie" visited China in September 1980 as part of a delegation to transfer technology in the techniques of laparoscopy. Sponsored by the American Association of Gynecologists and Laparoscopists, the delegation performed surgical operations in hospitals in Beijing, Shanghai and Hangzhou and left substantial equipment behind in China.

Mechanical Engineering -- Professor Herbert Netsch of the "département de génie mécanique" visited China in April 1982 at the invitation of the Chinese government. During his five week visit he gave seminars at the Wuhan Institute of Water Conservancy and Electric Power and visited several hydroelectric plants.

Management -- Dean Claude LeBon of the "faculté de sciences de l'administration" was one of a group of four Canadian management deans who travelled to China in July 1982 under the aegis of the International Development Office of AUCC. This exploratory mission was arranged in response to an initiative from CIDA in order to assess the feasibility of linking eight Chinese management institutions with Canadian universities. During an eighteen day stay the delegation visited Chinese universities in Beijing, Xiamen, Xi'an, Tianjin and Wuhan.

Physics -- Professor Roger Lessard of the "département de physique" travelled to China in September 1982 with partial support from the Québec government. During his two month stay he lectured and led seminars at the Department of Optics and Fine Mechanics of Tianjin University on "The Application of Laser Optics to Information Processing" and also did research on "Interferometric Measurements."

Geology -- Professor Jean-Yves Chagnon of the "département de géologie" visited China for more than three weeks beginning in October 1982. He participated in a "Symposium and Exposition of Technical Machines" in Beijing and in workshops and seminars in Beijing, Tangshan, Xi'an, Chengdu, Yichang, Wuhan and Guangzhou. He lectured on "Landslides in Sensitive Clays," "Seismicity of Eastern Canada" and "Estimation of Slope Stability in Relation to Height of Slopes."

Medicine -- Dr. Michel Bergeron of the "faculté de médecine" visited China for three weeks in May 1983 as part of a delegation of the American Infectious Diseases Association. Hosted by the Chinese Association for Science and Technology, the delegation visited medical schools and hospitals in Beijing, Luoyang, Xi'an, Changsha, Guilin and Guangzhou. In the course of the trip, Dr. Bergeron lectured on "New Approaches to the Treatment of Serious Infectious Diseases."

Geography -- Professor Eric Waddell of the "département de géographie" spent two months in China in summer 1983 as a participant in the official Canada/China professorial exchange program which is administered by AUCC. He lectured on cultural geography at the Guangzhou Foreign Languages Institute.

Geography -- Professor Rodolphe De Koninck of the "département de géographie" lectured on geography for two months beginning in September 1983 at the Beijing Foreign Languages Institute.

Computer Science -- Professor M.R. Findley of the "département d'informatique" visited China for three weeks in September 1983. After attending an international conference on lasers organized by the Chinese Optical Society, he visited Guilin and Beijing at the invitation of the Guilin Institute for Optical Communication and the Chinese Ministry of Electronics Industry.

CANADIAN STUDENTS IN CHINA

Canada/China Exchange -- Four graduates of Université Laval have studied in China under the auspices of the official Canada/China exchange program which is administered by AUCC. In 1973 two Laval graduates were members of the first contingent of Canadian students who were sent to the Beijing Language Institute: **Michael Tessier** remained in China for one year; **Claude Letarte** remained in China for two years and spent his second year at the Beijing College of Chinese Medicine. In 1978 two more Laval graduates participated in this exchange program: **Denis Crepault** (BA, 1976; MA, 1978) spent the 1978/79 and 1979/80 academic years in China, studying first at the Beijing Language Institute and then at Nankai University; **Françoise Vaucamps** remained in the exchange program for three years beginning in fall 1978, and after first attending the Beijing Language Institute continued her studies at Beijing University.

Québec/China Exchange -- Six graduates of Université Laval have studied in China under the auspices of the official Québec/China exchange program. **Roch Carani** (BA, 1978) spent the 1980/81 academic year studying Chinese at the Beijing Language Institute. **Yvan Lafrance** (BA, 1980) spent the 1980/81 and 1981/82 academic years studying at the Beijing Language Institute; **Claude Renaud** (BA, 1979) spent the 1980/81 academic year at the Beijing Language Institute and the 1981/82 academic year studying at Fudan University. **Pierre Nolet** (LLB, 1972) spent the 1981/82 academic year at the Beijing Language Institute and the 1982/83 academic year studying linguistics at Nanjing University; **Suzanne Tremblay** (BA, 1980) spent the 1981/82 academic year at Beijing Language Institute and the 1982/83 academic year studying at Shandong University. **André Casault** (BArch, 1977) spent the 1983/84 academic year at the Beijing Language Institute.

AGREEMENTS WITH CHINESE INSTITUTIONS

Shanghai Foreign Languages Institute -- Université Laval has concluded an exchange agreement with the Shanghai Foreign Languages Institute. This agreement, which is to be financed by CIDA, was negotiated by Professor G. Hervouet of the "département de science politique" during a fifteen day trip to Shanghai in fall 1983. It provides the opportunity for further training at Université Laval of French language and literature professors from the Shanghai Foreign Languages Institute. It was anticipated that two professors would arrive at Laval in fall 1984 to enroll in graduate degree programs.

Wuhan Institute of Technology -- In December 1983 Université Laval concluded a three year exchange agreement with the Wuhan Institute of Technology. This framework agreement resulted from the presence at Laval of a visiting scholar from the Wuhan Institute of Technology. The two institutions expressed their intention to continue their exchange relationship, but the details of future scholarly exchanges as well as how these exchanges would be financed remains to be decided.

York/Nankai University Management Exchange -- In the field of management education, Université Laval has not concluded a formal exchange agreement with any Chinese university. Such an agreement was a possibility when Claude LeBon, "doyen de la faculté des sciences de l'administration," travelled to China in the summer of 1982 as part of a CIDA-sponsored delegation of management deans. He returned from China convinced that a French language university could play only a limited role in the Chinese management training program envisaged by CIDA. As a result, Université Laval is involved in CIDA's management program only in a supporting capacity for the York University/Nankai University exchange relationship.

THE UNIVERSITY OF MANITOBA

Established: 1877
Faculties: Administrative Studies, Agriculture, Architecture, Arts, Continuing Education, Dentistry, Education, Engineering, Graduate Studies, Human Ecology, Law, Medicine, Pharmacy, Physical Education and Recreation Studies, Science
Degrees: BA, BA(LPh), BComm, BEd, BES, BFA, BHEc, BID, BMus, BN, BOT, BPE, BPT, BSA, BSc, BSc(Med), BSc(Pharm), BSW, LLB; LLM, MA, MArch, MBA, MCP, MEd, MLandArch, MN, MNRM, MPE, MSc, MSc(Dental Science), MSc(Oral Biology), MSW; DMD, MD, PhD
Full-time Faculty: 1,282 (1982-83)
Student Enrollments: Undergraduate - 14,284 (full-time) and 6,774 (part-time); Graduate - 1,703 (full-time) and 1,011 (part-time) (1983-84)
Library Holdings: 1,350,000 volumes
Total Operating Income: $197,289,000 (1982-83)

SETTING

The University of Manitoba has clearly established its commitment to international education, particularly in the fields of agriculture and engineering. It enjoys student and faculty exchange relationships with universities in Belgium, West Germany and Denmark. It has actively participated in development projects, frequently federally funded, in Zambia, Indonesia, India, Pakistan and Kenya. It has welcomed significant numbers of international students at both the undergraduate and graduate levels and has established an International Students Office to facilitate their adaptation to life in Canada. The University has recently assigned to its Associate Vice-President Academic Programs the task of coordinating the institution's multi-faceted international activities.

The University of Manitoba has developed a limited China profile. The University has not concluded a formal exchange agreement with any Chinese institution. Nevertheless, it has hosted a number of Chinese scholars and graduate students particularly in the Faculties of Engineering and Science. Although a number of Manitoba faculty have travelled to China for academic purposes, since early 1983 the Faculty of Agriculture has played a particularly impressive role in the China field, providing agricultural consulting services for various government and international agencies.

CHINESE ACADEMICS IN CANADA

The University of Manitoba has received a number of Chinese academics during the past five years. For the most part, these individuals have clustered in the Faculty of Engineering, particularly in the Departments of Electrical Engineering and Mechanical Engineering. It appears that the University has not provided financial support to more than a handful of Chinese academics, nor has it received any privately sponsored students.

Long-term Academic Visitors: 32

Visiting Scholars -- The University of Manitoba has hosted seventeen Chinese visiting scholars since 1979. The largest concentration has been in the Faculty of Engineering, with six scholars in the Department of Electrical Engineering (including three under the supervision of Dean E. Kuffel) and three in the Department of Mechanical Engineering. There have also been five scholars in the Faculty of Science (three in the Department of Chemistry and one each in the Departments of Physics and Zoology), two in the Faculty of Medicine and one in the Faculty of Agriculture. Among the University's scholars, one chemist later transferred to the University of Victoria; and two mechanical engineers transferred to Manitoba from other Canadian institutions. One visiting scholar in mechanical engineering subsequently transferred to a doctoral program. Administrative responsibility for the visiting scholars program rests with the office of the Vice-President Academic.

Visiting Researchers -- It appears that four visiting researchers from China have worked at the University of Manitoba during the past five years. Three have been accommodated in the Chemistry Department (including two from the Chengdu Organic Chemistry Institute of the Chinese Academy of Sciences) and one in the Faculty of Medicine.

Graduate Students -- It appears that twelve Chinese students have enrolled in graduate programs at the University of Manitoba during the past five years, mostly in the Faculty of Engineering. The largest group of students has been working in the Department of Mechanical Engineering, four at the doctoral level and two at the master's level; four of these students have come from China's Shanghai Jiaotong University. Other graduate students have worked in the Departments of Electrical Engineering (two master's students), Civil Engineering (one doctoral student) and Plant Science (one master's student) and in the Faculty of Medicine (one doctoral student). Although a small number of these students have received financial support from the University, the larger group has been supported primarily by the Chinese government.

Short-term Academic Visitors: 13

Academic Delegations -- At least two major academic delegations from China have visited the University of Manitoba during the past five years.

Chinese Literature -- In fall 1981 renowned Chinese author Ding Ling made a reciprocal visit to Canada as the guest of the Department of External Affairs. During a ten day tour her small delegation visited five Canadian universities including the University of Manitoba.

Management -- In October 1982 twenty-three Chinese university management specialists toured Canada to negotiate a CIDA sponsored management education program for China. Eight delegates visited western Canada, including the University of Manitoba, prior to the November 1982 conference that was convened in Ottawa under the supervision of AUCC.

Other Academic Visitors -- The University of Manitoba has also hosted brief visits from Chinese academics in mathematics, biology and electrical engineering.

CANADIAN FACULTY IN CHINA

Medicine -- Dr. Y.K. Poon of the Faculty of Medicine was one of ten Canadian anesthesiologists who went on a six week study tour of China in April 1974. The delegation of nine physicians and a dentist spent three weeks in Beijing studying acupuncture analgesia and also visited several cities in South China.

Academic Exchange -- Then University President Ernest Sirluck was one of a dozen Canadian university chancellors and presidents to participate in the first official Canadian education delegation to China. Led by University of British Columbia Chancellor Nathan T. Nemetz, this high profile group spent two weeks in China in July 1974, visiting Beijing, Shanghai and Guangzhou and learning about the Chinese educational system.

Biology -- Professor G. Burton Ayles, Director of Freshwater and Arctic Research at the Canadian Government's Freshwater Institute and Adjunct Professor at the University of Manitoba, visited China in May 1976 as a member of the Canadian Freshwater Fisheries' delegation. During visits to Beijing, Shanghai and Guangzhou the delegation had many discussions with Chinese fisheries experts and visited Chinese communes and fisheries.

Agriculture -- Professor William Tai of the Department of Plant Science has visited China on seven different occasions since 1978. Since his arrival at the University of Manitoba in the fall of 1982 he has made two trips to China. In the spring of 1983 he was a member of a World Bank mission to China to assess a proposal from the Chinese Ministry of Agriculture, Animal Husbandry and Fisheries to establish fourteen seed publishing stations; the delegation visited Beijing, Henan, Hubei and Nei Mongol. In summer 1983 he returned to China for one month as a member of a germ plasm delegation sponsored by the United States Department of Agriculture; he visited Beijing, Qinghai, Sichuan, Xinjiang and other remote areas, collecting plants used for genetic materials and crop breeding.

Mechanical Engineering -- Professor T.R. Hsu of the Department of Mechanical Engineering has visited China on two occasions. In 1978 he spent one month in China at the invitation of the Chinese Mechanical Engineering Society; he lectured in Beijing and Shanghai on various aspects of theoretical and experimental thermomechanics. In 1982 he returned to China at the invitation of the East China College of Chemical Engineering. During his six week stay he lectured to academics from all over China on "The Finite Element Method in Thermomechanics"; he also delivered a series of seminars to Shanghai academics, engineers and industrial specialists.

Chemistry -- Professor C.M. Wong of the Chemistry Department has visited China on three occasions during the past five years. In 1979 he lectured at the Chinese Academy of Sciences in Beijing. In 1980 he lectured for one month at the Chengdu Organic Chemistry Institute of the Chinese Academy of Sciences; he was designated an Honorary Research Professor and has subsequently hosted two Chinese visiting researchers at his University of Manitoba laboratory. In 1981 he returned to China for two months, lecturing in Chengdu, Tianjin and Guangzhou.

Electrical Engineering -- Professor K.C. Kao of the Department of Electrical Engineering was in China for two months in 1981, lecturing on materials science at Xi'an Jiaotong University and at a number of other institutions in Central and South China.

Literature -- English Professor Robert Kroetsch was one of seven Canadian writers who travelled to China for ten days in 1981. The delegation visited Beijing, Xi'an and Guangzhou, meeting Chinese writers including the famous author Ding Ling.

Geography -- Geography Professor Vaclav Smil visited China for one month in October 1982 under the auspices of the SSHRC's academic exchange agreement with the Chinese Academy of Social Sciences. Hosted by the Technology Related Economics Institute of the Chinese Academy of Social Sciences, he travelled to Beijing, Shanghai and Sichuan and lectured and held discussions on China's energy situation.

Agriculture -- Professor Martin Yeh of the Department of Agricultural Economics and Farm Management visited China in spring 1983 on a SSHRC-sponsored forty-five day lecture tour and field trip.

Agriculture -- Dean of Agriculture R.C. McGinnis led a CIDA team to China in May 1983 to prepare a proposal to assist Heilongjiang province in seed production and processing. His group stayed primarily in Heilongjiang, visiting state farms and research institutes.

Agriculture -- Professors E.N. Larter and P. McVetty, both from the Department of Plant Science, visited China for three weeks in May 1983. They lectured on plant breeding and plant genetics at research institutes of the Chinese Academy of Agricultural Sciences in Beijing, Shanghai, Zhengzhou and Konzhuling.

Agriculture -- Professor R.A. Hedlin of the Department of Soil Science visited China for three weeks in May 1983 in order to review a CIDA-sponsored grasslands improvement project in Heilongjiang.

Management -- Professor N. Frolich of the Faculty of Administrative Studies was a member of a delegation representing Faculties of Business from universities in western Canada which visited China in May 1983. With CIDA sponsorship, this delegation, which was led by Professor Dale Bent of the University of Alberta, successfully negotiated a management exchange agreement with Xi'an Jiaotong University.

CANADIAN STUDENTS IN CHINA

Canada/China Exchange -- Two graduates of the University of Manitoba have studied in China during the past decade, both as participants in the official Canada/China student exchange program administered by AUCC. **Geraldine Pelletier** (MA, 1976), went to China in 1979 and during her two year stay studied at the Beijing Language Institute, at Beijing University and subsequently at Nanjing University. **Eileen Truscott** (BID, 1970), studied at the Beijing Language Institute during the 1981/82 academic year and then at the Beijing Central Art Institute in Beijing during the 1982/83 academic year.

McGILL UNIVERSITY

Established: 1829
Faculties: Agriculture, Arts, Dentistry, Education, Engineering, Graduate Studies and Research, Law, Management, Medicine, Music, Religious Studies, Science
Degrees: BA, BArch, BCL, BCom, BEd, BEng, BMus, BSc, BSc(Agr), BSc(AgrEng), BSc(Arch), BSc(FSc), BSc(N), BSc(OccTher), BSc(PhysTher), BSW, BTh, LLB; CM, LLM, MA, MArch, MBA, MCL, MEd, MEng, MLS, MMus, MSc, MScA, MSW, MUP,STM; DCL, DDS, DEd, DMus, MD, PhD
Full-time Faculty: 1,596 (1983-84)
Student Enrollments: Undergraduate - 12,682 (full-time) and 3,195 (part-time); Graduate - 3,671 (full-time) and 1,083 (part-time) (1983-84)
Library Holdings: more than 4,600,000 items
Total Operating Income: $235,798,000 (1982-83)

SETTING

McGill University is a Canadian institution with an international reputation. It enrolls a significant number of students from one hundred and four countries and has designated a Foreign Student Advisor to provide counselling and support services. Its faculty members are engaged in development projects in more than thirty countries, with particular emphasis on Kenya, the Caribbean, China and India. In 1980 the University established McGill International to facilitate and coordinate its international programs, particularly its programs with developing countries. Governed by an Executive Committee which is chaired by the Dean of Graduate Studies and Vice-Principal (Research), McGill International takes direction from six Regional Advisory Groups (for Africa, the Caribbean, China, Latin America, the Middle East and South and Southeast Asia), and from a large Advisory Board representing the University's many constituencies.

McGill University has developed a distinctive China profile since the resumption of diplomatic relations between Canada and China. It has welcomed a very significant number of Chinese academics of many types to its campus - in fact one of the largest concentrations in Canada - and a very significant number of its faculty and students from a broad range of disciplines have had academic experience in China. The University has developed formal linkages with six Chinese institutions - Beijing Medical College, Beijing University, Chinese Academy of Sciences, Nankai University, People's University and Tianjin University - and has established China as a priority area for further development.

CHINESE ACADEMICS IN CANADA

McGill University has welcomed a very large number of Chinese academics since 1971. These visitors have come from a broad range of Chinese universities and research institutes and have included some of China's most distinguished scholars as well as a growing number of younger professors and graduate students. They have been concentrated in the Faculties of Engineering, Medicine, Arts and Science, but have also worked in many other fields.

Long-term Academic Visitors: 126

Visiting Scholars -- McGill University has accommodated thirty-seven visiting scholars from China since the inception of this official program. These mid-career professors, engineers and scientific researchers have come from universities, hospitals and research centres across China (with no more than two individuals from any single institution) and have undertaken advanced study or research at McGill for periods averaging two years and with financial support provided by the Chinese government. While these scholars have been scattered over four faculties, the largest concentration has been in the Faculty of Engineering which has hosted sixteen visiting scholars, in the Departments of Civil Engineering and Applied Mechanics (5), Mechanical Engineering (4), Electrical Engineering (3), Mining and Metallurgical Engineering and Applied Geophysics (3) and Chemical Engineering (1). There have also been significant numbers of scholars in the Faculty of Medicine (11) and the Faculty of Science (6); and smaller numbers in the Faculty of Arts (2) and the Faculty of Agriculture (2). Three visiting scholars subsequently transferred into doctoral programs in the Departments of Mechanical Engineering, Mining and Metallurgical Engineering and Geophysics, and Pharmacology and Therapeutics. Administrative responsibility for the visiting scholars program at McGill University has recently been transferred from the Office of the Dean of Graduate Studies to McGill International.

Visiting Researchers -- McGill University has welcomed at least thirty visiting researchers from China. These mid-career academics have typically remained at McGill University for periods of one to two years and have frequently been provided with some financial support from McGill University research funds. They have been distributed in the Faculties of Science (12), Engineering (9), Medicine (8) and Management (1), with concentrations in the Departments of Chemistry (4), Physics (4) and Electrical Engineering (4). As a result of the 1980 visit to Montreal by its President, Chongqing University has sent seven of its faculty members to work as visiting researchers in McGill's Faculty of Engineering.

Graduate Students — McGill University has enrolled thirty-three students from China in its graduate degree programs since 1980. These students have been scattered over the Faculties of Engineering (13), Medicine (8), Science (6), Agriculture (3), Law (1), Education (1) and the School of Library Science (1). The largest concentrations have been in the Departments of Mechanical Engineering (5), Epidemiology and Health (4), Chemistry (3), Electrical Engineering (3), Mining and Metallurgical Engineering and Applied Geophysics (3) and Medicine (3). These students have been studying for doctoral degrees (12), master's degrees (18) and graduate diplomas (3); McGill University awarded its first doctoral degrees to two Chinese students in 1983. The majority of these Chinese graduate students have received substantial financial support from the Chinese government, but a significant number have received some funding from McGill University and several students working in the Faculty of Medicine have been financed by the International Development Research Centre or by the World Health Organization.

Undergraduate Students — McGill University has enrolled at least two privately sponsored undergraduate degree students from China in the Faculty of Arts and in the Faculty of Music.

McMASTER UNIVERSITY

Established: 1887
Faculties: Business, Engineering, Graduate Studies, Health Sciences, Humanities, Science, Social Sciences
Degrees: BA, BArtSc, BCom, BEng, BEngMgt, BHSc, BPE, BSc, BScN, BMusBac; MA, MBA, MDiv, MEng, MHSc, MRE, MSc; MD, PhD
Full-time Faculty: 900 (1983-84)
Student Enrollments: Undergraduate - 10,283 (full-time) and 2,946 (part-time); Graduate - 1,232 (full-time) and 922 (part-time) (1983-84)
Library Holdings: more than 1,231,000 volumes
Total Operating Income: $154,181,000 (1982-83)

SETTING

McMaster University has had a long history of involvement in international education. It has developed formal exchange relationships with universities in France, Poland, Egypt, Pakistan, Bulgaria and Japan. In addition, individual faculty members have participated in development projects in Asia, Africa and Europe. While many of these international activities are monitored on an ad-hoc basis by the President's Office, within the Faculty of Health Sciences an International Health Liaison Committee oversees international projects. The University also enrolls a significant number of international students at both the undergraduate and graduate levels and it has designated an Overseas Student Advisor to provide appropriate support services.

McMaster has developed an impressive China profile during the past five years. It has welcomed significant numbers of Chinese academics for graduate and post-doctoral study. A large number of its professors have travelled to China for academic purposes. It has developed a formal exchange relationship with the Beijing University of Iron and Steel Technology and is about to formalize an exchange relationship with Fudan University.

CHINESE ACADEMICS IN CANADA

McMaster University has attracted nearly one hundred Chinese academics over the past five years. These academics have been spread over the Faculties of Health Sciences, Engineering, and Science. In part, these figures reflect McMaster's developing exchange relationships with two leading Chinese universities.

Long-term Academic Visitors: 46

Visiting Scholars — McMaster University has welcomed sixteen Chinese visiting scholars since the inception of this program in 1979. The Faculty of Engineering has received eight scholars. The largest concentration has been in the Department of Electrical and Computer Engineering (5), and individual scholars have been placed in the Departments of Mechanical and Chemical Engineering. The Faculty of Science has received seven scholars, primarily in the Departments of Metallurgy and Materials Science (3) and Physics (2), but also in the Departments of Geology and

Special Students -- McGill University also hosted twenty-seven "special students" from China between 1973 and 1981. These students typically remained at McGill for two to three years each and, under the administrative jurisdiction of the Centre for East Asian Studies, enrolled in English language and literature courses and audited other courses in their fields of specialized training. Among these students were fourteen official language exchange students, who were the financial responsibility of the Canadian government under the Canada/China student exchange program, and thirteen students who were the financial responsibility of the Chinese government.

Short-term Academic Visitors: 141

Academic Delegations -- McGill University has welcomed more than twenty Chinese delegations since the reestablishment of diplomatic relations between Canada and China. Among these were many academic delegations spanning a broad range of disciplines but particularly concentrated in medicine, science and engineering.

Medicine -- In November 1971 Chinese physicians Chen Wen-chieh and Ha Hsien-wen travelled to McGill University to participate in a symposium on Dr. Norman Bethune. They also visited the University of Toronto and the province of Saskatchewan.

Medicine -- In November 1972 McGill University was on the itinerary of a twelve member Chinese medical delegation that visited the medical facilities of five Canadian universities.

Science -- In November 1972 a ten member science delegation, the first from China after the resumption of diplomatic relations in 1970, spent seventeen days in Canada. Led by Pei Shih-chang, Director of the Biophysics Institute of the Chinese Academy of Sciences, this prestigious delegation visited seven Canadian institutions including McGill University.

Medicine -- In January 1974 a Chinese Medical Association Replantation Delegation visited Canada for ten days. The delegation participated in symposia on "Replantation of Limbs and Digits" at McGill University and the University of Ottawa and also visited McMaster University and the University of Toronto.

Medicine -- In October 1974 McGill University was one of seven Canadian institutions visited by both an eleven member "Bipartite Medical Delegation" and a two member "Bethune Medical Delegation" during a thirty-five day trip to Canada. Delegation members were drawn primarily from Beijing Medical College and its affiliated hospitals, but also from several medical facilities in Shanghai. Bethune Medical Delegation members lectured on "Medicine in China," "Medical Education in China" and "Basic Research in Acupuncture."

Academic Exchange -- In October 1975 a delegation of senior Chinese university officials visited Canada for two weeks. Led by Huang Hsin-pai, Vice-Chairman of the Revolutionary Committee of Beijing University, this

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Chemistry. Administrative responsibility for the visiting scholars on campus lies with the Office of the President.

Visiting Researchers -- McMaster University has welcomed at least seventeen visiting researchers from China during the past five years. By far the largest number has come to the University as a result of the academic exchange agreement (see below) with the Beijing University of Iron and Steel Technology; of eight visiting professors during the past two years, five have been accommodated in the Department of Metallurgy and Materials Science. Other visiting researchers have been placed in the Departments of Geology, Chemistry, Mechanical Engineering and Electrical and Computer Engineering.

Graduate Students -- McMaster University has enrolled at least twelve graduate students from China during the past five years. The largest number have been concentrated in the Faculty of Health Sciences and in the Faculty of Engineering. Four graduate students, all from Sichuan Medical College, have enrolled in the Faculty of Health Sciences in master's level degree programs. Five graduate students have enrolled in master's level degree programs in the Faculty of Engineering (including four in the Department of Electrical and Computer Engineering and one in Mechanical Engineering). Other graduate students have enrolled in the Departments of Political Science, Geology and Biology. Financial support for graduate students in the Health Sciences has come from outside granting agencies including IDRC and the Rockefeller Foundation; a small number of Chinese graduate students have received financial assistance from McMaster University, but many others have been supported by the Chinese government. As of September 1983 three Chinese graduate students at McMaster had completed their training and returned to China, six others were engaged in master's level study and three (in the Departments of Biology, Geology and Electrical and Computer Engineering) were enrolled in doctoral programs.

Undergraduate Students -- McMaster University has enrolled at least one undergraduate student from China during the past five years.

Short-term Academic Visitors: 41

Academic Delegations -- McMaster University has received at least seven academic delegations from China since 1972, primarily in the field of medicine.

Medicine -- In January 1974 a Chinese Medical Association Replantation Delegation visited Canada for ten days. The delegation participated in symposia on "Replantation of Limbs and Digits" at McGill University and the University of Ottawa and also visited McMaster University and the University of Toronto.

Medicine -- In October 1974 McMaster University was one of seven Canadian institutions visited by both an eleven member "Bipartite Medical Delegation" and a two member "Bethune Medical Delegation" during a thirty-five day trip to Canada. Delegation members were drawn primarily from Beijing Medical College and its affiliated hospitals, but also from several medical facilities in Shanghai.

ten member delegation visited ten Canadian universities including McGill University.

Mechanical Engineering -- In June 1977 a five member Chinese delegation arrived in Canada to participate in a scholarly conference on fracture mechanics and to visit eight Canadian universities including McGill University.

Academic Exchange -- In October 1978 a major Chinese education delegation visited McGill University as part of a familiarization tour of more than a dozen Canadian institutions. Led by Vice-Minister of Education Yung Wentao, the ten member delegation consisted primarily of representatives of the Ministry of Education, but also included the Deputy Director and several employees of the State Planning Commission.

Chemistry -- In December 1978 a six member chemistry delegation visited Canada for three weeks. In addition to attending a UNESCO-sponsored International Chemistry Symposium in Toronto, the delegates visited McGill University, the University of Toronto, the University of Waterloo and the National Research Council.

Medicine -- In November 1979 a two member delegation, consisting of physicians Lin Chuanxiang, Deputy Director of the Beijing Medical College Number One Affiliated Hospital and Su Jingyi, Director of Beijing Medical College, visited McGill University to participate in a "Norman Bethune Memorial Lecture Series."

Medicine -- In May 1980 the World Health Organization sponsored the North American visit of a six member Chinese medical delegation. Drawn from obstetrics and gynecology hospitals and departments, delegates spent four days in Canada visiting McGill University and McMaster University.

Electrical Engineering -- In May 1980 a two member delegation from Wuhan University visited Canada to attend a scientific conference on radio science. In addition to participating in a Union Radio Scientific International Symposium at Bishop's University and an Institute of Electrical and Electronics Engineers/Antenna and Propagation Society Symposium in Québec, the delegation visited McGill University and the University of Western Ontario.

Metallurgy -- In August 1980 a three man delegation visited Canada for twelve days to attend a "Symposium on Automation in Mining, Mineral and Metal Processing." The delegation also visited the National Research Council and four Canadian universities including McGill University.

History -- Beginning in September 1980, two Chinese history professors visited Canada under the auspices of SSHRC. During the course of a one week visit to McGill University, Fu Yiling, historian at Xiamen University, lectured on "Social and Economic History of the Ming and Qing Dynasties." Cai Shaoqing, historian at Nanjing University, lectured on "The History of Secret Societies in China."

Medicine -- In September 1980 a three member delegation from the Beijing Aviation and Space Medicine Engineering Research Institute visited Canada for two weeks. In addition to attending the 28th International Congress of Aviation and Space Medicine, the delegation visited McGill University.

Medicine -- In October 1980 a two member medical delegation visited Canada for ten days. Headed by Ma Xu, President of Beijing Medical College, the delegation visited McGill University and several other Canadian institutions.

Chinese Literature -- In fall 1981 renowned Chinese author Ding Ling made a reciprocal visit to china as the guest of the Department of External Affairs. During a ten day tour her small delegation visited five Canadian institutions including McGill University.

Chemical Engineering -- In October 1981 a two member delegation of chemical engineers visited Canada to attend the Second World Congress of Chemical Engineering in Montreal. The delegation also visited McGill University and the University of Waterloo.

Academic Exchange -- In October 1981 a five member delegation from Jinan University arrived in Canada for a two week visit. Led by University President Yang Kang-hua, the delegation visited McGill University and the University of Toronto after signing a formal academic exchange agreement with Simon Fraser University.

Geology -- In October 1981 a Chinese geology delegation came to Canada for a twenty-five day visit. This five member delegation was composed of professors from institutions in many different parts of China - Central-South College of Mining and Metallurgy, Kunming Institute of Technology, the Northeast Institute of Technology and the Beijing University of Iron and Steel Technology. Its itinerary included five Canadian universities, McGill University among them, as well as the Geological Survey of Canada.

Agriculture -- In September 1982 Agrodev Canada sponsored the thirty day visit of an eight member agricultural delegation from China. Drawn primarily from the Hebei Animal Husbandry Bureau, delegates visited McGill University as well as the University of Alberta and the University of Guelph.

Management -- In October 1982 twenty-three Chinese management representatives toured Canada to negotiate a CIDA-sponsored management training program for China. Seven delegates visited McGill University prior to attending a November 1982 conference that was convened in Ottawa under the supervision of AUCC. Representatives of Tianjin University and People's University returned soon after to negotiate an exchange agreement with Montreal's four universities.

Physics -- In October 1982 a two member physics delegation from Beijing University visited McGill University and several other institutions.

Academic Exchange -- In April 1983 a four man delegation from the Chinese Ministry of Foreign Economic Relations and Trade visited nine Canadian universities including McGill University as part of a familiarization tour of Canada.

Other Academic Visitors -- McGill University has also welcomed a significant number of Chinese academics for brief visits which provided the opportunity for public lectures, informal seminars and consultation with colleagues. Among these visitors were a number of senior academics of note: **Fei Xiaotong,** Vice-President of the Chinese Academy of Social Sciences, Deputy Director of its National Minority Studies Institute and China's foremost sociologist, appeared at McGill in fall 1979 as the Maxwell Cummings Lecturer; **Chang Xidao,** President of Chongqing University, visited McGill University in summer 1980 to facilitate the retraining of Chongqing University science and engineering professors; **Zhang Long-xiang,** President of Beijing University, visited McGill University briefly in October 1980; **Hu Xuchu,** Deputy Director of the Physiology Institute of the Chinese Academy of Sciences, visited the University in winter 1981; **Chen Tiqiang,** Professor at the College of International Relations in Beijing, lectured at McGill in the spring of 1981; **Hou Renzhi,** Chairman of the Geography Department of Beijing University and China's foremost geographer, also lectured at McGill in spring 1981; and **Feng Depei,** Vice-President of the Chinese Academy of Sciences, visited McGill University in early 1983.

CANADIAN FACULTY IN CHINA

Asian Studies -- Professor P.T.K. Lin, Director of McGill's Centre for East Asian Studies until his retirement in 1981, has probably travelled to China more frequently than any other Canadian academic. His research and lectures during this period focused on four themes: China's educational experience, China's development strategies, western technology and China's modernization, and tradition and change in China. His efforts facilitated the development of Canadian/Chinese relations and particularly the elaboration of McGill's "special relationship" with China. In addition to frequent private trips, he has accompanied several important Canadian delegations to China.

Asian Studies -- Professor S.J. Noumoff of the Political Science Department has visited China on five occasions. He first travelled to China in 1971 with an educational delegation organized by the Centre for Continuing Education of the University of British Columbia; during a four week period the delegation toured Beijing, Suzhou, Tianjin, Jinan, Shijiazhuang, Nanjing, Shanghai and Guangzhou. He remained in China to do research on "Bureaucracy and Revolutionary Continuity" in Xi'an and Yan'an. He returned to China for three months in summer 1974, to follow up on and expand his earlier research. He also visited China briefly in 1976 and 1977. His most recent trip occurred in fall 1981; during a three month period he toured China as a "foreign guest lecturer," visiting eleven cities and lecturing at universities and at provincial and municipal planning commissions on "Multi-National Corporations and the Third World."

Medicine -- Dr. M.R. Becklake of the Department of Epidemiology and Health and Dr. M. McGregor, then Vice-Principal of Health Care, travelled to China in fall 1973 as part of the Bethune Medical Exchange Program. During their two month stay at Beijing and Zhongshan Medical Colleges, they met with faculty and students and delivered seminars on coronary heart disease and on occupational lung disease.

Medicine -- Dr. M. Entin of the Faculty of Medicine first visited China in 1973 as a member of a "Replantation Mission" that was hosted by the Chinese Medical Association. During a three week tour the delegation visited hospitals and medical schools in Beijing, Shanghai, Hangzhou and Guangzhou. He returned to China in 1978 as a member of a privately organized delegation of orthopedic surgeons. During its two week stay the group visited hospitals and medical schools in Beijing, Jinan, Qingdao and Guangzhou.

Academic Exchange -- Dr. R.E. Bell, then Principal of McGill University, was one of a dozen Canadian university chancellors and presidents to participate in the first official Canadian education delegation to China. Led by University of British Columbia Chancellor Nathan T. Nemetz, this high profile group spent two weeks in China in July 1974, visiting Beijing, Shanghai and Guangzhou and learning about the Chinese educational system.

Academic Exchange -- Professor D.F. Theall, then Professor of English and now President of Trent University, travelled to China in fall 1974 as the first Canadian visitor under the auspices of the official Canada/China professorial exchange program administered by AUCC. During his four months in China he visited a number of institutions including Beijing University, Qinghua University, Nanjing University, Fudan University and the Shanghai Foreign Languages Institute. He lectured on English as a second language, Canadian culture, Canadian literature and on contemporary English literature. He also talked with many Chinese university officials about the state and direction of Chinese education.

Medicine -- Drs. R.A.H. Kinch, Professor of Obstetrics and Gynecology, and M. Nickerson, Professor of Pharmacology and Therapeutics, visited China in fall 1975 under the auspices of the Bethune Medical Exchange Program. During their nearly six week stay in China they participated in a Dr. Bethune Medical Forum at Beijing Medical College, visited a number of urban and rural medical facilities, discussed recent medical developments with Chinese colleagues and delivered several specialized lectures.

Academic Tourism -- Librarian S.M. Slavin, Assistant Head of McGill's McLennan Library Reference Department, visited China for two weeks in spring 1976; she toured Beijing, Nanjing and Shanghai as a participant in a Concordia University sponsored study tour of East Asia.

Academic Tourism -- Lecturer Jennie Chang of the Centre for East Asian Studies visited China for three weeks in 1977 with a delegation sponsored by the Canada/China Friendship Society.

Language Instruction -- Language Instructor Cecile Baulu of the English and French Language Centre spent three months in China beginning in May 1978 as part of the official faculty exchange program administered by AUCC. She taught new methods of teaching French as a second language at the Guangzhou Foreign Languages Institute.

Chemistry -- Professor T.H. Chan of the Chemistry Department has visited China every year since 1978. He first travelled to China for three weeks in December 1978; with financial support from NSERC he toured Beijing, Shanghai, Changchun and Lanzhou. He has returned to China for approximately one month each year to lecture on organic chemistry at the Chemistry Institute of the Chinese Academy of Sciences (1979, 1980 and 1983), at the Chengdu Organic Chemistry Institute (1981), and at Nankai University (1982). In recognition of his work, he has been named an Honorary Research Professor of the Chinese Academy of Sciences and an Honorary Visiting Professor of Nankai University. His frequent visits have facilitated the development of an exchange relationship between McGill University and Nankai University (particularly the elaboration of a joint biotechnology transfer project) and brought a significant number of Chinese academics to McGill's Chemistry Department for advanced study and research.

Medicine -- Dr. D. Bates and Dr. R. Prince of the Faculty of Medicine visited China for more than three weeks in 1978 under the auspices of the Bethune Medical Exchange Program. They visited research institutes in Beijing, Shanghai, Shijiazhuang, and Changsha. Dr. Bates lectured on "The Historical European Experience of Changing Patterns of Disease as Compared to the Chinese Experience"; Dr. Prince lectured on psychiatric matters.

Medicine -- Dr. T.M.S. Chang, Director of the Artificial Cells and Organs Research Centre, first visited China in 1978 at the invitation of the Chinese Academy of Sciences. During his four week visit he lectured on "Artificial Cells" at the Biophysics Institute of the Chinese Academy of Sciences in Beijing and also visited medical schools and hospitals in Beijing, Shanghai, Hangzhou and Guangzhou. He returned to China for two weeks in October 1983. He first attended the "Fifth International Symposium on Hemoperfusion and Artificial Organs" which was convened in Tianjin under the co-sponsorship of Nankai University and the Bio-Medical Engineering Society of China; he served as Honorary President of the symposium and was also made an Honorary Professor at Nankai University. After the meeting he visited Chongqing Medical College, the Shanghai Biochemistry Institute of the Chinese Academy of Sciences and Zhongshan Hospital and lectured on "Artificial Cells as Applied to Artificial Organs."

Library Science -- Librarian Min-min Chang, Head of the Cataloguing Department at McGill's McLennan Library, has visited China twice. In 1978 she made a two month private visit to China which included informal talks at the Qinghua University Library, the Beijing Library and the Shanghai Library. She returned to China in 1982 under the auspices of the McGill/Beijing University exchange agreement. During her two month stay at Beijing University, she lectured on "Library Automation" and worked with the Beijing University Library Automation Group doing a systems study of the Beijing University libraries. She also lectured at the National Library in Beijing on "Machine-Readable Cataloguing Formats" and spent several days at Shanghai Jiaotong University.

Language Instruction -- Language Instructor Diana Bruno of the Centre for Continuing Education, Languages Department spent three months in 1979 teaching English at the Guangzhou Foreign Languages Institute as part of the official faculty exchange program administered by AUCC.

Medicine -- Dr. F. MacIntosh of the Department of Physiology visited China for nearly one month in 1979. He lectured on "Acetylcholine Metabolism" at the Physiology Institute of the Chinese Academy of Sciences and at the Basic Medical Sciences Institute of the Chinese Academy of Medical Sciences.

Academic Exchange -- Principal David Johnston led a McGill University delegation on a twenty-five day trip to China in May 1980. The six member delegation also included Vice-Principals E. Petersen and L. Yaffe, Professors P.T.K. Lin and T.H. Chan and Director of Information and Development D. Bourke. During their visit, members of the delegation met with officials of Beijing University to discuss the implementation of their academic exchange agreement. They also visited eight other institutions in Beijing, Shanghai, Hangzhou and Guangzhou and had the opportunity to meet with Chinese Vice-Premier Fang Yi.

Education -- Professor M. Gillett of the Faculty of Education visited China in June 1980 with a delegation from the Comparative and International Education Society of Canada. During her three week stay, she visited institutions of higher education in Beijing, Suzhou, Nanjing, Shanghai and Guangzhou.

Physics -- Professor J.K.P. Lee of the Physics Department visited China in December 1980 at the invitation of the Chinese Academy of Sciences. He first attended seminars on nuclear physics in Beijing and then visited major universities and research institutes in Beijing, Shanghai and Lanzhou.

Medicine -- Professor R.O. Oseasohn has visited China on three occasions. In 1980 and again in 1981 he conducted continuing education seminars on nursing and preventive medicine, travelling to Beijing, Shanghai and Guangzhou. He returned to China for two weeks in 1983 under IDRC sponsorship in order to interview candidates for graduate study in public health.

Medicine -- Dr. R. Cruess, Dean of the Faculty of Medicine and Dr. S. Cruess, Director of Medicine at McGill's Royal Victoria Hospital visited China in 1980 as members of a delegation of orthopedic surgeons. During their three week tour they visited hospitals and medical schools in Beijing, Shanghai, Hangzhou and Guangzhou. Dr. R. Cruess also lectured on orthopedic surgery; Dr. S. Cruess met with the medical directors of a number of Chinese teaching hospitals.

Library Science -- Professor John Leide of the School of Library Science visited China in 1980 as part of a delegation sponsored by the American Library Association. This twenty-four member delegation spent two weeks touring libraries in Beijing, Tianjin, Shanghai and Guangzhou.

Medicine -- Dr. F. Glorieux of the Faculty of Medicine toured China for four weeks in April 1981 under the auspices of the Bethune Medical Exchange Program. He visited medical research institutes, medical schools and research laboratories in

Beijing, Xi'an, Shanghai, Hangzhou and Guangzhou, and lectured on "Metabolic Bone Disease in Children."

Academic Tourism -- Elizabeth Lewis, Rare Book Librarian at McGill's McLennan Library, visited China for more than three weeks in 1981, touring Beijing, Nanjing, Shanghai, Guilin and Guangzhou.

Electrical Engineering -- Professor G.L. Yip of the Department of Electrical Engineering visited China for one month in 1981 under the auspices of the United Nations Development Program. He lectured on "Introduction to Optical Waveguides" at the Beijing Institute of Posts and Telecommunications, at the Research Institute of Posts and Telecommunications and at communications societies in Wuhan, Shanghai and Hangzhou.

Medicine -- Dr. R. Guttmann, Director of the Transplantation Service of the Royal Victoria Hospital and Professor in the Faculty of Medicine visited China for four weeks in March 1982 under the auspices of the Bethune Exchange Program and the World Health Organization. He gave seminars on "Basic and Clinical Transplantation and Transplantation Immunology" at Beijing Medical College. He also lectured on "Advances in Clinical Transplantation" at the Shanghai Second Medical College and in Xi'an.

Physics -- Professor W.F. Hitschfeld, Professor of Meteorology and Director of McGill International, visited China for three weeks in December 1982. He lectured at the Chinese Academy of Sciences, first at its Atmospheric Physics Institute in Beijing on "Weather Modification" and then at its Lanzhou Plateau Atmospheric Physics Institute on "Developments in Cloud Physics." He also visited Nankai University (with which McGill had concluded a linkage agreement only one month earlier), Tianjin University and People's University (with which McGill and three other Montreal area universities had concluded a preliminary management exchange agreement two months earlier) and Beijing University (with which McGill has enjoyed a formal linkage agreement since 1979).

Agriculture -- Four professors from McGill's Faculty of Agriculture have travelled to China to participate in an Agrodev-administered Chinese agricultural project, "Northern Livestock and Pasture Development," which is being financed by the International Fund for Agricultural Development. These professors have done fieldwork in three Chinese provinces to increase milk, beef and sheep production; they have travelled to twenty-six project sites on state farms and communes in Inner Mongolia, Hebei and Heilongjiang. In 1982 Professors B. Baker (Agricultural Chemistry), J. Moxley (Animal Science), P. Jutras (Agricultural Engineering) and E. Donefer (Animal Science) spent two months in China and Professors Moxley and Donefer returned for six weeks in summer 1983. In addition to his work on this project, Donefer spent ten days in South China in summer 1983, visiting the Changsha Institute of Agricultural Modernization to explore the possibility of collaborative research projects. He also lectured at the Sugar Cane Industry Research Institute in Guangzhou.

Agriculture -- Professor B.R. Downey of the Department of Animal Science visited China for three weeks in 1982 on behalf of CIDA. While in China he conducted a feasibility study for an "Artificial Insemination and Animal Reproduction Project" at the Harbin Animal Breeding Centre in Heilongjiang; he also met with officials from the Chinese Ministry of Agriculture in Beijing.

Agriculture -- Professor E. Neerovitch of the Institute of Parasitology visited China in 1982 at the invitation of Xiamen University. During his three week stay in China, he lectured on parasitology at Xiamen University and at other institutions in Shanghai and Beijing.

Medicine -- Professor H.K. Chang of the Department of Physiology visited China for five weeks in spring 1983. He lectured on respiratory physiology at the Chinese Academy of Medical Sciences in Beijing.

Asian Studies -- Faculty Lecturer Peggy Wang of the Department of East Asian Studies visited China for one month in summer 1983. She spent three weeks at Nankai University lecturing on and discussing methodology for teaching Chinese as a second language, and taught ten to fifteen management graduate students basic English conversation prior to their departure for Canada. She also toured Beijing, Chongqing and Nanjing.

Management -- Management Professor H. Etemad travelled to China in June 1983 in connection with the development of a CIDA-sponsored management education linkage between a Montreal university consortium and Tianjin University and People's University. Etemad and three colleagues, Professors V.H. Kirpalani of Concordia, L. Seguin Dulude of École des Hautes Études Commerciales, and J. Ducharme of Université du Québec à Montréal, visited Beijing and Tianjin in order to negotiate the details of a CIDA-funded management training contract between the universities. He expected to return to China in spring 1984.

Physics -- Professor G.L. Austin, Director of the McGill Observatory, visited China for three weeks in September 1983 under the auspices of IDRC. Hosted by the Lanzhou Plateau Atmospheric Physics Institute of the Chinese Academy of Sciences, he visited radar sites at Pingliang (300 kilometres from Lanzhou) to determine the feasibility of supplying computers which could provide quantitative analysis of data. He also led a seminar at the Institute on "Radar and Satellite Meteorology."

Medicine -- Dr. R. Margolese visited China for one week in 1983 under the auspices of the Bethune Medical Exchange Program. He lectured on "Modern Treatment of Breast Cancer" at the Cancer Institute of Beijing Medical College; he also participated in discussions with medical specialists in Beijing and Shanghai.

CANADIAN STUDENTS IN CHINA

Canada/China Exchange -- Sixteen McGill graduates have studied in China as participants in the official Canada/China student exchange program administered by AUCC. Six McGill students were part of the first group of twenty Canadians to study in China beginning in fall 1973: **Roberta Brangham** (BA, 1975) spent the 1973/74 academic year at the Beijing Language Institute; **Paul Brennan** (BA, 1974), **Irene Gedalof** (BA, 1976), **Leslie Harding** and **Margaret McGregor** (BA, 1972) spent the

1973/74 academic year at the Beijing Language Institute and the 1974/75 academic year at Beijing University; **Neil Garnett Burton** spent the 1973/74 academic year at the Beijing Language Institute and the 1974/75 and 1975/76 academic years at Beijing University. **Jan Wong** (BA, 1974) may have been the first Canadian student in China when she arranged privately to study at Beijing University during the 1972/73 academic year; after completing her degree at McGill, she returned to China under the auspices of the offical exchange program and studied Chinese history at Beijing University for three academic years beginning in the fall of 1974. **Ellen Waxman** (BA, 1975) studied Chinese language at the Beijing Language Institute during the 1975/76 academic year. **Anne Harris Whetham** (BA, 1975) studied Chinese language at the Beijing Language Institute during the 1975/76 academic year and studied Chinese history at Beijing University during the 1976/77 academic year. **Elaine Zuckerman** (BA, 1969) studied Chinese language at the Beijing Language Institute during the 1975/76 academic year and studied Chinese philosophy and literature at Beijing University during the 1976/77 and 1977/78 academic years. **Stanley Herschorn** (BA, 1976) and **Timothy John Stanley** (BA, 1975) studied Chinese language at the Beijing Language Institute in fall 1976 and continued their studies at Beijing University from winter 1977 through June 1978. **James Keenan** (BA, 1978) studied Chinese language at the Beijing Language Institute in fall 1978 and continued his studies at Beijing University in spring 1979, and at Fudan University during the 1979/80 academic year. **Melanie Frances Manion** (BA, 1978) studied at Beijing University during the 1978/79 and 1979/80 academic years. **Arlyle Langille** studied in China during the 1979/80 and 1980/81 academic years, first at the Beijing Language Institute and then at Nanjing University. **Mekhala Sarkar** (BA, 1982) spent the 1982/83 academic year studying at Nanjing University.

Québec/China Exchange — Two graduates of McGill University have studied in China under the auspices of the Québec/China student exchange program. **Melissa Thomas** (BA, 1981) studied in China during the 1981/82 and 1982/83 academic years, first at the Beijing Language Institute and then at Beijing University. **Phillipe Gagnon** (BA, 1978; LLD, 1983) began study at the Beijing Language Institute in September 1983.

Chinese Language Advanced Study Program (CLASP) -- In 1979 the Chinese Ministry of Education agreed to provide McGill undergraduate students with the opportunity for advanced language study in China for one or two semesters during their senior year. Students were expected to cover the costs of their international airfare and living expenses in China although these could be partially defrayed by a loan from McGill University, and the Ministry of Education arranged both tuition waivers and partial bursaries. In fall 1979, six McGill students, **Charles Moncel, Michel Smith, Susan Benda** (BA, 1980), **Stephen Walker** (BA, 1979), **Patrick Brochard** (BA, 1978) and **Neil Stender**, travelled to China under this program and spent the semester studying Chinese language at the Beijing Language Institute; it appears that Smith and Brochard continued their studies at Beijing University during the spring 1980 semester. In fall 1980, three more McGill undergraduates, **Susan Champagne** (BA, 1978), **Leslie Rose** (BA, 1983), and **Wendy Sacks** (BSc, 1980), travelled to China to study at Beijing University under the auspices of the recently concluded Beijing/McGill University linkage agreement; it appears that Champagne and Rose remained in China for two academic semesters.

AGREEMENTS WITH CHINESE INSTITUTIONS

Beijing Medical College -- Although no official documentation is available, McGill's Faculty of Medicine has enjoyed an exchange relationship with the Beijing Medical College for nearly twenty-five years. The relationship began in 1960 when a touring Peking Opera Company performed at McGill's Royal Victoria Hospital in honor of Dr. Norman Bethune, who had trained and worked at the hospital prior to his departure for China. In 1961 Dr. Ronald Christie and Dr. Lloyd Stevenson (then Dean of Medicine) travelled to China and proposed an exchange professorship between the University and Beijing Medical College in memory of Dr. Bethune. The Norman Bethune Exchange Program began as a result of this informal agreement and prior to the Cultural Revolution several exchanges occurred with financial assistance from the Hewitt family. Dr. K.A.C. Elliott, Professor of Biochemistry, travelled to China in late February 1964 as the inaugural Bethune exchange scholar; during his one month stay he delivered a number of lectures, participated in discussion groups and visited medical facilities in Beijing, but also travelled to Guangzhou and Shanghai. Dr. C. Scriver of the Faculty of Medicine and Dr. A. Ross, then Chairman of the Department of Pediatrics, travelled to China in November 1965 as a continuation of the Bethune exchange; during a two week period, they lectured at children's hospitals in Beijing, Shanghai and Guangzhou and also at the National Institute of Medical Science in Beijing. After an interruption of five years, the exchange resumed in late 1971 and was apparently formalized soon after. Since the resumption of this exchange, at least twelve McGill medical professors have travelled to China, and nearly as many Chinese physicians have visited McGill to lecture for short periods and to exchange information under the auspices of the Norman Bethune Exchange Program. McGill University is presently seeking external funding for this program.

Beijing University -- McGill University concluded a formal exchange agreement with Beijing University in September 1979. This agreement focuses on the development of institutional cooperation in areas of teaching and research of mutually high priority. It anticipates the exchange of faculty for both short and longer periods; the exchange of students at both the graduate and undergraduate levels; cooperative scientific research projects; and exchange of scientific materials. The agreement defines the financial responsibility of the host institution to provide travel and living expenses for short-term visiting professors, and to provide remission of fees for long-term visitors; and commits the two institutions to seek additional funding from external sources.

In spring 1980 Principal David Johnston led a six member McGill University delegation to China for a one week visit at the invitation of Beijing University. Although a preliminary schedule of exchanges was elaborated during the course of this visit, there has been little formal exchange activity between the two institutions since 1980. Beijing President Zhang Long-xiang visited McGill University briefly in October 1980. Visiting researcher Yi Zengxin from Beijing University studied meteorology at McGill during the 1982/83 academic year, and McGill librarian Min-min Chang spent two months at Beijing University in the summer of 1982, working on the automation of the Beijing University libraries. McGill University has accommodated other academics from, and other McGill professors have visited, Beijing University, but not under the auspices of the formal exchange agreement.

Chinese Academy of Sciences -- McGill University signed a formal "Memorandum of Understanding" with the Chinese Academy of Sciences during the summer of 1981. The three year agreement provides for the exchange of faculty for short and longer terms; the training of graduate students; the development of cooperative research projects; and the exchange of scholarly publications and materials. In the case of short-term faculty exchanges, the host institution is responsible for the living expenses of visiting professors. Specific exchanges are to be negotiated on an annual basis. Thus far, McGill International Director W.F. Hitschfeld has lectured at two institutes of the Chinese Academy of Sciences (in December 1982) and Feng Depei, Vice-President of the Chinese Academy of Sciences, has visited McGill University (in spring 1983).

Nankai University -- McGill University's early contacts with Nankai University centred on the activities of Chemistry Professor T.H. Chan. In summer 1979, while lecturing at the Chinese Academy of Sciences in Beijing, he visited Nankai to conduct a one day seminar; several months later a Nankai chemistry student came to Montreal to work with him as one of McGill's first Chinese graduate students; and Professor Chan returned to Nankai University to lecture for three weeks in summer 1982. As a result of Professor Chan's activities and an exchange of correspondence between the two institutions, a formal agreement was signed in fall 1982 when Nankai President Teng Weizao came to Canada in connection with the CIDA-sponsored Canada/China Management Education Conference. This brief agreement calls for the exchange of faculty for teaching and research; the development of exchange activities in the social sciences and in "human resource development"; the promotion of science and technology through cooperative research and the exchange of graduate students; and the exchange of scholarly materials.

Since the conclusion of this agreement there has already been a certain amount of exchange activity. Two McGill professors have visited Nankai University briefly: McGill International Director W.F. Hitschfeld in December 1982 and McGill physiologist T.M.S. Chang in October 1983. At the same time Professor C.Y. Cheng, Chairman of Nankai's Biology Department, visited McGill for ten days and a visiting researcher arrived in summer 1983 to work with Professor T.H. Chan. The period since the formalization of this relationship has also witnessed the development of a joint biotechnology project by the two institutions. This multi-disciplinary project was elaborated during the spring of 1983 and envisages technology transfer (including the acquisition and operation of equipment), cooperative research projects, lecturing at both institutions, and the placement of a number of Nankai professors and students at McGill University for advanced training and study. McGill University has been seeking external funding for this large-scale project.

People's University/Tianjin University -- McGill University is a member of the four institution consortium that has concluded a management exchange agreement with Tianjin University and People's University. A preliminary agreement was negotiated in November 1982 in the aftermath of a Canada/China management conference organized by AUCC on behalf of CIDA. The agreement was revised as the result of a June 1983 trip to China by a four member delegation that included McGill Management Professor H. Etemad. The CIDA-funded agreement between the four Canadian and two Chinese universities became effective in September 1983 and, over the next four years, calls for: 1) the training of a maximum of twenty-one English speaking and nine French speaking MBAs from China, with the likelihood that between six and twelve students will be trained at McGill University; 2) the accommodation as visiting scholars of twelve management professors from China at the rate of four per year for three years, with the likelihood that McGill will host a maximum of three; 3) the sending of twenty-four Canadian professors to lecture in China at the rate of eight per year (two from each Canadian institution) for three years; and 4) the purchase of relevant books and equipment.

During the 1983/84 academic year four visiting researchers and three graduate students from China were accommodated by the management consortium, but only one visiting researcher from People's University was hosted at McGill. For 1984/85 McGill expected to receive as many as six MBA students (for a two year program of study) and a visiting professor for one year; in addition, McGill intended to send two of its faculty members to China to lecture in summer 1984.

Mechanical Engineering -- In June 1977 a five member Chinese delegation arrived in Canada to participate in a scholarly conference on fracture mechanics and to visit eight Canadian universities including McMaster.

Medicine -- In September 1979 a high level Chinese medical delegation visited McMaster University for four days after a two week visit to the United States. Led by China's Vice-Minister of Health Cui Yueli, the six member delegation included the presidents and vice-presidents of a number of important medical colleges.

Medicine -- In May 1980 the World Health Organization sponsored the North American visit of a six member Chinese medical delegation. Drawn from obstetrics and gynecology hospitals and departments, delegates spent four days in Canada visiting McMaster University and McGill University.

Medicine -- In May 1980 the Rockefeller Foundation sponsored a thirteen day visit to Canada by a four member delegation including two vice-presidents of the Chinese Academy of Medical Sciences. This delegation visited both McMaster University and the University of Toronto in order to study the integration of university medical education with teaching hospital facilities.

Other Academic Visitors -- McMaster University has also received brief visits (of from one to five weeks) from several Chinese academics, particularly in the fields of medicine and engineering. Among these visitors were several senior academics including **Hu Xuchu**, Deputy Director of the Physiology Institute of the Chinese Academy of Sciences; **Chen Zhiqian** of Sichuan Medical College; and electrical engineering Professor **Liu Bao** of Tianjin University.

CANADIAN FACULTY IN CHINA

Academic Exchange -- In 1976 then Dean of Graduate Studies L.J. King and then Vice-President Academic A.A. Lee travelled to China as members of a group of geography teachers. President Lee returned to China in 1981 in order to conclude a formal exchange agreement with the Beijing University of Iron and Steel Technology and to encourage the conclusion of an exchange agreement with Fudan University.

Metallurgy -- Professor W.K. Lu of the Department of Metallurgy and Materials Science visited the Beijing University of Iron and Steel Technology on four occasions, in 1978, 1979, 1981 and 1983. He lectured on "Ferrous Extractive Metallurgy" and on "Recent Developments in the Steel Industry." He also initiated discussions leading to the conclusion of an academic exchange arrangement with McMaster University.

Political Science -- Professor P.J. Potichnyi of the Political Science Department visited China in 1979 for four weeks at the invitation of the Chinese Academy of Social Sciences. He lectured on "Soviet Foreign Policy" and on "Soviet Nationality Policies" in Beijing (at the Chinese Academy of Social Sciences, its National Minority Studies Institute and at Beijing University), in Heilongjiang, in Shanghai (at Fudan University and at the Institute of World Politics) and in Nanjing (at Nanjing

University). During his visit to Fudan University he initiated discussions concerning the possibility of an exchange relationship with McMaster University.

Religion -- Professor Koichi Shinohara of the Department of Religious Studies travelled to China briefly on two occasions. In spring 1980 he visited Shanghai, Hangzhou, Nanchang and Guangzhou; and in 1981, Beijing, Nei Mongol, Dunhuang and Urumchi.

Electrical Engineering -- Professor N.K. Sinha of the Department of Electrical and Computer Engineering visited China for seven weeks in summer 1981 at the invitation of the Chinese Association for Automatic Control and the Department of Electrical Engineering at Tianjin University; he gave a series of lectures on system identification.

Metallurgy -- Professor J.D. Embury of the Department of Metallurgy and Materials Science visited China in 1981 in order to lecture on "High Strength Low Alloy Steel for Application in Energy Industries" at the Central Research Institute for Steel of the Ministry of Metallurgical Industry in Beijing; he also visited the Beijing University of Iron and Steel Technology.

Metallurgy -- In 1981 Professor G.R. Purdy of the Department of Metallurgy and Materials Science visited the Beijing University of Iron and Steel Technology in order to lecture on "Phase Transformation in Steels."

Religion -- Professor Jan Yun-hua from the Department of Religious Studies travelled to China in 1981 at the invitation of the Chinese Academy of Social Sciences. During his eight week stay in China he visited museums and libraries in Beijing, Xi'an, Lanzhou, Dunhuang, Chengdu, Kunming and Shanghai.

Geography -- Professor R.L. Gentilcore of the Department of Geography travelled to China in August 1982 as the head of a four member delegation from the Canadian Association of Geographers and the Canadian Committee for Geography. During a sixteen day familiarization visit at the invitation of the Geography Institute of the Chinese Academy of Sciences, the four man delegation (which also included McMaster Geography Professor M.K. Woo) visited universities and research institutes in Beijing, Lanzhou, Xi'an, Chengdu, Guilin and Guangzhou. In addition to informal discussions with Chinese geographers, they also delivered a series of formal lectures on "Glaciology and Desert Geomorphology." As a consequence of his visit Professor Gentilcore initiated arrangements for a joint Canada/China geography conference which was to be held at McMaster in late 1983.

Metallurgy -- Professor G.R. Piercy of the Department of Metallurgy and Materials Science spent the 1982/83 academic year at the Beijing University of Iron and Steel Technology; he taught graduate courses on "Electron Microscopy" and "Mechanical Property of Metals."

Medicine -- Dr. Max Chernesky, Director of the University's Regional Virology Laboratory, visited China for three weeks in October 1982. In addition to visiting medical facilities in Beijing, Wuhan and Changsha, he delivered a series of lectures and led laboratories on "Clinical and Experimental Virology" at Hubei Medical College.

Asian Studies -- History Professor David Barrett visited China in 1982 to do research on "The Introduction of Socialist and Marxist Ideas into China in the May 4th Period" under the auspices of SSHRC's academic exchange program with the Chinese Academy of Social Sciences. He spent eight weeks doing archival research in Chinese libraries in Beijing, Nanjing and Shanghai.

Management -- Faculty of Business Dean A.Z. Szendrovits visited Nankai University in Tianjin in February 1983 as a member of a York University delegation to facilitate the establishment of a CIDA-funded management education agreement.

Metallurgy -- Professor G.A. Irons of the Department of Metallurgy and Materials Science lectured at the Beijing University of Iron and Steel Technology during the summer of 1983 on "Injection Metallurgy."

Medicine -- Dr. Murray Emkin of the Department of Obstetrics and Gynecology visited medical facilities in several Chinese cities in 1983 as part of a group of childbirth educators.

AGREEMENTS WITH CHINESE INSTITUTIONS

Beijing University of Iron and Steel Technology -- McMaster University has entered into an official exchange agreement with Beijing University of Iron and Steel Technology. This relationship had its origins in visits to China by Metallurgy and Materials Science Professor W.K. Lu in 1975, 1978 and 1979. A formal agreement was concluded in 1981 after visits to Beijing by Metallurgy and Materials Science Department Chairman J.D. Embury and by McMaster President A.A. Lee who signed the formal agreement with Beijing University of Iron and Steel Technology President Zhang Wenqi. The original agreement called for cooperation in research, exchange of publications and most importantly exchange of personnel in the fields of metallurgical engineering, computer engineering, metallurgy and materials science, and mechanical engineering. In addition to short-term individual and delegation visits, long-term exchange of faculty and graduate students was envisaged. In the latter case, the host university was expected to pay for direct research costs, and the home institution for travel and living expenses abroad.

Since spring 1982 McMaster University has hosted eight visiting professors from Beijing University of Iron and Steel Technology, five of whom have been accommodated in McMaster's Department of Metallurgy and Materials Science and all of whom have received substantial financial support from McMaster research funds. In addition, three McMaster faculty members have travelled to China to lecture in Beijing. In 1983, in response to internal funding pressures and Chinese interest in expanding the exchange program, McMaster began exploring with CIDA the possibility of funding this ongoing project. CIDA funding was approved in early 1984 and McMaster expects to receive up to $800,000 over the next three years. This provides for up to sixty man-years of visits from Beijing University of Iron and Steel Technology at the rate of twelve faculty visits from China each year; and for the travel expenses to Beijing of two McMaster faculty members per year. The University anticipated a rapid expansion of this program in the 1984/85 academic year.

Fudan University -- Since 1979 McMaster has been negotiating a wide-ranging exchange agreement with Fudan University, a well known comprehensive Chinese university located in Shanghai. Discussions began during Political Science Professor P.J. Potichnyi's 1979 visit to China at the invitation of the Chinese Academy of Social Sciences. Further discussions occurred during the 1981 visit of President A.A. Lee and the 1982 visit of History Professor David Barrett. A final draft was concluded in fall 1982. It calls for exchanges in the physical and life sciences, engineering, business and management, humanities and social sciences. Anticipated exchange activities include short-term and long-term visits of faculty and students, exchange of scholarly materials and joint research activities. In particular, the agreement allows McMaster to send three students to Fudan each year in exchange for hosting three graduate students from Fudan; one student place each year may be taken by a faculty member. In each case travel expenses will be the responsibility of the home institution and living expenses the responsibility of the host institution. Although this agreement has now been approved in principle by both parties, it has yet to be formally ratified.

MEMORIAL UNIVERSITY OF NEWFOUNDLAND

Established: 1925
Faculties: Arts, Business Administration, Education, Engineering and Applied Science, Graduate Studies, Medicine, Science, Part-time Credit Studies
Degrees: BA, BA(Ed), BComm, BEd, BEng, BMedSc, BMus, BMusEd, BN, BPE, BSc, BSpecEd, BSW, BVocEd; MA, MBA, MEd, MEng, MPE, MPhil, MSc, MSW; MD, PhD
Full-time Faculty: 850 (1983-84)
Student Enrollments: Undergraduate - 7,651 (full-time) and 3,827 (part-time); Graduate - 618 (full-time) and 453 (part-time) (1983-84)
Library Holdings: more than 1,600,000 items
Total Operating Income: $106,708,000 (1982-83)

SETTING

Memorial University of Newfoundland is in the process of defining its international profile. The University already enjoys a formal exchange relationship with a university in India and its faculty are participating in development projects in India, Bangladesh and Uganda. It hosts a number of international students at both the undergraduate and graduate levels and has designated a Student Affairs Officer who is specifically responsible for their adjustment to university life. The University has recently established an International Office to coordinate its international involvements and to disseminate information about available funding; Drs. Donald and Elizabeth Hillman have been appointed Director and Associate Director respectively.

Memorial's China profile has been limited to date. Its China contacts thus far have emphasized formal exchange programs, particularly in the sciences and in medicine. The University is interested in developing exchanges involving its unique ocean and marine-related research centres; it has, in fact, proposed but not concluded a formal exchange agreement with the Oceanology Institute of the Chinese Academy of Sciences.

CHINESE ACADEMICS IN CANADA

Memorial University of Newfoundland has received a small number of Chinese academics during the past five years, particularly in the sciences and at the post-doctoral level.

Long-term Academic Visitors: 19

> **Visiting Scholars** -- Memorial has welcomed thirteen visiting scholars, primarily in the Faculty of Sciences. This includes three scholars each in the Departments of Chemistry and Computer Science, two scholars in the Department of Earth Science and individual scholars in the Departments of Physics and Mathematics and Statistics and in the Faculties of Medicine and Engineering and Applied Science. One scholar subsequently transferred to a doctoral program in Earth Sciences. Administrative responsibility for the visiting scholars program at Memorial lies with the University's Office of Research.

Visiting Researchers — The University has hosted two visiting researchers from China, both of whom came from the Chinese Ship Scientific Research Centre and worked on hydrodynamics projects in the Faculty of Engineering and Applied Science.

Graduate Students — At least four Chinese students have enrolled in graduate degree programs at Memorial (one with financial support from the University). Three students have worked at the master's level in the Departments of Physics and Chemistry. One visiting scholar in the Department of Earth Science subsequently transferred to a doctoral program and received substantial financial support from the University.

Short-term Academic Visitors: 7

Academic Delegations

Biology -- In 1982 a four member Chinese delegation visited Memorial University in conjunction with their participation in the First International Phycological Congress which was held at the University.

Other Academic Visitors — Memorial University has also received brief visits from several Chinese academics. Most significantly, Professor **C.K. Tseng**, Director of the Oceanology Institute of the Chinese Academy of Sciences visited Memorial in 1981 while on a grant from the National Research Council, leading to discussions about the feasibility of an exchange relationship.

CANADIAN FACULTY IN CHINA

Academic Tourism -- Professor George Lee of the University's Extension Department participated in a cultural tour of China during the 1980/81 academic year.

Medicine -- Drs. Donald and Elizabeth Hillman, both Professors of Pediatrics, visited China for six weeks in 1983 at the invitation of Tianjin Medical College. They lectured in Tianjin and also visited teaching hospitals in other Chinese cities in conjunction with a delegation from the British Pediatrics Association.

AGREEMENTS WITH CHINESE INSTITUTIONS

Oceanology Institute of the Chinese Academy of Sciences -- Memorial University has proposed a formal exchange agreement with the Oceanology Institute of the Chinese Academy of Sciences. A draft agreement was prepared by the University in 1982 at the suggestion of Professor C.K. Tseng, Director of the Institute, subsequent to his 1981 visit to Memorial. This limited proposal provides for an exchange of "established scientists" from the two institutions for up to four man-months per year. No formal agreement has yet been concluded.

UNIVERSITÉ DE MONTRÉAL

Established: 1876
Faculties and Schools: Aménagement, Arts et sciences, Droit, École Polytechnique, Éducation permanente, Études supérieures, Hautes Études Commerciales, Médecine, Médecine dentaire, Médecine vétérinaire, Musique, Pharmacie, Sciences de l'éducation, Sciences infirmières, Théologie
Degrees: BA, BAA, BAP, BArch, BDI, BIng, BMus, BPharm, BSc, BTh, LLB; LLM, MA, MBA, MBibl, MEd, MIng, MMus, MOA, MPs, MSc, MScA, MUrb; DMD, DMus, DMV, DPs, DTh, LLD, MD, OD, PhD
Full-time Faculty: 1,811 (1983-84)
Student Enrollments: Undergraduate - 16,741 (full-time) and 18,342 (part-time); Graduate - 3,607 (full-time) and 5,129 (part-time) (1983-84)
Library Holdings: 2,646,213 volumes
Total Operating Income: $241,976,000 (1982-83)

SETTING

Université de Montréal has developed a very distinctive international profile. It enrolls a significant number of international students at both the undergraduate and graduate levels, particularly from Morocco and France, and has designated a "Comité de coordination chargé de l'accueil des étudiants services socio-économiques" which is responsible for their integration to campus life. The University has formal exchange agreements with seventeen institutions in eleven countries with special emphasis on France and Venezuela. The University has designated a "service de la cooperation internationale" within the office of the "vice-rectorat aux études" which is responsible for all international exchange programs and institutional linkages outside Canada.

Université de Montréal has repeatedly demonstrated its commitment to China during the past decade. In 1974 it established a "Centre d'études de l'Asie de l'Est" as a focal point for the study of China and Japan. It has welcomed Chinese academics, their number limited primarily by the inability of most Chinese academics in Canada to work in the French language, to its "faculté des arts et des sciences" (particularly for French language study), to its "faculté de médecine" and to its affiliated École Polytechnique. A significant number of Université de Montréal faculty and students have travelled to China for academic purposes during the past decade. The University has concluded formal linkage agreements with Beijing University, with the National Minorities Studies Institute of the Chinese Academy of Social Sciences and with People's University and Tianjin University.

CHINESE ACADEMICS IN CANADA

Université de Montréal and its affiliated schools have accommodated a limited number of Chinese academics particularly in engineering, sciences and medicine.

Long-term Academic Visitors: 36

Visiting Scholars -- There have been twenty-two visiting scholars at Université de Montréal and its affiliated École Polytechnique since the inception of this official program in 1979. The largest number has been concentrated in École Polytechnique which has accommodated thirteen visiting scholars, particularly in the "département de génie électrique" (4) and the "département de génie civil" (3), but with individual scholars in several other engineering departments. There have also been five visiting scholars in the "faculté de médecine" and four in the "faculté des arts et sciences." Three of these scholars, all working in the "département de génie électrique," subsequently transferred to degree programs.

Visiting Researchers -- It appears that the University has accommodated at least five visiting researchers from China in the "faculté de médecine" and the "faculté des arts et sciences" and in the affiliated École Polytechnique.

Graduate Students -- It appears that Université de Montréal and its affiliated schools have enrolled seven graduate students from China. Three Chinese graduate students have worked at the affiliated École Polytechnique, two in the "département de génie électrique" (both of whom came to the University as visiting scholars and subsequently transferred to graduate degree programs), and one in the "département de génie civil." One doctoral student in electrical engineering received his degree in fall 1983. In addition, there have been three Chinese graduate students enrolled in the "programme de littérature comparée" and one in the "département de communication."

Special Students -- Since 1979 nine students from China have enrolled at the University under the auspices of the Québec/China exchange program. In general, these students have studied in the "département des études françaises" as independent students, although four subsequently transferred to graduate degree programs.

Short-term Academic Visitors: 67

Academic Delegations

Medicine -- In November 1972 Université de Montréal was on the itinerary of a twelve member Chinese medical delegation that visited the medical facilities of five Canadian universities.

Academic Exchange -- In October 1975 a delegation of senior Chinese university officials visited Canada for two weeks. Led by Huang Hsin-pai, Vice-Chairman of the Revolutionary Committee of Beijing University, this ten member delegation visited ten Canadian universities including Université de Montréal.

Mechanical Engineering -- In June 1977 a five member delegation arrived in Canada to participate in a scholarly conference on fracture mechanics and to visit eight Canadian universities including Université de Montréal.

Academic Exchange -- In October 1978 a major Chinese education delegation visited Université de Montréal as part of a familiarization tour of more than a dozen Canadian institutions. Led by Vice-Minister of Education Yung Wentao, the ten member delegation consisted primarily of representatives of the Ministry of Education, but also included the Deputy Director and several employees of the State Planning Commission.

Mathematics -- In June 1979 a four member mathematics delegation visited the University's "Centre de recherche de mathématiques appliquées" for one week. The delegation included professors from Shandong University, Sichuan University and the Mathematics Institute of the Chinese Academy of Sciences.

Metallurgy -- In August 1980 a three member delegation visited Canada for twelve days to attend a "Symposium on Automation in Mining, Mineral and Metal Processing." The delegation also visited the National Research Council and four Canadian universities including Université de Montréal.

Chinese Literature -- In fall 1981 renowned Chinese author Ding Ling made a reciprocal visit to Canada as the guest of the Department of External Affairs. During a ten day tour her small delegation visited five Canadian universities including the Université de Montréal.

Management -- In October 1982 twenty-three Chinese management representatives toured Canada to negotiate a CIDA-sponsored management training program for China. Seven delegates visited Université de Montréal prior to the November 1982 conference that was convened in Ottawa under the supervision of AUCC. Representatives of Tianjin University and People's University returned soon after to negotiate an exchange agreement with Montreal's four universities.

Academic Exchange -- In April 1983 a four man delegation from the Chinese Ministry of Foreign Economic Relations and Trade visited nine Canadian universities including Université de Montréal as part of a familiarization tour of Canada.

Other Academic Visitors -- Université de Montréal has also welcomed many Chinese academics for short visits. These have included **Li Youyi** of the National Minorities Studies Institute of the Chinese Academy of Social Sciences as well as senior professors in mathematics, physics and medicine.

CANADIAN FACULTY IN CHINA

Engineering -- Professor J. Bernard Lavigueur, "Principal de l'École Polytechnique," visited China for three weeks in April 1973 as a participant in a Canadian government mission on petroleum.

Asian Studies -- Professor Louis Veilleux of the "département de géographie" visited China in 1973. During his six week study tour he visited Beijing, Shanghai, Xi'an, Changsha and Guangzhou.

Medicine -- Dr. André Sindon, then a professor in the "faculté de médecine," was one of ten anesthesiologists on a six week study tour of China in April 1974. The delegation of nine physicans and a dentist spent three weeks in Beijing studying acupuncture analgesia and also visited several cities in South China.

Academic Exchange -- Paul Lacoste "recteur de l'université de Montréal" was one of a dozen Canadian university chancellors and presidents to participate in the first official Canadian education delegation to China. Led by University of British Columbia Chancellor Nathan T. Nemetz, this high profile group spent two weeks in China in July 1974, visiting Beijing, Shanghai and Guangzhou and learning about the Chinese educational system.

Academic Tourism -- Professor André Bélanger of the "département de science politique" travelled to China in August 1976. During a three week study tour he visited Shanghai, Suzhou, Xi'an, Yan'an and Nanjing.

Asian Studies -- Denise Helly, "chercheur autonome" at the "centre d'études de l'Asie de l'est," first visited China during the 1977/78 academic year for Chinese language study at the Beijing Language Institute. She returned to China in spring 1983 under the auspices of SSHRC's professorial exchange program with the Chinese Academy of Social Sciences. During her eight week stay she worked at the National Minorities Studies Institute of the Chinese Academy of Social Sciences in Beijing, and in the field with a Chinese research team.

Academic Tourism -- Professor C.H. Davidson, "doyen de faculté de l'aménagement" and Professor Richard Bisson of the "école d'architecture" travelled to China in May 1980 on an architectural tour organized by the "l'ordre des architectes du Québec"; they visited Beijing, Hangzhou, Guilin, Shanghai, Changsha and Guangzhou.

Education -- Professor Louis Maheu of the "département de sociologie" visited China for three weeks in June 1980 subsequent to participating in a World Congress of the International Association of Comparative Education in Tokyo. He lectured and animated workshops on the "Development of Science and Technology in Canadian Universities" at universities in Beijing, Nanjing, Shanghai, Suzhou and Guangzhou.

Medicine -- Professor Paul Pirlot of the "département des sciences biologiques" first visited China for two weeks in July 1980, touring Beijing, Nanjing, Shanghai and Guangzhou. He returned to China for five weeks in spring 1983 at the invitation of Beijing Second Medical College. He lectured and led seminars on neuroanatomy and on "The Evolution of the Brain" at Beijing Medical College, at Beijing Second Medical College and at Xi'an Medical College.

Communications -- Professor J. Lamontagne of the "faculté des sciences de l'éducation" spent fall 1980 and the 1981/82 academic year working as a "foreign expert" at the New China News Agency and teaching part-time in the Department of Western Languages at Beijing University.

Mining and Mineral Engineering -- Professor Jorgen Elbrond of the "département de génie minéral" of École Polytechnique first visited China for two weeks in fall 1980 in the aftermath of a symposium sponsored by the Mining and Metallurgical Institute of Japan. He returned to China for one month in spring 1983 to lecture on "Mines System Engineering" at the Beijing University of Iron and Steel Technology and participated in a seminar on "Railroad Capacity Models" at North China Jiaotong University.

Medicine -- Dr. Pierre Delva of the "faculté de médecine" and President of the Norman Bethune Foundation first visited China in September 1980 at the invitation of the Chinese People's Association for Friendship with Foreign Countries. During his three week stay he toured Beijing, Shanghai, Changchun, Shijiazhuang, Guilin and Guangzhou. He returned to China in 1983 to lecture for six weeks on "Human Genetics" at the International Peace Hospital in Shijiazhuang and at the Number One Hospital in Changchun.

Academic Tourism -- Professor Robert Sévigny of the "département de sociologie" visited China for three weeks in May 1981, touring Beijing, Shanghai, Guangzhou and several other Chinese cities.

Asian Studies -- Professor Charles Leblanc, "directeur, Centre d'études de l'Asie de l'Est," has travelled to China on several occasions. Most recently he visited China in July 1981 and again in June 1982 under the auspices of the Social Sciences and Humanities Research Council/Chinese Academy of Social Sciences professorial exchange program to do research on Chinese minorities. In 1981 he worked in Beijing and Urumchi and in 1982 in Kunming, Changsha and Nanning. In summer 1983 he assumed the post of First Secretary for Cultural and Scientific Affairs at the Canadian Embassy in Beijing.

Asian Studies -- Chang Wei-pen, part-time lecturer in the "Centre d'études de l'Asie de l'Est" and professor at "CEGEP de Vieux Montréal" visited China for two months in spring 1982 as a consultant for AGRODEV. He worked with the Chinese Ministry of Agriculture to develop pasture areas for livestock in Heilongjiang, Hebei and Inner Mongolia, spending one month in the field and one month in Beijing.

Mining and Mineral Engineering -- Professor Alexander Brown of École Polytechnique visited China in April 1982 under the auspices of People-to-People International. During his three week visit he toured mines in the Beijing, Nanjing and Guangzhou regions as the guest of the Chinese Ministry of Metallurgical Industry.

Civil Engineering -- Professor René Tinawi of the "département de génie civil" of École Polytechnique visited China for two weeks in July 1982. He participated in a Shanghai symposium organized jointly by the Architectural Society of China and by the Department of Civil Engineering of Hong Kong University. He also visited Beijing and Guangzhou.

Industrial Engineering -- Professor Roger Blais of the "département de génie industriel" visited China for two weeks in August 1982 at the invitation of the Chinese Association for Science and Technology. He participated in symposia on "Innovation Process and its Industrial Implications" in Beijing and Hangzhou and at the Institute for the Science of Sciences in Shanghai. He also visited Qinghua University, the Shanghai University of Science and Technology and the Shanghai Organic Chemistry Institute of the Chinese Academy of Sciences, and toured industrial facilities in each city.

Political Science — Professor Baghat Korany of the "département de science politique" visited Beijing for ten days in April 1983 to lecture at the invitation of the Chinese Academy of Social Sciences.

Medicine — Dr. Robert Bourret of the "faculté de médecine" visited China in May 1983 as part of a delegation organized by the "Collège des médecins de famille du Canada"; during his two week stay he toured Beijing, Shanghai, Shijiazhuang and Guangzhou.

Language Instruction — Professor Jean-Yves Morin of the "département de linguistique et philologie" visited China during summer 1983 under the auspices of the official Canada/China professorial exchange program administered by AUCC. He lectured for two months on linguistic theory at the Guangzhou Foreign Languages Institute.

Management — Professor L. Seguin Dulude of École des Hautes Études Commerciales travelled to China in June 1983 in connection with the development of a CIDA-sponsored management education linkage between a Montreal university consortium and Tianjin University and People's University. Professor Seguin Dulude and three colleagues - Professors V.H. Kirpalani of Concordia, J. Ducharme of Université du Québec à Montréal and H. Etemad of McGill University - visited Beijing and Tianjin in order to negotiate the details of a CIDA-funded management training contract between the universities.

Academic Tourism — Professor Thérèse Prince-Falmagne of the "département d'histoire" visited China in June 1983 as part of a delegation organized by the Canada/China Friendship Society. During her three week stay she toured Beijing, Xi'an and Shijiazhuang.

Electrical Engineering — Professors Dinkar Mukhedkar and Yvon Gervais of École Polytechnique visited China for two weeks in October 1983 to explore the possibility of collaboration with the Electric Power Research Institute in Beijing. As a result of their discussions, two Chinese academics have been invited to Montreal as visiting researchers (in the "département de génie électrique"), and Professor Mukhedkar expects to return to China in late 1984 to lecture at the Institute.

Academic Exchange — Professor Gilles Bibeau of the "département d'anthropologie" visited China for two weeks in November 1983 in order to conclude an exchange agreement between his department and the National Minority Studies Institute of the Chinese Academy of Social Sciences in Beijing.

Education — Gabriel Larocque, "directeur à la section technologie éducationnelle, faculté des sciences de l'éducation," visited China for three weeks in 1983 under the auspices of the Canada/China Friendship Society. He toured Beijing, Liaoning, Xi'an, Nanjing, Suzhou, Shanghai and Guangzhou. He also gave a presentation on recent developments in educational technology.

CANADIAN STUDENTS IN CHINA

Canada/China Exchange -- Five graduates of Université de Montréal have studied in China under the auspices of the official Canada/China student exchange program administered by AUCC. **Gervais Lavoie** (BA, 1975; MA, 1978; PhD, 1984) studied at the Beijing Language Institute during the 1976/77 academic year. **Marie Louise Lefebvre** (BA, 1970; MSc, 1975) studied in China during the 1977/78 academic year, first at the Beijing Language Institute and then at Beijing University and Fudan University. **Claude Lemieux** (BSc, 1976; MA, 1981) studied at the Beijing Language Institute during the 1977/78 academic year and at Nanjing University during the 1978/79 and 1979/80 academic years where she concentrated on modern history and modern literature. **Mireille Lafleur** (BA, 1973; MA, 1974) studied Chinese language at the Beijing Language Institute during the 1978/79 academic year, and then studied traditional Chinese literature at Fudan University during the 1979/80 academic year. **Maryse Jeanne Courville** (BA, 1982) began language studies in China in fall 1982.

Québec/China Exchange -- Two graduates of Université de Montréal have studied in China under the auspices of the Québec/China student exchange program. **Pierre Deschenes** (BArch, 1980) studied at the Beijing Language Institute during the 1980/81 academic year and then studied architecture at Qinghua University during the 1981/82 academic year. **Marie-Claire Huot** (MA, 1979) spent the 1980/81 and 1981/82 academic years in China first at the Beijing Language Institute and then at Nanjing University where she studied calligraphy.

AGREEMENTS WITH CHINESE INSTITUTIONS

Beijing University -- Université de Montréal has enjoyed a formal exchange relationship with Beijing University since July 1981. The agreement resulted from discussions between Paul Lacoste, "recteur de l'université de Montréal," and Beijing University President Zhang Long-xiang during the latter's October 1980 visit to Montreal. The formal agreement calls upon the two institutions to elaborate plans for cooperation on teaching and research themes decided upon at periodic meetings. It calls for the reciprocal exchange of researchers to participate in seminars; to lecture and to engage in research; the elaboration of cooperative research projects; the placement of younger researchers for long-term scientific training; participation by invitation in scientific seminars, conferences and colloquia; and the exchange of publications. The exchange agreement indicated that the home institution of each researcher would be responsible for return international airfare, and the host institution for expenses abroad.

Because of budgetary restraints there has been little exchange activity between the two institutions since the conclusion of this formal agreement. Professor Zhang Liankui, of the Department of Occidental Languages and Literature of Beijing University arrived at Université de Montréal in spring 1983 to study in the "département des études françaises," but it appears that no faculty member from Université de Montréal has visited Beijing University under the terms of this agreement.

National Minority Studies Institute of the Chinese Academy of Social Sciences -- In 1983 Université de Montréal concluded a formal exchange agreement with the National Minority Studies Institute of the Chinese Academy of Social Sciences. The relationship was negotiated during Charles Leblanc's research trips to China in 1981 and 1982, and was intended to provide the opportunity for senior Chinese researchers to study methodology and report writing in Montréal while simultaneously facilitating the training of Canadian ethnologists in China. Professor Gilles Bibeau of the "département d'anthropologie" and Gervais Lavoie, "directeur, Centre à Montréal pour les échanges avec la Chine," visited China in November 1983 in order to sign a formal agreement. This one year renegotiable agreement provides for the reciprocal exchange of one research scholar per year. The funding for this exchange has not yet been determined and no scholars have travelled in either direction.

People's University/Tianjin University -- Université de Montréal, through its affiliated École des Hautes Études Commerciales, is a member of the four institution consortium that has concluded a management exchange agreement with Tianjin University and People's University. A preliminary agreement was negotiated in November 1982 in the aftermath of a CIDA-sponsored Canada/China management conference organized by AUCC. The agreement was revised as the result of a June 1983 trip to China by a four member delegation that included École des Hautes Études Commerciales Professor L. Seguin Dulude. The CIDA-funded agreement between the four Canadian and two Chinese universities became effective in September 1983 and, over the next four years, calls for: 1) the training of a maximum of twenty-one English speaking and nine French speaking MBAs from China, with the likelihood that no more than five will be trained at École des Hautes Études Commerciales; 2) the accommodation as visiting scholars of twelve management professors from China at the rate of four per year for three years, with the likelihood that École des Hautes Études Commerciales will host a maximum of three; 3) the sending of twenty-four Canadian professors to lecture in China at the rate of eight per year (two from each Canadian institution) for three years; and 4) the purchase of relevant books and equipment.

During the 1983/84 academic year four visiting researchers and three graduate students from China were accommodated by the management consortium, but only one visiting researcher from Tianjin University was hosted at École des Hautes Études Commerciales. For 1984/85 the University expected to receive a second visiting researcher from China as well as one graduate student; in addition, the University intended to send two of its faculty members to China to lecture in summer 1984.

UNIVERSITY OF NEW BRUNSWICK

Established: 1785
Faculties: Administration, Arts, Education, Engineering, Forestry, Graduate Studies and Research, Law, Nursing, Physical Education and Recreation, Science
Degrees: BA, BED, BSc, BScCS, BScDA, BScE, BScF, BN, BPE, BSecST, LLB; MA, MED, MEng, MF, MPE, MSc, MScCS, MScE, MScF; PhD
Full-time Faculty: 595 (1983-84)
Student Enrollments: Undergraduate - 6,082 (full-time) and 1,254 (part-time); Graduate - 468 (full-time) and 352 (part-time) (1983-84)
Library Holdings: 821,240 volumes
Total Operating Income: $76,508,000 (1982-83)

SETTING

The University of New Brunswick has developed a limited international profile during the past decade. It has concluded an exchange agreement with a university in Nigeria. Several of its faculty members have participated in externally funded development projects in Asian and African countries, particularly in Malaysia, Singapore, Kenya, Ethiopia, Libya and Uganda. It has welcomed a significant international student population at the graduate level and has designated an International Student Advisor to assist in the adjustment to Canadian campus life. The University has recently appointed a Coordinator of International Development to collect data on its international projects and to disseminate appropriate information to faculty interested in international education.

The University of New Brunswick has developed a limited but distinctive China profile during the past five years. It has welcomed a significant number of Chinese academics, but only at the graduate and post-graduate levels. Several of its faculty members have travelled to China for academic purposes, particularly in the aftermath of contact with Chinese academics at the University of New Brunswick. The University has recently concluded a formal exchange agreement with the Wuhan College of Surveying and Cartography.

CHINESE ACADEMICS IN CANADA

The University of New Brunswick has welcomed a small but significant number of Chinese visiting scholars and graduate students during the past five years, particularly in the Faculty of Engineering. It has apparently not received any undergraduate or special students from China.

Long-term Academic Visitors: 28

Visiting Scholars — The University of New Brunswick has received seventeen Chinese visiting scholars since the inception of this program. Nearly all of these scholars have been concentrated in the Faculty of Engineering, in the Departments of Electrical Engineering (6), Surveying Engineering (5), Civil Engineering (2) and Mechanical Engineering (2) and in the School of Computer Science; one scholar has been placed in the Department of Chemistry. Two visiting scholars subsequently transferred to doctoral programs at the University and five others transferred to other Canadian universities to continue their work. Administrative responsibility for the visiting scholars lies with the Dean of the School of Graduate Studies and Research.

Graduate Students -- Thirteen Chinese students have enrolled in graduate degree programs at the University of New Brunswick since 1980. The University has already granted doctoral degrees to three Chinese students, in the Departments of Chemistry (1981), Surveying Engineering (1981) and Electrical Engineering (1983); both 1981 degrees were in fact awarded to promising visiting scholars who transferred to graduate degree programs. In addition, there are ten Chinese graduate students enrolled in the University at present - in the Departments of Electrical Engineering (4), Surveying Engineering, Geology, Chemistry and Physics and in the Faculty of Forestry (2). While all but one of these students is presently enrolled in master's programs, several students are expected to transfer to doctoral work in 1984. Every Chinese graduate student enrolled at the University of New Brunswick has apparently received some financial support from the University, usually in the form of a research assistantship.

Short-term Academic Visitors: 8

Academic Delegations -- The University of New Brunswick has received one large academic delegation from China during the past decade.

Management -- In October 1982 twenty-three Chinese university management specialists toured Canada to negotiate a CIDA-sponsored management education program for China. Eight delegates visited eastern Canada, including the University of New Brunswick, prior to the November 1982 Canada/China management conference that was convened in Ottawa under the supervision of AUCC.

CANADIAN FACULTY IN CHINA

Forestry -- Professor J.W. Ker, then Dean of Forestry, was part of a delegation of four Canadian forestry deans which visited China in June 1980. Led by V.J. Nordin, President of the Association of University Forestry Schools of Canada and Dean at the University of Toronto, the group visited forestry colleges and research stations in China and made arrangements for a reciprocal visit to Canada by Chinese forestry experts.

Language Instruction -- Language teacher Roberthe Sénéchal spent five months in fall 1980 teaching French at the Guangzhou Foreign Languages Institute as part of the official Canada/China professorial exchange program administered by AUCC.

Forestry -- Dean G.L. Baskerville of the Faculty of Forestry visited China for three weeks in 1981 while serving as Assistant Deputy Minister of Natural Resources for New Brunswick; he was a member of a federal ministerial mission sent to China to negotiate a technology transfer agreement.

Management -- Then Dean Eric West of the Faculty of Administration was one of a group of four Canadian management deans who participated in an eighteen day trip to China in the summer of 1982 under the aegis of the International Development Office of AUCC. This exploratory mission was arranged in response to an initiative from CIDA in order to assess the feasibility of linking eight Chinese management institutions with Canadian universities.

Mechanical Engineering -- Electrical Engineering Professor R. Balasubramanian spent eight weeks in China in summer 1983. He gave a short course on "Multivariable Control System Design" at the Shaanxi Mechanical Engineering Institute. He also led seminars in Beijing and Shanghai.

Civil Engineering -- Professor John Dawe of the Department of Civil Engineering visited China for three weeks in summer 1983 in order to present a paper on "Local Buckling Analysis of Steel Members Using Energy Techniques" at an International Conference on Finite Element Techniques held in Shanghai.

Surveying Engineering -- Professor A. Chrzanowski of the Department of Surveying Engineering spent four weeks in China in 1983 under CIDA sponsorship, lecturing on geodesy at the Wuhan College of Surveying and Cartography.

Surveying Engineering -- Professor Angus C. Hamilton, Chairman of the Department of Surveying Engineering, visited the Wuhan College of Surveying and Cartography in late 1983. He lectured on "Land Information Systems" and concluded negotiations for a formal exchange agreement between the two institutions.

AGREEMENTS WITH CHINESE INSTITUTIONS

Wuhan College of Surveying and Cartography -- In late 1983 the University of New Brunswick concluded a formal exchange agreement with the Wuhan College of Surveying and Cartography. Contact between the two institutions had begun in 1980 when the first of three professors from Wuhan arrived at the University as visiting scholars. Professor Chen Yongqi subsequently transferred to a doctoral program and received his degree. Upon his return to Wuhan he invited his former faculty supervisor, Surveying Engineering Professor A. Chrzanowski to lecture at the Wuhan College of Surveying and Cartography. It was in the course of 1983 visits by Professor Chrzanowski and subsequently by Surveying Engineering Chairman A.C. Hamilton that an exchange relationship was developed. The formal agreement provides for academic cooperation in six fields: engineering surveying, photogrammetry and remote sensing, satellite geodesy, digital mapping and land information systems, marine surveying, computer science, and English language instruction. The agreement anticipates joint research projects, short-term exchange of scholars, exchange of graduate students, sharing of scientific materials, and cooperative use of instrumentation. Each institution is expected to identify appropriate sources of funding.

UNIVERSITY OF OTTAWA

Established: 1848
Faculties: Administration, Arts, Education, Graduate Studies and Research, Health Sciences, Law, Science and Engineering, Social Sciences
Degrees: BA, BAdm, BASc, BCL, BCom, BEd, BMedSc, BMgtSc, BMus, BPE, BPubAdm, BSc, BSc(Kin), BScN, BSocSc, BTh, LLB; LLM, MA, MA(CL), MA(Ed), MASc, MA(ScMiss), MBA, MCA, MCL, MEd, MEng, MHA, MPE, MPI, MPs, MSc, MSc(Kin); LLD, MD, PhD
Full-time Faculty: 999 (1983-84)
Student Enrollments: Undergraduate - 11,468 (full-time) and 6,046 (part-time); Graduate - 1,349 (full-time) and 1,571 (part-time) (1983-84)
Library Holdings: 1,200,000 volumes
Total Operating Income: $155,306,000 (1982-83)

SETTING

The University of Ottawa has a long-standing commitment to international education. It welcomes international students from many nations and provides appropriate support services through its Dean of Students Office. Its faculty members are involved in development projects in nearly twenty countries in Asia, Africa and South America. The focus for the University's international activities is its Institute for International Development and Cooperation established in 1968. The Institute offers a diploma course in International Development, publishes the Canadian Journal of Development Studies and even coordinates several development projects for Canadian granting agencies.

The University of Ottawa has contributed to the development of Canadian academic relations with China. During the 1970s the University accommodated a significant number of Chinese language students. Since 1979 it has welcomed many Chinese academic visitors to its Faculty of Science and Engineering. In addition, its Faculty of Health Sciences is actively engaged in a CIDA-funded exchange program with the Capital Hospital of the Chinese Academy of Medical Sciences.

CHINESE ACADEMICS IN CANADA

The University of Ottawa has attracted significant numbers of Chinese academics during the past ten years. These academics were initially concentrated in the Faculty of Arts (for language study), but during the past five years the largest number has been accommodated in the Faculty of Science and Engineering.

Long-term Academic Visitors: 46

Visiting Scholars -- The University of Ottawa has hosted ten visiting scholars from China, all within the Faculty of Science and Engineering. The largest concentration has been in the Department of Electrical Engineering which has hosted seven scholars. Individual scholars have also been placed in the Departments of Mechanical

Engineering, Physics and Computer Science. Two visiting scholars subsequently transferred to graduate degree programs at the University.

Visiting Researchers -- The University of Ottawa has hosted eleven visiting researchers from China within its Faculties of Science and Engineering (4) and Health Sciences (7). Luo Ma of the Chinese Academy of Science's Zoology Institute spent one year working in the University's Biology Department. Wu Yonggang of the Chinese Aeronautical Research Establishment has spent more than one year working in the University's Department of Computer Science. Other visiting researchers from China have worked in the Departments of Biology and Computer Science. In addition, six Chinese physicians have come to the University for one year under the CIDA-sponsored exchange relationship with Beijing's Capital Hospital; they have worked in the fields of orthopedics, anesthesiology and pediatrics at either the Ottawa Civic Hospital or the Ottawa Children's Hospital. Finally, one Chinese physician arrived in September 1983 under the auspices of IDRC.

Graduate Students -- Ten students from China have enrolled in graduate degree programs at the University of Ottawa, primarily in the Faculty of Science and Engineering. There have been three doctoral students in the Department of Chemistry and individual doctoral students in the Departments of Mechanical and Electrical Engineering; there has also been one master's level student in the Department of Computer Science. In addition, two Chinese students have enrolled in the Faculty of Arts at the master's level - in the Departments of Philosophy and Lettres françaises; and in September 1983 one Chinese physician began graduate work in the Faculty of Health Sciences as part of the epidemiology program organized and funded by the International Development Research Centre. It appears that a substantial number of its Chinese graduate students have received financial support from the University of Ottawa.

Undergraduate Students -- It appears that the University of Ottawa has enrolled at least one privately sponsored undergraduate degree student.

Special Students -- In the years 1975-78 the University of Ottawa hosted sixteen "special students" from China for non-credit English language study from one to two years. Five of these students came to Canada as part of the "official" language exchange program and were supported by the Chinese government while first studying English and then auditing courses in their fields of specialization.

Short-term Academic Visitors: 40

Academic Delegations -- The University of Ottawa has welcomed at least seven academic delegations from China during the past decade.

> **Medicine** -- In January 1974 a Chinese Medical Association Replantation Delegation visited Canada for ten days. The delegation participated in symposia on "Replantation of Limbs and Digits" at McGill University and the University of Ottawa and also visited McMaster University and the University of Toronto.

Academic Exchange -- In October 1975 a delegation of senior Chinese university officials visited Canada for two weeks. Led by Huang Hsin-pai, Vice-Chairman of the Revolutionary Committee of Beijing University, this ten member delegation visited ten Canadian universities including the University of Ottawa.

Mechanical Engineering -- In June 1977 a five member Chinese delegation arrived in Canada to participate in a scholarly conference on fracture mechanics and to visit eight Canadian universities including the University of Ottawa.

Academic Exchange -- In October 1978 a major Chinese education delegation visited the University of Ottawa as part of a familiarization tour of more than a dozen Canadian institutions. Led by Vice-Minister of Education Yung Wentao, the ten member delegation consisted primarily of representatives of the Ministry of Education, but also included the Deputy Director and several employees of the State Planning Commission.

Metallurgy -- In August 1980 a three man delegation visited Canada for twelve days to attend a "Symposium on Automation in Mining, Mineral and Metal Processing." The delegation also visited the National Research Council and four Canadian universities including the University of Ottawa.

Engineering -- In March 1982 a two man delegation from the Shijiazhuang Communications Laboratories visited Ottawa for eleven days at the invitation of the University's Department of Electrical Engineering. The delegation attended a seminar and workshop on "Digital Communications Satellite, Microwaves and Cable Systems" and visited appropriate companies in the Ottawa area.

Management -- In October 1982 twenty-three Chinese university management specialists toured Canada to negotiate a CIDA-sponsored management education program for China. Eight delegates visited eastern Canada including the University of Ottawa prior to the November 1982 Canada/China management conference that was convened in Ottawa under the supervision of AUCC.

CANADIAN FACULTY IN CHINA

A number of University of Ottawa faculty members have travelled to China for academic purposes, but few of these trips have either resulted from or facilitated contacts with Chinese academics.

Academic Tourism -- Political Science Professor W. Badour participated in the first Canadian tour permitted to enter China after the restoration of Sino-Canadian diplomatic relations. During a twenty-eight day trip in summer 1971 this twenty-five member group, organized by the University of British Columbia's Centre for Continuing Education, visited eight Chinese cities.

Academic Tourism -- Biology Professor C. Nozzolillo visited China privately in May 1972, touring Beijing, Shanghai and Guangzhou during an eighteen day stay.

Academic Exchange -- Dr. Roger Guindon, Rector of the University of Ottawa, was one of a dozen Canadian university chancellors and presidents to participate in the first official Canadian education delegation to China. Led by University of British Columbia Chancellor Nathan T. Nemetz, this high profile group spent two weeks in China in July 1974, visiting Beijing, Shanghai and Guangzhou and learning about the Chinese educational system.

Academic Tourism -- Mr. Yves Bled, Coordinator of Cultural Activities in the Dean of Students' Office, visited China in 1974 as leader of a tour of twenty-five students, faculty and administrators from the University of Ottawa. During a twenty day stay, the delegation toured Beijing, Shanghai, Tianjin, Wuhan and Guangzhou.

Language Instruction -- Professors Julien Couture and Mariette Migneron, both from the University's Centre for Second Language Learning, spent three months in summer 1979 teaching French at the Guangzhou Foreign Language Institute as part of the official Canada/China professorial exchange program administered by AUCC. Centre Professor Tania Kuntsman served the same role in the Guangzhou Foreign Languages Institute for five months beginning in August 1980.

Education -- Faculty of Education Professor Joseph Kattackal visited China for three weeks in 1980 as part of an educational tour organized following an international conference in Japan and Korea. The group visited several universities in China and met Chinese educational authorities in Beijing, Nanjing and Shanghai.

Asian Studies -- Economics Professor Michel Chossudovsky made five trips into China in 1981/82 while on sabbatical at the University of Hong Kong. In addition to field trips to Guangdong, he made one extensive lecture tour, speaking at Zhongshan University, Yunan University, Sichuan University, Wuhan University, Hunan University and the Economics Institute of the Chinese Academy of Social Sciences. His lecture topics included "Economic Recession in Advanced Industrialized Countries," "Problems of Third World Development" and "Analysis of World Economy." He returned to China in 1983 under the auspices of SSHRC's exchange program with the Chinese Academy of Social Sciences. During his four week stay he visited Beijing, Harbin, Shenyang, Guangzhou and Wuhan and had the opportunity to do fieldwork and to lecture in each city.

Medicine -- Dr. G.W.D. Armstrong of the Faculty of Health Sciences has travelled to China on two occasions. In 1981 he spent three weeks at the Capital Hospital in Beijing, lecturing and performing one spinal operation. In 1983 he returned to Capital Hospital for four weeks, performing four spinal operations and delivering seven lectures on "Aspects of Spinal Surgery Relating to Deformity and Injury." His second visit led to the conclusion of an exchange agreement between the Faculty of Health Sciences and the Capital Hospital of the Chinese Academy of Medical Sciences.

Civil Engineering -- Civil Engineering Professor Simon Ng visited China for two weeks in August 1982 in order to deliver a paper at the International Conference on Finite Elements held in Shanghai.

Management -- Faculty of Administration Professor John Carson accompanied Queen's Professor E.R. Petersen and Carleton Professor David Cray on a visit to Qinghua University in Beijing for two weeks in April 1983. The purpose of this visit was to explore the feasibility of the tentatively approved Queen's/Qinghua management exchange program, in which the University of Ottawa was expected to play a supporting role.

Computer Science -- Professor T.Y. Cheung of the Department of Computer Science spent six weeks in China in 1983. He gave daily lectures at Fudan University in Shanghai on "Canadian Advances in the Techniques of Computer Networks, Data Communications and Computer Systems" and also lectured briefly at the Chinese Academy of Sciences in Beijing.

CANADIAN STUDENTS IN CHINA

Canada/China Exchange -- **Paul Mercier** (BA, 1975) spent the 1975/76 academic year in China under the auspices of the official Canada/China exchange program administered by AUCC. He first studied at the Beijing Language Institute and then at Nankai University.

Québec/China Exchange -- Two graduates of the University of Ottawa have studied in China under the auspices of the Québec/China student exchange program. **Marie-Claire Huot** (BA, 1976) spent the 1980/81 and 1981/82 academic years in China first at the Beijing Language Institute and then at Nanjing University where she studied calligraphy. **Diane Codère** (BA, 1980) studied at the Beijing Language Institute during the 1981/82 academic year.

AGREEMENTS WITH CHINESE INSTITUTIONS

Capital Hospital of the Chinese Academy of Medical Sciences -- The Faculty of Health Sciences of the University of Ottawa has developed a formal relationship with the Capital Hospital of the Chinese Academy of Medical Sciences. This CIDA-funded project is intended to improve the quality of medical care in China by providing specialized training for Chinese medical personnel; Chinese medical specialists (in areas of mutual agreement to be determined annually) spend one year at the University of Ottawa and its affiliated hospitals. The driving force behind this project is Dr. G.W.D. Armstrong who travelled to China in 1981 and again in 1983 to perform spinal operations and lecture on spinal surgery. CIDA's initial three year funding for this project has thus far enabled six Chinese physicians to spend one year at the University of Ottawa.

UNIVERSITÉ DU QUÉBEC À MONTRÉAL

Established: 1968
Familles: Arts, Formation des maîtres, Lettres, Sciences, Sciences de la gestion, Sciences humaines
Degrees: BA, BAA, BEd, BMus, BSc, BScA, BTS, BUrb, LLB; MA, MBA, MEd, MSc; PhD
Full-time Faculty: 760 (1982-83)
Student Enrollments: 11,588 (full-time); 15,215 (part-time) (1982-83)
Library Holdings: 1,256,900 items
Total Operating Income: $96,241,411 (1982-83)

SETTING

Université du Québec à Montréal has begun to develop its international profile. The University enrolls a number of international students, particularly from Africa, and has assigned responsibility for their integration to campus life to the "service communautaire." The University, as part of the Université du Québec system, has spent a great deal of effort outlining the parameters of its involvement in international education and development activities. Its faculty members are involved in externally funded projects in Morocco, Nicaragua, Haiti, Brazil and China. The University has concluded formal exchange agreements with institutions in France, Mexico, Brazil and Spain. Administrative responsibility for such activities lies with the "doyen adjoint des études avancées et de la recherche."

Université du Québec à Montréal has thus far had limited contact with China. Although several Chinese academic delegations have visited the University, there have not yet been a significant number of Chinese academics on the campus, nor have a great many faculty members or graduates travelled to China for academic purposes. Contact with China should increase as a result of the University's involvement in the consortium agreement to provide management education for faculty and graduate students from Tianjin University and People's University over the next four years.

CHINESE ACADEMICS IN CANADA

Long-term Academic Visitors: 2

Visiting Researchers — Université du Québec à Montréal has accommodated two visiting researchers from China. One Chinese academic studied in the "département de communications" during the 1981/82 academic year under the auspices of the Québec/China exchange program. In addition, a professor from Tianjin University arrived in fall 1983 to spend one academic year on campus under the auspices of the CIDA-funded management education agreement.

Short-term Academic Visitors: 22

Academic Delegations -- Université du Québec à Montréal has played host to at least three Chinese academic delegations during the past decade.

Academic Exchange -- In October 1975 a delegation of senior Chinese university officials visited Canada for two weeks. Led by Huang Hsin-pai, Vice-Chairman of the Revolutionary Committee of Beijing University, this ten member delegation visited ten Canadian universities including Université du Québec à Montréal.

Management -- In October 1982, twenty-three Chinese management representatives toured Canada to negotiate a CIDA-sponsored management training program for China. Seven delegates visited Université du Québec à Montréal prior to the November 1982 conference that was convened in Ottawa under the supervision of AUCC. Representatives of Tianjin University and People's University returned soon after to negotiate an exchange agreement with Montréal's four universities.

Academic Exchange -- In April 1983 a four man delegation from the Chinese Ministry of Foreign Economic Relations and Trade visited nine Canadian universities including Université du Québec à Montréal as part of a familiarization tour of Canada.

CANADIAN FACULTY IN CHINA

At least five faculty members from Université du Québec à Montréal have travelled to China for academic purposes during the past decade.

Academic Tourism -- Professors Jean-Marc Piotte and Jacques Lévesque of the "département des sciences politique" visited China in 1971 as participants in a study tour organized by the University of British Columbia; during their four week visit they travelled to Beijing, Tianjin, Shijiazhuang, Jinan, Nanjing, Suzhou, Shanghai and Guangzhou. Professor Lévesque returned to China for one month in fall 1983, visiting both the Soviet and East European Studies Institute and the World Economy and Politics Institute of the Chinese Academy of Social Sciences as well as Fudan University in Shanghai.

Communications -- Professor Claude-Yves Charron of the "département de communications" spent three weeks in China in September 1982 visiting Fudan University and Hangzhou University, the New China News Agency, radio and television stations in Shanghai and the National Minority Studies Institute of the Chinese Academy of Social Sciences in Beijing.

Management -- Two professors from Université du Québec à Montréal have travelled to China in connection with the development of a CIDA-sponsored management education linkage between a Montreal university consortium and Tianjin University and People's University. Professor P.M. Bernard "directeur, département des sciences administratives" accompanied Concordia University Professor V.H.

Kirpalani on an exploratory trip to Beijing and Tianjin in January 1983. Professor J. Ducharme of the "département de sciences administratives" travelled to China in June 1983 with three colleagues - Professors V.H. Kirpalani of Concordia, L. Seguin Dulude of École des Hautes Études Commerciales and H. Etemad of McGill University - in order to negotiate the details of the CIDA-funded management training contract between the universities.

CANADIAN STUDENTS IN CHINA

Canada/China Exchange -- One graduate of the Université du Québec à Montréal has studied in China under the auspices of the official Canada/China exchange program administered by AUCC. **Françoise Béliveau** (BA, 1982) began her studies at Shandong University in fall 1983.

Québec/China Exchange -- **Richard Lizotte** (Bac, 1982) studied Chinese language at the Beijing Language Institute during the 1981/82 academic year.

Other Students -- **Madeleine Hébert** apparently began studying at Wuhan University in 1982.

AGREEMENTS WITH CHINESE INSTITUTIONS

People's University/Tianjin University -- Université du Québec à Montréal is a member of the four institution consortium that has concluded a management exchange agreement with Tianjin University and People's University. A preliminary agreement was negotiated in November 1982 in the aftermath of a Canada/China management conference organized by AUCC on behalf of the CIDA. The agreement was revised as the result of a June 1983 trip to China by a four member delegation that included Université du Québec à Montréal Professor J. Ducharme. The CIDA-funded agreement between the four Canadian and two Chinese universities became effective in September 1983 and, over the next four years, calls for: 1) the training of a maximum of twenty-one English speaking and nine French speaking MBAs from China, with the likelihood that no more than five will be trained at Université du Québec à Montréal; 2) the accommodation as visiting scholars of twelve management professors from China at the rate of four per year for three years, with the likelihood that Université du Québec à Montréal will host a maximum of three; 3) the sending of twenty-four Canadian professors to lecture in China at the rate of eight per year (two from each Canadian institution) for three years; and 4) the purchase of relevant books and equipment.

During the 1983/84 academic year four visiting researchers and three graduate students from China were to be accommodated by the management consortium, but only one visiting researcher from Tianjin University was to be hosted at Université du Québec à Montréal. For 1984/85 the University expected to receive a second visiting researcher from China; in addition, the University intended to send two of its faculty members to China to lecture in summer 1984.

QUEEN'S UNIVERSITY AT KINGSTON

Established: 1841
Faculties: Applied Science, Arts and Science, Business, Education, Graduate Studies and Research, Law, Medicine, Nursing
Degrees: BA, BComm, BEd, BFA, BMus, BNSc, BPHE, BSc, BTh, LLB; LLM, MA, MAC, MBA, MDiv, MEd, MPA, MPL, MSc, MTS, ThM; MD, PhD
Full-time Faculty: 819 (1983-84)
Student Enrollments: Undergraduate - 9,813 (full-time) and 3,147 (part-time); Graduate - 1,501 (full-time) and 582 (part-time) (1983-84)
Library Holdings: 1,410,357 volumes
Total Operating Income: $138,616,000 (1982-83)

SETTING

Queen's University enjoys a limited but growing international profile. The University has a number of international students, particularly in the Faculty of Applied Science - and has developed a unique International Centre which is responsible for their orientation to Canadian and campus life. Approximately two dozen faculty members are engaged in externally funded development projects abroad. The University is actively considering formal linkage agreements with institutions in Nigeria and China, and has recently created an Office of International Programs which facilitates access to information on development opportunities.

Queen's University played an important role in Canada/China academic relations during the 1970s. It welcomed a significant number of Chinese language exchange students and apparently made special efforts to make their stay meaningful. Since 1980 the bulk of the University's China contacts have been in its Faculties of Arts and Science and Applied Science. The University is considering a linkage arrangement with Langzhou University, but has pulled back from a management exchange relationship with Qinghua University.

CHINESE ACADEMICS IN CANADA

Queen's University has hosted a number of Chinese academics during the past decade. Prior to 1980 most Chinese came to the University for language training and were therefore accommodated in the Faculty of Arts and Science. Since 1980 most Chinese academics have concentrated in the Faculty of Applied Science, although a few individuals have also been accommodated in various science departments.

Long-term Academic Visitors: 30

Visiting Scholars — Queen's University has hosted eight Chinese scholars since the inception of this program. The largest concentration has been in the Department of Electrical Engineering which has accommodated five scholars; individual Chinese academics have also been accommodated in the Departments of Metallurgical Engineering, Chemical Engineering and Chemistry.

Visiting Researchers -- Two Chinese physicists from the China University of Science and Technology spent time at Queen's University as visiting research scientists. Zhang Jialu received an NSERC fellowship and spent one year (beginning in November 1981) cooperating in astrophysics research with Professor W.Y. Chau. Wang Shaoshun of the China University of Science and Technology did research in nuclear physics under the direction of Professors W. McLatchie and J.R. Leslie.

Graduate Students -- At least four Chinese students have enrolled in graduate degree programs at Queen's University. Three of these students are working on doctoral programs in the Faculty of Applied Science: in the Departments of Mechanical Engineering, Chemical Engineering, and Civil Engineering. It appears that each of these students has received significant financial support from Queen's University. The University has also enrolled one CIDA-sponsored MBA student from Qinghua University in the School of Business.

Special Students -- In the years 1974 through 1981 Queen's University hosted sixteen "special students" from China for non-credit English language study. Twelve of these students came to Queen's (typically for two years) under the auspices of the "official" language exchange program between Canada and China; in addition to language study these students, who were fully supported by the Canadian government, were also permitted to audit specialized courses appropriate to their previous training. In 1976 these official exchange students were joined by four "special students" subsidized by the Chinese government; these students were converted to "official" status for the 1977/78 academic year. Because of the novelty and number of Chinese students on campus, the University made special arrangements to ensure their adjustment to Canadian campus life. First English Professor D.A. Wilson and later Faculty of Arts and Science Assistant Dean David McLay were assigned responsibility for the Chinese students, acting as academic counsellor and arranging appropriate co-curricular activities.

Short-term Academic Visitors: 15

Academic Delegations -- Queen's University has hosted two major academic delegations from China.

Geology -- In October 1981 a Chinese geology delegation came to Canada for a twenty-five day visit. This five member delegation was composed of professors from Central-South College of Mining and Metallurgy, Kunming Institute of Technology, Northeast Institute of Technology and Beijing University of Iron and Steel Technology. Its itinerary included five Canadian universities (Queen's University among them) as well as the Geological Survey of Canada.

Management -- In October 1982, twenty-three Chinese management representatives toured Canada to negotiate a CIDA-sponsored management training program for China. Seven delegates visited Queen's University prior to the November 1982 conference that was convened in Ottawa under the supervision of AUCC. A representative of Qinghua University returned to Kingston after the conference to conclude a draft exchange agreement.

Other Academic Visitors -- Several Chinese professors have visited Queen's University briefly in conjunction with scholarly conferences which were held on campus. Senior academic **Ning Huang,** Professor of the Beijing Institute of Aeronautics and Astronautics and Vice-Chairman of the Chinese Society of Engineering Thermo-Physics visited the University after attending an International Combustion Symposium at Waterloo University. Professor **Wu Zengfei** of Qinghua University's Department of Economic Management Engineering attended a three week executive seminar at Queen's University as part of the preliminary phase of the Queen's/Qinghua management education negotiations.

CANADIAN FACULTY IN CHINA

Academic Exchange -- Dr. John J. Deutsch, then Principal of Queen's University, was one of a dozen Canadian university chancellors and presidents to participate in the first official Canadian education delegation to China. Led by University of British Columbia Chancellor Nathan T. Nemetz, this high profile group spent two weeks in China in July 1974, visiting Beijing, Shanghai and Guangzhou, and learning about the Chinese educational system.

Academic Tourism -- Wayne Miles, Director of the University's International Centre, visited China for three weeks in 1977 as a participant in a study seminar on China sponsored by World Universities Service of Canada. During his stay he had the opportunity to tour Beijing, Shanghai, Jilin and Heilongjiang.

Physics -- Professor W.Y. Chau of the Physics Department visited China for four weeks in 1980; he lectured on astrophysics at universities and research institutes in Beijing, Shanghai, Hefei and Nanjing.

Language Instruction -- Education Professor Lars Thompson spent the 1981/82 academic year teaching English at Shandong Teachers University; since his return he has sponsored the one year visit of a Shandong English professor to audit courses at Queen's University.

Chemistry -- Professor J.K.S. Wan of the Chemistry Department visited China in 1981 and spent three weeks lecturing and leading seminars on "Free Radical Chemistry" at Lanzhou University. He has since arranged for a Lanzhou Chemistry professor to come to Queen's as a visiting scholar and he is now working to formalize the Queen's/Lanzhou exchange relationship; he has also been named an Honorary Professor of Langzhou University.

Art -- Professor of Fine Art Conservation Ian S. Hodkinson, accompanied the director of the National Gallery of Canada to China in 1981 to arrange for transportation of Chinese works of art to Canada for an exhibition. During their eight week tour along China's famous Silk Route, which was organized by the Cultural Properties Bureau, he observed the state of art conservation in China and made recommendations to improve such work.

Mathematics -- Professor A.J. Coleman of the Mathematics Department visited China for three weeks in April 1982; during a one week stay at Jilin University he led four seminars on "The Mathematical Property and Structure of Reduced-Density Matrices."

Mangagement -- School of Business Professor E.R. Petersen visited Qinghua University in Beijing for two weeks in April 1983. Accompanied by Professor David Cray of Carleton University and Professor John Carson of the University of Ottawa, his mission was to explore the feasibility of the tentatively approved Queen's/Qinghua management exchange agreement. Professor Petersen also delivered a lecture on "Operations Research in Railways."

Mining and Mineral Engineering -- Professor Emeritus R.W. Thompkins visited China for two weeks in May 1983 at the invitation of the China Uranium Mine Research Institute. He lectured and led seminars in Beijing and Suzhou on radiation safety and specific problems in uranium mining.

Chemical Engineering -- Professor H.A. Becker, Chairman of the Department of Chemical Engineering visited China for two weeks in summer 1983 in order to attend an international symposium on "Fluidized Bed Combustion" in Beijing. He delivered a paper (which he co-authored with returned visiting scholar Xu Bingsong) on "Elutriation Rates from Fluidized Bed Combustors and from Cold Fluidized Beds of FBC Product Particles."

Language Instruction -- Professor D.A. Wilson of the Department of English Language and Literature spent the 1983/84 academic year in China teaching English at Langzhou University.

Law -- Professor T.P. Chen of the Faculty of Law visited China for six weeks in September 1983. He did research in Beijing on "China's Foreign Economic Law" and initiated discussions which may result in an exchange agreement between the Beijing Institute of Foreign Trade and the Faculty of Law at Queen's University. He also had the opportunity to travel to Nanjing, Suzhou, Wuxi, Shanghai, Hangzhou and Guangzhou.

CANADIAN STUDENTS IN CHINA

Canada/China Exchange -- One Queen's University graduate has participated in the official Canada/China student exchange program administered by AUCC. **Ellen Judd** (BA, 1972) spent three years in China beginning in fall 1974. After studying Chinese at the Beijing Language Institute, she studied Chinese literature at Fudan University and then philosophy at Beijing University.

AGREEMENTS WITH CHINESE INSTITUTIONS

Qinghua University -- Queen's University and Qinghua University signed a preliminary exchange agreement in the field of management education in fall 1982. This linkage resulted from CIDA's China initiative and the efforts of the International Development Office of AUCC to promote institutional cooperation between Canada and China in management education. The "Tentative Preliminary Draft of An

Agreement" which was ratified in November 1982 (in the aftermath of the Canada/China Management Conference convened in Ottawa by the International Development Office) envisaged a three phase exchange relationship over a ten year period until 1993. In the initial period (1982/83) the feasibility of the exchange was to be determined with each party retaining the right to withdraw from the project. Phase I anticipated a series of trips across the Pacific: 1) a Queen's professor was to travel to China for two to three weeks in later winter 1983 to lecture and to examine academic and living conditions for visiting professors; 2) two Qinghua professors were to travel to Kingston in June 1983 to participate in a Queen's Executive Seminar; 3) two Queen's professors were to spend the summer semester lecturing at Qinghua. If Phase II (1983-1986) seemed warranted, various modes of providing advanced management education for Chinese, in Canada and China, were to be tried and evaluated in a systematic way.

A delegation of three Canadian professors, E.R. Petersen (Queen's University), John Carson (University of Ottawa) and David Cray (Carleton University), visited Qinghua University for two weeks in April 1983 in order to explore the feasibility of the exchange. The Canadians deliberate approach to the project appears to have clashed with Chinese expectations and the exchange agreement was aborted in summer 1983. Despite this development, Qinghua Professor Wu Zengfei attended a three week Executive Seminar at Queen's in June 1983 and one MBA student from Qinghua was studying at Queen's during the 1983/84 academic year.

THE UNIVERSITY OF REGINA

Established: 1911
Faculties: Administration, Arts, Education, Engineering, Graduate Studies and Research, Science, Social Work
Degrees: BA, BAdmin, BASc, BEd, BFA, BHJ, BISW, BLT, BMus, BMusEd, BSc, BSW; MA, MFA, MAdmin, MMus, MSc, MSW; PhD
Full-time Faculty: 377 (1983-84)
Student Enrollments: Undergraduate - 4,721 (full-time) and 4,185 (part-time); Graduate - 90 (full-time) and 254 (part-time) (1983-84)
Library Holdings: 526,950 volumes
Total Operating Income: $49,361,000 (1982-83)

SETTING

The University of Regina is developing an international profile. It enrolls a number of international students in its undergraduate and graduate degree programs. Its professors are participating in externally funded development projects abroad. It has recently negotiated institutional linkage agreements with several universities in other countries. In the past few years an informal faculty Group for International Development has worked to stimulate further interest in such activities.

The intensity of the University's China activities has been remarkable. During the past five years the University of Regina has established itself as a focal point of Canada/China academic relations. In proportion to its size, this University has dispatched more faculty members to China than any other institution in Canada. Similarly, it has welcomed a very significant number of Chinese academics of various types and in a broad range of academic disciplines. The University has concluded formal exchange agreements with both Shandong University and the Chinese Ministry of Commerce; and its affiliated Saskatchewan Indian Federated College has signed protocols with three other Chinese institutions. To a great extent the institution's prominence in the China field results from the unique combination of vision and determination provided by President L.I. Barber and History Professor Hsieh Pei-chih.

CHINESE ACADEMICS IN CANADA

The University of Regina has attracted a significant number of Chinese academics during the past five years. These academics have not been concentrated in a single department or faculty, but have been distributed across the University's Faculties of Administration, Arts and Science. They come from institutions of various types and from all over China, but in particular from Shandong University and Xiamen University.

Long-term Academic Visitors: 50

Visiting Scholars -- The University of Regina has welcomed nine visiting scholars from China during the past five years. The largest number has been concentrated in the Departments of Computer Science (4) and Electrical Engineering (2), but individual scholars have also been placed in the Departments of Chemistry, Mathematics and Statistics, and History. Administrative responsibility for the scholars rests with the Dean of the Faculty of Graduate Studies and Research.

Visiting Researchers -- The University of Regina has accommodated seven visiting researchers from China since 1980. Five of these academics have been concentrated in the Faculty of Arts, in the Departments of History (2), English (2) and Political Science; individual researchers have been also placed in the Department of Chemistry and in the Faculty of Engineering. These researchers, most of whom have received the bulk of their financial support from the Chinese government, include three professors from Shandong University who worked in the University's Departments of English and History and two professors from the College of International Relations who worked in the University's Departments of History and Political Science.

Graduate Students -- The University has enrolled four Chinese students in its graduate degree programs. Three students (two with funding from CIDA) are doing doctoral work in the Physics Department. In addition, one official exchange student from China subsequently transferred into a graduate program in political science and received his MA degree in 1983.

Undergraduate Students -- The University of Regina has enrolled thirteen Chinese students in undergraduate degree programs, mostly in the Faculty of Administration. As the result of an agreement between the University and the Bureau of Education of the Chinese Ministry of Commerce, two groups of students from commercial colleges throughout China have enrolled in the Faculty of Administration's undergraduate cooperative program. These students are being provided with employment opportunities relevant to their educational interests and are thereby financially self-sufficient. In addition, two privately sponsored students have enrolled in undergraduate degree programs in engineering and in history.

Special Students -- The University hosted fifteen official language exchange students from China beginning in the fall of 1981. These students were provided with some English language instruction and with the opportunity to audit university courses appropriate to their background; one student subsequently transferred to a graduate program in political science and received an MA degree and three others transferred to the University of Toronto. The remaining twelve exchange students returned to China in 1983.

Visiting Professors -- The University has hosted three visiting professors from China during the past five years. Chen Yongling, Professor of History at Beijing's Central Institute for Nationalities, arrived in Regina in 1980; he spent six months working in the University's Political Science Department and taught a course on "Problems of Chinese National Minorities." Zhang Jian, Chairman of the Department of Foreign Languages and Literature at Shandong University, came to the University in 1982 in order to study western literature and Canadian methods of English language instruction. Zhang Heyun, Chairman of the Department of Fine Arts at Shandong Teachers University, arrived in Regina in late 1983 in order to teach courses on "Chinese Brush Painting Techniques" and on "Chinese Aesthetics."

Short-term Academic Visitors: 33

Academic Delegations -- The University of Regina has welcomed a number of Chinese academic delegations among which four are most significant:

> **Academic Exchange** -- In October 1978 a major Chinese education delegation visited the University of Regina as part of a familiarization tour of more than a dozen Canadian institutions. Led by Vice-Minister of Education Yung Wentao, the ten member delegation consisted primarily of representatives of the Ministry of Education, but also included the Deputy Director and several employees of the State Planning Commission.
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> **Management** -- In 1980 the University of Regina and the Government of the Province of Saskatchewan co-sponsored a Canada/China Trade Conference which was attended by six Chinese officials from the Ministry of Foreign Economic Relations and Trade and the China Council for Promotion of International Trade. The decision to train a number of Chinese undergraduates in the cooperative program in the Faculty of Administration resulted from this conference and from a follow-up visit to Beijing by University President L.I. Barber.
>
> **Management** -- In October 1982 twenty-three Chinese university management specialists toured Canada to negotiate a CIDA-sponsored management education program for China. Eight delegates visited western Canada, including the University of Regina, prior to the November 1982 conference that was convened in Ottawa under the supervision of AUCC.
>
> **Technology** -- In 1982 a delegation of three representatives from China's Ministries of Machine Building participated in Energex 82, a University sponsored conference on energy.

Since 1983 the University has hosted a number of provincial delegations from China particularly from Jilin, Qinghai and Ningxia Hui Autonomous Region.

Other Academic Visitors -- The University of Regina has received a small number of senior Chinese academics. Most prominent of these was Professor **Fei Xiaotong**, Vice-President of the Chinese Academy of Social Sciences and Deputy Director of its Institute of Nationalities who lectured at the University in November 1979.

CANADIAN FACULTY IN CHINA

Academic Tourism -- Professor Emeritus D.W. Smythe of the Department of Sociology and Social Studies toured China for one month in December 1971. His itinerary included Beijing, Nanjing, Wuhan, Shanghai and Guangzhou, and he had the opportunity to visit several universities and to meet with officials of various communications media.

Asian Studies -- History Professor Hsieh Pei-chih has visited China on a number of occasions since 1972. At least three of these trips have been of academic significance. In 1973 he spent two months touring China and visiting Wuhan University, Beijing University and Liaoning University. He spent the 1980/81 academic year on sabbatical as a visiting scholar in China, first at Shandong University and later at Beijing University; he delivered many lectures on Canadian society and facilitated the conclusion of an exchange agreement between the University of Regina and Shandong University. In 1983 he accompanied the University of Regina delegation to China headed by President Emeritus W.A. Riddell.

Academic Tourism -- Professors J.K. Roberts (Political Science) and J.N. McCrorie (Sociology and Social Studies) and Professor Emeritus S. Rands (Psychology) visited China for more than three weeks in August 1973, touring Beijing, Nanjing, Shanghai, Guangzhou and Lin county under the auspices of the Canada/China Friendship Society.

Academic Tourism -- Political Science Professor B.H. Barlow has travelled to China on two occasions. In August 1975 he spent three weeks touring Beijing and Northeast China under the auspices of the Canada/China Friendship Society. He returned in 1980 as a representative of the Canadian Federation of Friendship Associations; during a three week visit, he toured Beijing, Urumchi, Shanghai, Nanjing and Guangzhou.

Psychology -- Professor W.P. Livant of the Psychology Department visited China in August 1975 under the auspices of the Canada/China Friendship Society. During a three week tour he visited Beijing and Northeast China.

English Literature -- English Professor R.C. Cosbey has visited China on four occasions during the past decade. In 1976 he participated in a Canadian teachers' study tour of China organized by the Continuing Education Department of the University of British Columbia. During a three week tour he visited Beijing and four other Chinese cities. In 1979 he returned to China for one month as part of a delegation of Canada/China Friendship Society activists which visited Beijing, Huhehot, Xi'an, Shanghai, Changsha and Guilin. He also spent the 1979/80 academic year on sabbatical leave in China, teaching western literature to graduate students at Beijing University. Most recently he was in China from spring 1982 through fall 1983 teaching western literature at Nankai University, Xiamen University and Ningxia University.

Academic Exchange -- University President L.I. Barber led a combined education and business delegation to China in March 1981; the delegation was invited in the aftermath of a Canada/China Trade Conference held at the University in fall 1980.

In addition to President Barber, the delegation included three other University officials, then Board of Governors Chairman J.G. Wicijowski, then Dean of Administration D.E. Shaw and Dean of Graduate Studies and Research C.W. Blachford. During a twelve day tour the delegation visited eight educational institutions in three cities: in Beijing - the Central Institute for Nationalities, the Beijing Institute of Commerce and the Beijing Institute of Foreign Trade; in Jinan - Shandong University, the Shandong Institute of Technology, the Shandong Institute of Economics and the Shandong Teachers University; and in Shanghai - the Shanghai Institute of Foreign Languages. The delegation formalized a twinning arrangement with Shandong University and, as part of an agreement with the Chinese Ministry of Commerce, selected five Chinese students for admission to the Faculty of Administration's undergraduate cooperative program.

Sociology -- Professor D. Daniels of the Department of Sociology and Social Studies has visited China twice. In 1979 he travelled to China as a tourist, visiting Beijing, Huhehot, Shanghai and Guangzhou. He returned to China for four months in spring 1981, learning about China's national minorities at Beijing's Central Institute for Nationalities and at Inner Mongolia University. He also lectured at both institutions and at Shandong University on several topics including "Can American Sociology Be Applied in China?" and "Western Efficiency and Chinese Modernization."

Language Instruction -- English Professor K.R. Mitchell spent the 1980/81 academic year in China teaching English language and literature at Nanjing University. He returned to China for six weeks in 1983, touring Beijing, Tianjin, Nanjing, Guilin, Kunming, Chengdu, Chongqing, Qufu and Guangzhou. He lectured on Canadian literature and western drama and read from his play on Norman Bethune. English Professor J. Shami accompanied him on part of his 1983 trip.

Art -- Art History Professor Roger Lee visited China in spring 1981, teaching in Jinan and then travelling extensively in connection with his interest in Buddhist art. He lectured at Shandong Teachers University for five weeks, presenting a survey of western art to a group of Chinese art teachers.

Education -- Professor A.G. McBeath of the Faculty of Education travelled to China for two weeks in March 1982, visiting Beijing and the province of Jilin. He lectured on teacher education at the Central Institute for Nationalities and at Changchun Teachers College and the Changchun Foreign Languages Institute.

Physics -- Professor G.A. Papini of the Department of Physics and Astronomy visited China for three weeks in 1982. He delivered a paper on "Conformally Invariant Gravitation and Electromagnetism" at the Third Marcel Grosmann Symposium on General Relativity and Gravitation, in Shanghai. He also lectured at Shandong University on "General Relativity and Gravitation."

Management -- Dean of Administration M.R. Hutchings travelled to China for three weeks in May 1983 at the invitation of the Ministry of Commerce. He visited a number of Chinese educational institutions including Tianjin University, Nankai University, Shandong University, Shanghai Jiaotong University, Fudan University and Hangzhou Commercial College. He lectured at several institutions on "Canadian Management Programs" and on "Future Trends in Management in North America."

Academic Tourism -- Principal Emeritus W.A. Riddell led a fifteen member University of Regina delegation on a three week study tour to China in May 1983. The delegation visited Shandong University and eight other Chinese higher educational institutions in Beijing, Tianjin, Jinan, Qufu, Nanjing, Suzhou, Shanghai, Hangzhou and Guangzhou. Among the faculty participants, several of whom delivered lectures en route, were: Religious Studies Professor K. Oh; Geography Professor E.H. Dale; Professors P.G. Engstrom and J. Conlan, both from the Department of Mathematics and Statistics; Professor J.S. Neufeld of the Faculty of Education; and Professor Hsieh Pei-chih of the History Department.

Computer Science -- Dean of Science L.R. Symes visited China for five weeks in June 1983 at the invitation of Xi'an Jiaotong University. Invited on the initiative of a former University of Regina visiting scholar whom he had supervised, Dean Symes lectured in Xi'an for three weeks on computer technology, including "The Development of Administrative Systems" and "A Review of Computing Developments." He also had the opportunity to visit Beijing, Shanghai and Hangzhou.

Political Science -- Professor D. de Vlieger, Chairman of the Political Science Department, visited China in 1983 at the invitation of the Chinese Society for International Understanding. He spent three weeks visiting Beijing, Jinan, Shanghai and Guangzhou and lectured on "Canadian Constitutional Development" at Shandong University and other Chinese institutions.

Physics -- Professor B.E. Robertson of the Department of Physics and Astronomy spent one month in China in 1983. The focal point of his visit was Xiamen University which has sent several visiting scholars and graduate students to the University of Regina. In addition to planning joint research efforts, he lectured on his research on "X-Ray Crystallography as Applied to Nitrogen Fixation Problems," on cooperative education and on joint science policy concerns. He also had the opportunity to visit Fuzhou University, Shandong University and the Central Institute for Nationalities.

AGREEMENTS WITH CHINESE INSTITUTIONS

Chinese Ministry of Commerce -- The University of Regina has established a special relationship between its Faculty of Administration and the Chinese Ministry of Commerce. This arrangement, negotiated during a fall 1980 Canada/China Trade Conference organized by the University, provides the Chinese with the opportunity to send to Canada five groups of five promising young students to enroll in work/study undergraduate programs leading to the BAdmin degree. It was intended to provide China's next generation of leaders with educational and employment experience in Canada. Students were to be selected in the first instance by the Bureau of Education of the Chinese Ministry of Commerce and were expected to be English speakers, less than thirty years of age and in the first year of a university program in China. The cooperative work/study approach was intended to provide both practical experience in Canadian organizations and a means of offsetting the costs of an education in Canada.

Eleven Chinese students (including one replacement) have thus far enrolled in the University of Regina's Faculty of Administration under this program. The first group of students were screened by President Barber and his colleagues during their March 1981 trip to China and arrived in Regina in fall 1981; a second group arrived in winter 1983; and a third group is expected in 1984. These students have been drawn from three Chinese commercial colleges: the Beijing Institute of Commerce, Hangzhou Commercial College and the Heilongjiang Institute of Commerce. Each student has been provided with relevant work experience and is expected to use the income generated from employment to offset living costs and to repay an initial loan from the Chinese government. The first of these students was expected to receive his BAdmin in 1984.

Shandong University -- The University of Regina has enjoyed a formal twinning relationship with Shandong University since 1981. Discussions between the two institutions began in 1979 and were facilitated during the fall of 1980 when Regina History Professor Hsieh Pei-chih spent seven months of his sabbatical leave as a visiting scholar at Shandong University. In March 1981 University of Regina President L.I. Barber led a delegation of high ranking University officials on a trip to China that included a visit to the Shandong University campus in Jinan. The formal agreement that was signed at the time calls for "the interchange of knowledge" through the exchange of faculty (for teaching, research and advanced study) and students (at both the undergraduate and graduate levels) with " ... financial matters arranged by mutual consent before each program or activity is implemented." The parties also agreed to encourage their faculty travelling abroad to visit each other's campuses whenever possible and to exchange relevant publications whenever feasible.

Since the conclusion of this arrangement, there has been considerable exchange activity in both directions. More than one dozen University of Regina faculty members have visited the Jinan campus and a number have lectured on their area of specialization; the University of Regina has also collected and forwarded to Jinan more than 1500 volumes of published materials. During the same period, four academics from Shandong University have come to Regina in various capacities for periods of from one to two years: Zhang Jian, Chairman of the Department of Foreign Languages and Literature, as a Visiting Professor in the English Department; Lecturers Song Jiaheng and Zhou Xiaojing as Visiting Researchers in the Departments of History and English respectively; and student Chen Tao as a doctoral student in the Chemistry Department. In addition, a number of Shandong University professors, including President Wu Fuheng, have made brief visits to Regina. The University of Regina has been seeking to obtain external funding for this exchange program.

Saskatchewan Indian Federated College and China -- Saskatchewan Indian Federated College, the only Indian-controlled undergraduate college in North America, is academically integrated with but administratively independent of the University of Regina. Interest in China began during the 1980 visit to Regina of Professor Chen Yongling of Beijing's Central Institute for Nationalities; during his six month stay, Chen did research on Canada's native people and visited a number of Indian reservations. In 1983 College President Del Anaquod led a delegation of six Indian leaders to China and during a three week tour signed letters of friendship with the Central Institute for Nationalities, Inner Mongolia University and Xinjiang University.

The College was expecting to sign formal exchange agreements with the Central Institute for Nationalities and Inner Mongolia University during the summer 1984 visit to Regina of a delegation from those two institutions; the agreements were to cover exchange of faculty, students and material and to facilitate cooperative research projects.

RYERSON POLYTECHNICAL INSTITUTE

Established: 1948
Faculties: Applied Arts, Arts, Business, Community Services, Technology
Degrees: BAA (Early Childhood Education), BAA (Environmental Health), BAA (Food, Nutrition, Consumer and Family Studies), BAA (Geography), BAA (Hospitality and Tourism Management), BAA (Interior Design), BAA (Journalism), BAA (Nursing), BAA (Photographic Arts), BAA (Radio and Television Arts), BAA (Social Work), BAA (Urban and Regional Planning); BBM; BTech (Applied Computer Science), BTech (Architectural Science), BTech (Chemical Engineering Technology), BTech (Civil Engineering), BTech (Construction Management), BTech (Electrical Engineering), BTech (Graphic Arts Management), BTech (Industrial Engineering), BTech (Laboratory Science), BTech (Mechanical Engineering), BTech (Photographic Arts), BTech (Survey Engineering Technology), BTech (Technological Studies)
Full-time Faculty: 523 (1983-84)
Student Enrollments: Undergraduate - 8,789 (full-time) and 2,626 (part-time) (1983-84)
Library Holdings: 238,000 volumes
Total Operating Income: $72,112,000 (1982-83)

SETTING

Ryerson Polytechnical Institute has demonstrated a strong interest in and commitment to international education. Although it does not enroll a particularly large number of students from abroad, a significant proportion of the faculty is involved in international activities. These activities are managed by Ryerson's active International Development Centre, which is presently coordinating externally funded development projects in sixteen countries in the Caribbean and South America, the Middle East and recently in Southeast Asia. The Centre also oversees Ryerson's formal academic exchanges with institutions in Bahrain, Barbados and Indonesia.

Ryerson's China profile is not yet fully developed, but that is not because of lack of interest or effort. Since 1978 the Ryerson administration, and particularly the International Development Centre have tried valiantly and on several fronts to develop institutional links with China. Its pedagogical philosophy seems particularly suited to China, but no Chinese students or scholars have studied at the institution. Clearly the lack of graduate programs has had a negative effect on the institution's appeal to Chinese academics and on its ability to raise external funds for its China projects. Ryerson has recently concluded a formal exchange agreement with the Shanghai University of Technology and is in the process of negotiating similar agreements with the Beijing Film Academy and Jinan University. It remains to be seen whether these agreements will result in significant exchange activity or attract the attention of Canadian and international granting agencies.

CHINESE ACADEMICS IN CANADA

Ryerson Polytechnical Institute has had very little opportunity to welcome Chinese academic visitors. Although its new linkage agreements with Chinese institutions are likely to bring students and faculty to the campus beginning in 1984, Ryerson has thus far received only brief visits from Chinese academics.

Short-term Academic Visitors: 6

Academic Delegations

Film -- In December 1980 a two member Chinese cinema delegation visited the Ryerson campus. Zhang Junziang, Director of the Shanghai Film Bureau and Ding Qiao, Deputy Director of the China Film Bureau, toured both the production and educational facilities of both the Department of Film and Photography and the Department of Radio and Television Arts.

Other Academic Visitors -- **Yuan Ker-wen** of Radio Beijing spent several months visiting Ryerson's Journalism Department in 1981. Beijing Film Academy Professors **Liu Guodian** and **Zhang Yongan** spent nearly three months working in Ryerson's Department of Film and Photography in summer 1982. **Qiu Jinguan**, Deputy Director of the Shanghai Institute for the Science of Sciences visited Ryerson briefly in June 1982.

CANADIAN FACULTY IN CHINA

Chemical Engineering -- Professor Y.C. Mak of the Department of Chemical Engineering Technology toured China for two weeks in 1976, visiting Beijing University, Fudan University and Nanjing University.

Academic Exchange -- Dr. Phillip Rawkins, Director of Ryerson's International Development Centre, first visited China in spring 1977 under the auspices of the Canada/China Society; during a three week tour, he visited Beijing, Yan'an, Xi'an, Wuhan and Shanghai. He returned to China (accompanied by English Professor W.C. Chau) in May 1983 to assess the feasibility of establishing institutional linkages with Chinese universities. During a three week period, he visited Beijing, Nanjing, Shanghai, Hangzhou and Guangzhou and met with officials of the Shanghai University of Technology, Zhejiang University, Jinan University and the South China College of Engineering; he also met with Vice Minister of Culture Ding Qiao concerning the possibility of cooperation with the Beijing Film Academy. He returned to Canada with preliminary linkage agreements between Ryerson and both Shanghai University of Technology and Jinan University, and with a confirmed invitation for Ryerson President Brian Segal to visit China in the fall of 1983 to formalize the relationships.

Education -- Three Ryerson professors, Margaret Norquay (Director, Ryerson Open College), Carol Baines (Chairperson, Department of Social Work) and Debbie Chant (Early Childhood Education), visited China in spring 1978 to examine Chinese day-care developments. During a three week visit the group (which was organized by the Canada/China Society) toured facilities in Beijing, Shanghai and other Chinese cities.

Academic Tourism -- Professor A. Lee of the Department of Electrical Engineering Technology has visited China twice. In May 1979 he spent three weeks in China touring Beijing, Nanjing, Suzhou, Shanghai, Guilin and Hangzhou. He returned to China for five weeks in April 1982 as a tourist, revisiting the same cities and Xi'an.

Academic Tourism -- Professor Linda Lewis of the Department of Film and Photography visited China for three weeks in August 1981 visiting Beijing and ten other Chinese cities.

Language Instruction -- Language Instructor Richard Marchand, then associated with the Centre for Instructional Development, spent four months in 1981 teaching English at Xinjiang University as part of the official faculty exchange program administered by AUCC.

Academic Tourism -- Professor Bruce Jue of the Department of Mechanical Engineering visited China for eighteen days in August 1982 visiting the cities of Beijing, Guilin, Nanjing, Shanghai, Hangzhou, Lushan and Guangzhou.

Academic Exchange -- English Professor W.C. Chau visited China in August 1982, travelling to Beijing and Guangzhou. In Beijing he visited Radio Beijing, the Foreign Languages Bureau and Beijing Television and in discussions with officials tried to determine what role Ryerson, given its pedagogical philosophy, might play in China. Professor Chau returned to China in May 1983 in order to accompany Dr. Phillip Rawkins, Director of Ryerson's International Development Centre, on an exploratory mission to Beijing, Shanghai, Hangzhou and Guangzhou. In August 1983 he returned to Beijing to assume the position of "foreign expert" at the Foreign Languages Press, where he is involved in translation and editorial work.

Communications -- Professor John McCallum of the Journalism Department spent the 1982/83 and 1983/84 academic years on sabbatical in China. Contracted by UNESCO, he is working at the New China News Agency in Beijing to improve the quality of its English language services.

Film -- Professor Elvino Sauro and James B. Kelly of the Department of Film and Photography spent more than three weeks in China in October 1982 at the invitation of the Beijing Film Academy and the Education Bureau of the Ministry of Culture. In addition to discussions at the Beijing Film Academy, they visited film studios and other facilities in Beijing, Xi'an, Chengdu, Shanghai and Hangzhou; they also discussed Ryerson's interest in China with Vice Minister of Culture Ding Qiao.

Academic Exchange -- President Brian Segal visited China for three weeks in October 1983 as a follow-up to the May 1983 exploratory mission of Dr. Phillip Rawkins. He visited the Beijing Film Academy in order to explore the possibility of an exchange relationship with Ryerson. He also visited the Shanghai University of Technology and signed a formal linkage agreement based on a preliminary document agreed upon during Dr. Rawkins' visit.

AGREEMENTS WITH CHINESE INSTITUTIONS

Beijing Film Academy -- Interest in academic exchange with the Beijing Film Academy dates back to December 1980 when a two member Chinese cinema delegation visited Ryerson briefly. Subsequent correspondence resulted in a three month visit to Ryerson's Department of Film and Photography by Beijing Film Academy Professors Liu Guodian and Zhang Yongan; and to a reciprocal three week visit to China by Ryerson's Professors Elvino Sauro and James B. Kelly. Dr. Phillip Rawkins' May 1983 conversation with Vice Minister of Culture Ding Qiao (coincidentally a member of the Chinese cinema delegation that visited Ryerson in 1980) appeared to indicate that a linkage agreement was desirable. During President Segal's 1983 visit further discussions led to an informal understanding on an exchange of faculty (for teaching, research and advanced training) and for an exchange of films and other audio-visual materials; the exchange will involve the Ryerson Departments of Film and Photography, Radio and Television Arts, and Theatre. The President of Beijing Film Academy, Professor Sheng Songsheng, was expected to visit Ryerson in June 1984 at which time a formal agreement and specific exchanges were to be negotiated.

Jinan University -- Ryerson interest in an exchange agreement with Jinan University dates back to late 1982 when the possibility was suggested by University of Toronto Visiting Scholar Fan Hanquan. Subsequent encouraging correspondence led Dr. Phillip Rawkins to visit Jinan University (accompanied by English Professor W.C. Chau) for a week in May 1983. The result was a preliminary exchange agreement which was intended to serve as a discussion document for a fall 1983 meeting of the presidents of the two institutions. This document envisaged both faculty and student exchanges for periods of up to one year; the possibility of language courses for both sides; the exchange of reference materials and publications; and cooperation in the planning and teaching of post-graduate courses. Faculty exchanges were to be subject to need, identification of suitable counterparts and the availability of sufficient funds; financial support for faculty was to be based on the principle of the "host" country assuming responsibility for international airfare. The agreement was intended to remain in effect for four years from the date of signature by the two presidents. Because appropriate arrangements could not be made, President Segal did not visit Jinan University during his October 1983 trip to China.

Shanghai University of Technology -- Dr. Phillip Rawkins' May 1983 visit to the Shanghai University of Technology appears to have been the first substantive contact between the two institutions. Discussions apparently "were fruitful since both parties recognized at once the similarities and outlook on priorities between the two universities." The preliminary agreement that was prepared for further discussion by the presidents called for the exchange of faculty (for teaching, research and advanced training), the exchange of relevant pedagogical and research materials and the facilitation by each institution of contacts with other institutions when appropriate; financial arrangements were similar to the Jinan/Ryerson accord. President Segal returned to the Shanghai University of Technology in October 1983 and signed a formal exchange agreement, basically identical to the May 1983 discussion paper. The President of the Shanghai University of Technology was expected to visit Ryerson in October 1984; and two professors were expected to come to Toronto in January 1985 to work at the Centre for Advanced Technical Education.

SAINT MARY'S UNIVERSITY

Established: 1802
Faculties: Arts, Commerce, Education, Science
Degrees: BA, BComm, BEd, BEd(Voc Ed), BSc; MA, MBA, MSc
Full-time Faculty: 183 (1983-84)
Student Enrollments: Undergraduate - 3,052 (full-time) and 1,308 (part-time);
Graduate - 79 (full-time) and 159 (part-time) (1983-84)
Library Holdings: 218,000 volumes
Total Operating Income: $21,257,000 (1982-83)

SETTING

Saint Mary's University is a small institution that has developed a limited international profile. The University enrolls a significant number of international students, particularly from Hong Kong and the West Indies. Members of the faculty have had academic experience abroad and there is a formal exchange relationship with a university in France. Nevertheless, there is no one individual on campus who bears administrative responsibility either for international students or for the coordination of the University's international education activities. Since 1972 the University has boasted a unique International Education Centre which emphasizes research, education and community service programs concerning multicultural studies and international development activities. The Centre is governed by a Board drawn from faculty concerned with international education and representatives of local ethnic groups, government organizations and the community at large.

Saint Mary's University has been playing an important role in the development of Canada's academic relations with China. Although the University has thus far received a relatively small number of Chinese academic visitors, it has concluded a formal exchange agreement with Shandong Teachers University and is developing a similar (but not yet formalized) exchange relationship with the Beijing Institute of Foreign Trade. It has also played a pivotal role in the development and coordination of the CIDA-funded Canada/China Language and Cultural Project. To a considerable extent, Saint Mary's China success has resulted from the initiative and determination of History Professor Mary Sun.

CHINESE ACADEMICS IN CANADA

Saint Mary's University has welcomed only a small number of Chinese academics, but it anticipates a significant increase in visits from Chinese faculty and students as a result of its developing academic exchange relationships with China and its role in the Canada/China Language and Cultural Project.

Long-term Academic Visitors: 9

Graduate Students -- Saint Mary's University has enrolled five Chinese students in its graduate programs, three in the Faculty of Education and two in the Faculty of Commerce. Three English teachers from the Beijing Institute of Foreign Trade have spent the 1983/84 academic year working towards their MA degree in the Faculty of Education; these teachers are in Canada as part of the CIDA-funded Canada/China Language and Cultural Project based at Saint Mary's. There have also been two Chinese students enrolled in Saint Mary's Faculty of Commerce for MBA studies: one is from Xiamen University and is in Canada as part of the CIDA-funded Xiamen/Dalhousie management exchange program in which Saint Mary's University is playing a supporting role; the other is a teacher from the Beijing Institute of Foreign Trade and is being supported by Saint Mary's University as a reciprocal first step in the development of an exchange relationship between the two institutions.

Undergraduate Students -- Since 1982 Saint Mary's University has enrolled four English teachers from Shandong Teachers University as undergraduate degree students. Granted substantial pro tanto credit for university work in China, each of these students enrolled in a number of undergraduate courses, primarily in the English Department. Three of the four either already have or will have received their BA degrees, with financial support provided by Saint Mary's under the terms of an exchange agreement with Shandong Teachers University.

Short-term Academic Visitors: 10

Academic Delegations -- Saint Mary's University has welcomed at least two major academic delegations from China:

Management -- In October 1982 twenty-three Chinese university management specialists toured Canada to negotiate a CIDA-sponsored management education program for China. Eight delegates visited eastern Canada, including Saint Mary's University, prior to the November 1982 Canada/China management education conference that was convened in Ottawa under the supervision of AUCC. Saint Mary's University is now playing a supporting role in the Xiamen/Dalhousie management exchange program that was negotiated subsequent to the conference.

Language Training -- In January 1983 a two man delegation from the Foreign Languages Department of the Beijing Institute of Foreign Trade visited Saint Mary's University (and a number of other Canadian universities) in connection with the April 1983 opening of the Canada/China Language Training Centre in Beijing.

CANADIAN FACULTY IN CHINA

Academic Tourism -- Sociology Professor Gene Barrett travelled to China in 1975 under the auspices of the Canada/China Friendship Society; during a one month tour, he visited Beijing, Jinan, Shijiazhuang, Wuxi, Shanghai, Tianjin and Guangzhou.

Academic Exchange -- History Professor Mary Sun has visited China on numerous occasions during the past decade. She first travelled to China in 1976 as leader of a Saint Mary's University study tour; during their three week trip, the participating students and faculty members visited Beijing, Shanghai, Wuhan and Guangzhou. She returned to China in 1979 to serve a two year term as First Secretary for Cultural and Scientific Affairs at the Canadian Embassy in Beijing. Since 1982 she has travelled to China frequently in her capacity as Coordinator of the Canada/China Language and Cultural Project.

Academic Tourism -- Professor John C. Chamard of the Department of Management visited China in summer 1977 under the auspices of the Canada/China Friendship Society; during his three week tour he visited a number of Chinese cities including Beijing, Shijiazhuang, Anyang, Wuhan and Guangzhou.

Literature -- Since 1981 Saint Mary's University has developed an exchange relationship with Shandong Teachers University. Thus far two professors from the English Department have each spent one year in China teaching English literature: Professor K.R. Tudor taught at Shandong Teachers University during the 1982/83 academic year and was replaced by Professor J.K. Snyder during the 1983/84 academic year.

Management -- Dean of Commerce F.C. Miner accompanied Dalhousie University Professors J.H. Schiebelhut and C. Dipshand on a visit to Xiamen University in early 1983. The one week visit was intended as a follow-up to the preliminary Dalhousie/Xiamen management exchange agreement concluded in November 1982. Saint Mary's University is playing a supporting role in this CIDA-funded exchange.

Academic Exchange -- President K.L. Ozmon visited China in April 1983 in order to formalize the exchange agreement with Shandong Teachers University and to participate in the opening of the Canada/China Language and Cultural Centre in Beijing.

Academic Tourism -- Professor J. Morrison, Dean of the Faculty of Arts, toured China in June 1983 under the auspices of the Canada/China Friendship Society. During a three week tour he visited Beijing, Liaoning, Xi'an, Nanjing, Suzhou, Shanghai and Guangzhou.

Management -- Professor P.A. Fitzgerald of the Department of Management spent the 1983/84 academic year teaching at the Beijing Institute of Foreign Trade as the first step in the development of an exchange relationship between the two institutions.

CANADIAN STUDENTS IN CHINA

Canada/China Exchange -- Three Saint Mary's University graduates have studied in China as participants in the official language exchange program administered by AUCC. **James Martin** (BA, 1975) spent the 1975/76 academic year studying Chinese at the Beijing Language Institute. **Mary Boyd** (BA, 1975) studied Chinese at the Beijing Language Institute in 1977/78 and then studied history at Nanjing University in 1978/79. **Beverly Stevens** (BA, 1979) studied Chinese at the Beijing Language Institute in fall 1980.

Shandong Teachers University Exchange -- As part of its official exchange relationship with Shandong Teachers University, Saint Mary's University sent three undergraduates, **Duana Greene, Karen Wilson** and **Donica Pottie,** to study in Jinan during the 1983/84 academic year. In addition to studying Chinese language the students attended lectures on Chinese history and culture. It is expected that there will be three Saint Mary's undergraduates at Jinan again in 1984/85.

Other Students -- A number of Saint Mary's students were among the twenty-four participants in a three week study tour of China led by History Professor Mary Sun in 1976. Students were able to receive academic credit for the course by participating in several weeks of pre-trip briefings and in debriefings upon their return.

AGREEMENTS WITH CHINESE INSTITUTIONS

Beijing Institute of Foreign Trade -- Saint Mary's University has developed a very close working relationship with the Beijing Institute of Foreign Trade. Under contract with CIDA, Saint Mary's has launched an ambitious Canada/China Language and Cultural Project which is intended to provide language and orientation activities for all Chinese participants in CIDA-sponsored technical training programs. This unique project grows out of CIDA's 1982 commitment to the Chinese Ministry of Foreign Economic Relations and Trade to provide development aid for China in the key areas of forestry, agriculture, energy and human resource development. Since mid-1982 Saint Mary's China Project Office - under the direction of Project Coordinator Mary Sun and working in cooperation with the Beijing Institute of Foreign Trade - has established a Canada/China Language Training Centre in China and a series of Regional Orientation Centres in Canada; and has arranged advanced training in Canada for English teachers from the Beijing Institute of Foreign Trade.

The Canada/China Language Training Centre opened in Beijing in April 1983. It is located on the campus of the Beijing Institute of Foreign Trade and is staffed by Canadian language teachers who are recruited in Canada by the China Project Office and who work in coordination with language teachers from the Institute's English Department. The Centre performs two complementary functions, language testing and language instruction:

> Language Testing -- The Centre provides language testing for all Chinese who are proceeding to Canada for CIDA-funded training programs. The "Placement and Selection Test of English Language Proficiency" is given twice annually, in August and in January. It is a rigorous four hour, five-part examination that evaluates the oral, aural, reading, grammatical and writing ability of each candidate. Performance is scored on a scale indicating whether and how much further language training is required. In the period March through August 1983, for example, 328 Chinese were tested by the Centre: 48 received scores of "5" or "4" indicating no further language work was required in China; 118 received scores of "3" or "2" indicating the need for at least one or two semesters of language instruction at the Centre prior to departure for Canada; and 162 received scores of "1" indicating the need for significant language preparation in their local areas prior to reexamination by the Centre.

Language Instruction -- The Centre also provides language classes for CIDA trainees whose test results indicate that they require further instruction. Language classes are offered in two twenty week sessions per year - in the fall (September to January) and in the spring (March to July). Since spring 1983, there have been three semesters of language classes offered at the Centre and both student enrollment and teaching staff have grown significantly.

SESSION	STUDENT ENROLLMENT	CANADIAN FACULTY	CHINESE FACULTY	GRADUATES
Spring 1983	31	3	3	5
Fall 1983	73	7	7	48
Spring 1984	94	9	9	in progress

Although the Centre is prepared to provide both English and French language instruction, during its first year of operation no French language courses were offered. Language training emphasizes learner-centred instruction, "survival" language skills, flexible methodology, and even "defective but effective communication." Each language student is required to pass a "Final Examination in Language Proficiency" in order to "graduate" from the Centre and proceed to Canada.

The China Project Office was also mandated to establish a network of Regional Orientation Centres in Canada. By fall 1983 five centres, each staffed by a coordinator, were being established across Canada - at the University of British Columbia, the University of Alberta, York University, Université de Montréal and Saint Mary's University. These Regional Orientation Centres, which became fully operational on January 1, 1984, were expected to develop materials and marshal specialists to perform three functions: 1) to provide "special purpose" professionally-oriented language instruction to CIDA trainees immediately upon their arrival in Canada and prior to the commencement of their formal training programs; 2) to provide cultural orientation activities which would ease the transition of CIDA trainees and other Chinese academics to life in Canada; and 3) to provide comprehensive briefings for Canadians travelling to China to participate in CIDA-funded development projects.

Finally, the China Project Office was mandated to arrange for English language teachers from the Beijing Institute of Foreign Trade to receive advanced training in Canada. Thus far fourteen teachers have come to Canada for periods of from six months to one year to do graduate level course work in Teaching English as a Second Language and in Education. These teachers have been distributed in institutions across Canada - Concordia University, McGill University, the University of Alberta, George Brown College, Carleton University, Saint Mary's University and the University of British Columbia. The first group, consisting of five teachers, arrived in March 1983 and was therefore unable to complete a formal program of study; the second group, consisting of nine teachers, remained in Canada for the 1983/84 academic year and was expected to receive TESL certificates or MA degrees. Upon their return to China, some of these teachers will assume teaching responsibilities at the Canada/China Language Training Centre, while others will resume teaching in the English Department of the Beijing Institute of Foreign Trade.

By virtue of their involvement in the CIDA-funded Canada/China Language and Cultural Project, Saint Mary's University and the Beijing Institute of Foreign Trade have developed a special relationship. Since Saint Mary's President K.L. Ozmon's 1983 visit to Beijing to participate in the opening of the Canada/China Language Training Centre, the two institutions have taken preliminary steps to expand their relationship beyond language training to management education. In 1983 Beijing Institute of Foreign Trade teacher Gao Shan pursued MBA studies at Saint Mary's, while Saint Mary's Management Professor P.A. Fitzgerald spent the 1983/84 academic year lecturing in Beijing; in both cases, the host institution was responsible for in-country expenses of the visiting academic. It was not yet clear whether this management exchange relationship would be formalized or whether CIDA or another funding agency would be interested in providing financial assistance.

Shandong Teachers University -- Saint Mary's University has enjoyed a formal exchange relationship with Shandong Teachers University since April 1983, when President K.L. Ozmon travelled to Jinan and signed a "Memorandum of Agreement" between the two institutions. This academic exchange agreement calls for institutional cooperation in science, education, arts and culture. It anticipates: 1) short-term exchanges of faculty and administrators (for teaching, research and administrative purposes); 2) exchanges of faculty to teach (on a contractual basis), to undergo advanced training and to engage in research; 3) exchanges of students to study at the undergraduate and graduate levels; 4) short-term exchanges of student and scientific delegations; and 5) exchanges of publications and research results. Specific activities are to be elaborated annually, with the host institution responsible to provide appropriate space and financial support.

Saint Mary's discussions with Shandong Teachers University date back to 1980 during History Professor Mary Sun's tenure at the Canadian Embassy in Beijing. The first academics from Jinan arrived in Halifax in January 1982 and thus far four English teachers from Shandong Teachers University have studied at Saint Mary's; each of these teachers has registered for one year of undergraduate English courses at Saint Mary's and, on the basis of pro tanto credits for academic work in China, has typically received a BA degree from Saint Mary's University. At the same time, Saint Mary's has sent two faculty members and three students to Jinan: English Professors K.R. Tudor (1982/83) and J.K. Snyder (1983/84) each spent one year at Shandong Teachers University teaching English literature; three Saint Mary's undergraduates spent the 1983/84 academic year studying Chinese language and culture at Shandong Teachers University. Although Saint Mary's has thus far been unsuccessful in its efforts to obtain external funding for this project, it was anticipated that exchange activities would continue at the same level in 1984/85.

UNIVERSITY OF SASKATCHEWAN

Established: 1907
Colleges: Agriculture, Arts and Science, Commerce, Dentistry, Education, Engineering, Graduate Studies and Research, Home Economics, Law, Management, Medicine, Nursing, Pharmacy, Physical Education, Veterinary Medicine
Degrees: BA, BComm, BE, BEd, BFA, BMus, BMus(MusEd), BPT, BRelS, BSA, BSc(Med), BSc(PT), BSHEc, BSN, BSP, BSPE, LLB; LLM, MA, MAgr, MBA, MCEd, MEd, MEng, MSc, MVetSc; DMD, DVM, MD, PhD
Full-time Faculty: 1,106 (1983-84)
Student Enrollments: Undergraduate - 11,055 (full-time) and 3,753 (part-time); Graduate - 862 (full-time) and 370 (part-time) (1983-84)
Library Holdings: 1,080,000 volumes
Total Operating Income: $168,817,000 (1982-83)

SETTING

The University of Saskatchewan has played an active role in international education. It has enrolled a number of international students (particularly at the graduate level) and has designated a Foreign Student Advisor to assist in their adjustment to Canadian campus life. Its faculty members, themselves of diverse origins, are involved in externally funded development projects around the world but especially in Africa (Tanzania, Kenya and Zimbabwe) and in Southeast Asia (Malaysia and the Philippines). The University has concluded formal linkage agreements with institutions in Somalia, Brazil and most recently China. It maintains a Committee on International Affairs but has found it easier to monitor than to coordinate its international activities.

The University of Saskatchewan has made a distinct contribution to the development of better academic relations between Canada and China. Its Colleges of Agriculture and Engineering have been especially active in academic relations with China. It was one of the first Canadian universities to accept a significant number of visiting scholars and during the past five years has accommodated one of the largest concentrations of Chinese academics in Canada. At the same time a number of its faculty and several of its graduates have travelled to China for academic purposes. The recently concluded linkage agreement between the University's Department of Crop Science and Plant Ecology and Northeast Teachers University (Changchun, Jilin province) promises to increase the level of academic exchange.

CHINESE ACADEMICS IN CANADA

The University of Saskatchewan has accommodated a significant number of Chinese academics during the past five years, including a large number of Chinese scholars and a smaller but significant number of graduate students. Most Chinese academics have worked in the College of Engineering or the College of Agriculture.

Long-term Academic Visitors: 38

Visiting Scholars -- The University of Saskatchewan has welcomed twenty-five visiting scholars from China during the past five years. By far the largest group has been concentrated in the College of Engineering which has hosted sixteen scholars in the Departments of Electrical Engineering (7), Mechanical Engineering (4), Chemical Engineering (3), Computational Science (2) and Agricultural Engineering (1). There have also been smaller groupings of visiting scholars in the Colleges of Agriculture (4), Medicine (2) and Arts and Science (2). Administrative responsibility for the scholars program rests with Dean of Arts and Science A.R. Knight.

Visiting Researchers -- The University of Saskatchewan has hosted three visiting researchers from China during the past five years. Yu Xianda, a research associate at the Lanzhou Chemical Physics Institute of the Chinese Academy of Sciences, arrived in 1981 and spent two years working in the Chemistry Department with Professor C.C. Lee. Gu Tianbai, engineer at the China Aviation Research Institute for Standardization, and Ruan Yiwei, engineer at the Beijing Aviation Instrument Factory, both worked for two years in the Department of Electrical Engineering.

Graduate Students -- The University of Saskatchewan has enrolled ten graduate students from China during the past five years. The College of Agriculture has accommodated six graduate students thus far: in the Departments of Agricultural Engineering (2), Crop Science and Plant Ecology (2), Soil Science (1) and Animal and Poultry Science (1). There have also been Chinese graduate students in the Department of Electrical Engineering (3) and in the Department of Biology (1). With the exception of one student who has completed his master's program and is now pursuing a doctoral degree in the Department of Crop Science and Plant Ecology, all of these students are working at the master's level and most are receiving substantial financial support from the Chinese government. As a result of the exchange agreement between the University of Saskatchewan and Northeast Teachers University, the Department of Crop Science and Plant Ecology expects to enroll a number of Chinese doctoral students during the next three years.

Short-term Academic Visitors: 33

Academic Delegations -- The University of Saskatchewan has received a number of Chinese delegations particularly in the last three years. Of special note are the following academic delegations.

> **Medicine** -- In October 1974 the University of Saskatchewan was one of seven Canadian institutions visited by both an eleven member "Bipartite Medical Delegation" and a two member "Bethune Medical Delegation" during a thirty-five day trip to Canada. Delegation members were drawn primarily from Beijing Medical College and its affiliated hospitals, but also from several medical facilities in Shanghai.
>
> **Management** -- In October 1982 twenty-three Chinese university management specialists toured Canada to negotiate a CIDA-sponsored management education program for China. Eight delegates visited western

Canada, including the University of Saskatchewan, prior to the November 1982 conference that was convened in Ottawa under the supervision of AUCC.

Academic Exchange — In April 1983 a four man delegation from the Chinese Ministry of Foreign Economic Relations and Trade visited nine Canadian universities including the University of Saskatchewan as part of a familiarization tour of Canada.

Academic Exchange -- In April 1983 an eight member delegation from the Chinese Academy of Sciences visited Canada in order to explore academic exchange possibilities with the National Research Council of Canada. During their two week tour they visited a number of universities and research institutes including the University of Saskatchewan.

CANADIAN FACULTY IN CHINA

Chemistry -- Professor C.C. Lee of the Chemistry Department first travelled to China in 1977 under the auspices of the Chinese Cultural Society of Saskatchewan. During his one month visit he toured Beijing, Nanjing, Shanghai, Guangzhou, Guilin and Changsha. In summer 1979 he returned to China with President Emeritus J. Spinks. They visited research institutes and universities in Beijing, Tianjin, Changchun, Shanghai, Hangzhou and Guangzhou; and delivered lectures on organic chemistry (particularly "Rearrangements in Carbocationic Reactions" and "Organometallic Chemistry") on "The Use of Radioactive Wastes" and on higher education in Canada.

Agriculture -- Professor G.C. Zoerb, Chairman of the Department of Agricultural Engineering, visited China in 1979 under the auspices of the American Society of Agricultural Engineers in order to assess China's progress in agricultural mechanization. During his three week tour he visited several agricultural machinery factories as well as relevant universities and research institutes.

Agriculture -- Soil Science Professor J.L. Henry travelled to China in 1980 as a consultant for Saskatchewan's Agricultural Development Corporation. During his three week trip he visited Beijing, Zhengzhou and Tianjin.

Civil Engineering -- Professor A.T. Bergan of the Department of Civil Engineering visited China in 1980 as part of a technological exchange delegation organized by Transport Canada. During his three week stay he toured Beijing, Shanghai and Harbin and lectured at roadway agencies on highway design and construction.

Agriculture -- Professor F.W. Bigsby of the Department of Agricultural Engineering first visited China in summer 1982 as a consultant for an Agrodev-administered project of the International Fund for Agricultural Development. He spent three months in Inner Mongolia and Heilongjiang advising on the selection of farming equipment. He returned to China in the summer of 1983 under the auspices of the Canadian Executive Services Overseas, lecturing at the Inner Mongolia Institute of Technology on "Automatic Control of Agricultural Machinery" and "Building Transducers."

Sociology -- Professor Peter Li of the Department of Sociology visited China in 1982 at the invitation of the Chinese Academy of Social Sciences. During his one month stay he lectured in Wuhan on "The Application of Computers in Sociology" and on Canadian society. He also toured Lushan and Guangzhou.

Agriculture -- Professor R.T. Coupland of the Department of Crop Science and Plant Ecology has visited China on three occasions. In 1982 he spent three months in China (two months in northern Hebei and one month in Beijing) as a consultant for a "Northern Livestock and Pasture Program" being sponsored by the International Fund for Agricultural Development. He returned to China in 1983 and expected to return again in 1984 as part of the academic exchange agreement between the University of Saskatchewan and Northeast Teachers University.

Agriculture -- Since the 1982 CIDA mission to China, the Department of Crop Science and Plant Ecology has developed an exchange relationship with the Grassland Laboratory of Northeast Teachers University. In spring 1983 a four member faculty delegation consisting of Professors R.T. Coupland, G.M. Simpson, J.S. Rowe and Department Chairman B.L. Harvey visited China for six weeks to determine the feasibility of a linkage arrangement. The delegation visited Beijing, Changchun and a grasslands field research station several hundred kilometres northwest of Changchun and, subsequent to the conclusion of a preliminary exchange agreement, delivered lectures on grasslands research at the University. Professors R.T. Coupland and G.M. Simpson were expected to return to China for two months in spring 1984 to lecture at Northeast Teachers University on "Grasslands Productivity" and "Cultivated Pastures" respectively.

CANADIAN STUDENTS IN CHINA

Canada/China Exchange -- Three University of Saskatchewan graduates have studied in China as participants in the official language exchange program administered by AUCC. **Patricia Howard** spent the 1973/74 academic year studying Chinese at the Beijing Language Institute and the 1974/75 academic year at Beijing University. **Barry Till** (BA, 1972; MA, 1975) spent the 1977/78 academic year at the Beijing Language Institute and the years 1978 through 1980 at Nanjing University studying Chinese History and Archaeology. **Susanne Garmsen** (BA, 1976) spent the 1979/80 academic year in China, apparently studying at the Beijing Language Institute.

AGREEMENTS WITH CHINESE INSTITUTIONS

Northeast Teachers University -- The University of Saskatchewan has concluded a formal CIDA-funded academic exchange agreement with Northeast Teachers University of Changchun in the area of grasslands research. Northeast Teachers University first expressed interest in the University of Saskatchewan during the April 1982 visit to China of a CIDA exploratory mission. After an exchange of correspondence between Northeast Teachers University and well known grasslands expert R.T. Coupland, the Department of Crop Science and Plant Ecology dispatched a four member delegation (Professors R.T. Coupland, G.M. Simpson, J.S. Rowe and

B.L. Harvey) to China in spring 1983 to determine the feasibility of an exchange relationship. The result of this visit was a preliminary exchange agreement which was formally approved by CIDA in March 1984.

This three year agreement has as its objective to update the scientific knowledge of Chinese students and faculty in grasslands research, and consists of three basic provisions: 1) the University of Saskatchewan will send pairs of faculty members to China for six week periods every May and June to lecture on varying subjects relating to grasslands research; 2) Northeast Teachers University will send two doctoral students per year to the University of Saskatchewan (or to other Canadian universities when appropriate); 3) during the next four years Northeast Teachers University will send one faculty member per year to the University of Saskatchewan for an eighteen month stay as a visiting researcher. In addition to providing financial support to the Chinese and Canadian academics participating in this program, CIDA has agreed to provide monies to purchase equipment relevant to the teaching aspect of the exchange agreement.

As a first step since the formalization of the linkage between the two institutions, Professors R.T. Coupland and G.M. Simpson were expected to return to China in 1984 to lecture at Northeast Teachers University; they were also intending to use this opportunity to arrange for the first students and faculty members to come to Saskatoon from Changchun.

UNIVERSITÉ DE SHERBROOKE

Established: 1954
Faculties: Administration, Arts, Droit, Éducation, Éducation physique et sportive, Éducation permanente, Médicine, Sciences, Sciences appliquées, Théologie
Degrees: BA, BAA, BEd, BIng, BSc, BServSoc, BTh, LLB; MA, MBA, MChA, MEd, MEnv, MFisc, MIng, MPs, MSc, MScA, MServSoc; MD, PhD
Full-time Faculty: 570 (1983-84)
Student Enrollments: Undergraduate - 6,140 (full-time) and 2,648 (part-time); Graduate - 1,688 (full-time) (1983-84)
Library Holdings: 800,000 volumes
Total Operating Income: $91,541,000 (1982-83)

SETTING

Université de Sherbrooke has developed a limited international profile. It enrolls a small number of visa students in its degree programs and has therefore found it unnecessary to establish an office responsible for facilitating the integration of international students to university life. Several faculty members are engaged in development projects in Zaire, Benin, Colombia and the French Antilles and the University has developed exchange agreements with institutions in France and the Upper Volta. The office of the "vice-recteur à la recherche" coordinates the University's international development and education activities.

Université de Sherbrooke has had limited contact with China. The University welcomed a number of visiting scholars in the areas of engineering and science during the early years of the official exchange program, but these scholars and two other Chinese academic visitors have all completed their terms of study and returned to China. It appears that only a small number of faculty members and graduates have travelled to China for academic purposes.

CHINESE ACADEMICS IN CANADA

Long-term Academic Visitors: 13

Visiting Scholars -- Université de Sherbrooke has hosted eleven visiting scholars since the inception of this exchange program. Most of these visitors have been accommodated in the "faculté des sciences appliquées" in the "départements des génie électrique" (5), "génie civil" (2) and "génie mécanique" (2); there have also been individual scholars in the "département de physique" and "département de biologie."

Visiting Researchers -- Université de Sherbrooke has accommodated two visiting researchers from China. Fang Shouyi of East China Normal University worked for two years with Professor Liat Tan in the "département de biochimie." Jiang Yan of Norman Bethune Medical University spent one year in Sherbrooke in 1982 working in the "département de biophysique" with financial support from the World Health Organization.

Short-term Academic Visitors: 8

Academic Delegations

Management -- In October 1982 twenty-three Chinese university management specialists toured Canada to negotiate a CIDA-sponsored management education program for China. Eight delegates visited eastern Canada, including Université de Sherbrooke, prior to the November 1982 Canada/China management conference that was convened in Ottawa under the supervision of AUCC.

CANADIAN FACULTY IN CHINA

Medicine -- Dr. G.F. Brindle, then of the "faculté de médecine," was part of a delegation of ten anesthesiologists on a six week study tour of China in April 1974. The delegation of nine physicians and a dentist spent three weeks in Beijing studying acupuncture analgesia and also visited several cities in South China.

Medicine -- Dr. Monique Camerlain of the "faculté de médecine" visited China for a four month period in spring 1976. She studied acupuncture at Nanjing Medical College and also visited Beijing, Shanghai and several other cities.

Electrical Engineering -- Professor Alexander Kocsis of the "département de génie électrique" first visited China in June 1982; during his two week stay he lectured on solar energy in Beijing and several other Chinese cities. He returned to China in August 1983 for discussions in Beijing concerning the production of solar cells of his design.

CANADIAN STUDENTS IN CHINA

Québec/China Exchange -- One graduate of Université de Sherbrooke studied in China under the auspices of the official Québec/China exchange program. **Jimmy Ratté** (BA, 1979) spent the 1980/81 academic year studying Chinese at the Beijing Language Institute under the auspices of the Québec/China student exchange program.

SIMON FRASER UNIVERSITY

Established: 1963
Faculties: Arts, Business Administration, Continuing Studies, Education, Engineering Science, Graduate Studies, Interdisciplinary Studies, Science
Degrees: BA, BEd, BGS, BSc, BSc(Kinesiology); MA, MA(Criminology), MA(Ed), MA(Teaching of French), MBA, MEd, MPM, MRM, MSc, MSc(Ed), MSc(Kinesiology); PhD
Full-time Faculty: 490 (1983-84)
Student Enrollments: Undergraduate - 6,779 (full-time) and 7,206 (part-time); Graduate - 1,000 (full-time) and 413 (part-time) (1983-84)
Library Holdings: more than 675,000 volumes
Total Operating Income: $98,198,000 (1982-83)

SETTING

Simon Fraser University has begun to develop a limited international profile. It enrolls a significant number of international students and has established an International Office on campus to provide appropriate counselling and support services. A small number of faculty members are involved in development projects in Jamaica, Lesotho and Pakistan, but the University has not concluded formal institutional linkages outside China. The Office of the Vice-President Academic coordinates Simon Fraser's international education and development activities.

Simon Fraser University has demonstrated a keen interest in and commitment to China. It has established a unique "Presidential Committee on Academic Liaison with China" which is chaired by the Vice-President Academic and which is responsible for coordinating the University's academic exchange activities with China including the implementation of its growing number of formal exchange agreements. The University has already concluded linkage agreements with Jinan University (1981) and with the Chinese Institute of Contemporary International Relations (1983) and has negotiated a draft agreement with Jilin University. Although it has thus far not received a large number of Chinese academics, Simon Fraser's China activities are likely to increase dramatically as these agreements are fully implemented.

CHINESE ACADEMICS IN CANADA

Simon Fraser University has welcomed a number of academic visitors from China during the past five years. For the most part, long-term visitors have worked in the Faculty of Science, while Chinese delegations have promoted broader academic exchanges.

Long-term Academic Visitors: 17

Visiting Scholars — Simon Fraser University has received four visiting scholars from China all of whom have been accommodated in the Faculty of Science. Three scholars have been assigned to the Chemistry Department and one to the Physics

Department; two scholars have subsequently transferred into graduate degree programs. Administrative responsibility for the visiting scholars lies with the Dean of Science.

Visiting Researchers -- Simon Fraser University has hosted at least six visiting researchers from China. Shen Yuquan and Li Baofang, both from the Photochemistry Institute of the Chinese Academy of Sciences, worked with Chemistry Professor Y.L. Chow and Physics Professor S.R. Morrison respectively. Other visiting researchers have worked in the Departments of Biological Sciences and Physics and in the Faculty of Education. Several of these visiting researchers received substantial financial support from Simon Fraser.

Graduate Students -- There are presently seven graduate students (including one former visiting scholar) from China enrolled in doctoral programs at Simon Fraser University. These students are scattered among the Departments of Chemistry (3), Mathematics (2), Physics (1) and Computing Science (1). With the exception of one student who has completed an MSc in Physics at Simon Fraser, these students have all gone directly into doctoral programs and several are receiving substantial financial support from the University.

Undergraduate Students -- The University has enrolled at least two privately sponsored undergraduate students from China in the Departments of Economics and Physics.

Short-term Academic Visitors: 28

Academic Delegations

Academic Exchange -- In October 1978 a major Chinese education delegation visited Simon Fraser University as part of a familiarization tour of more than a dozen Canadian institutions. Led by Vice-Minister of Education Yung Wentao, the ten member delegation consisted primarily of representatives of the Ministry of Education, but also included the Deputy Director and several employees of the State Planning Commission.

Academic Exchange -- In October 1981 a five member delegation from Jinan University arrived in Canada for a two week visit. Led by University President Yang Kang-hua, the delegation toured Simon Fraser University and, after further discussion, the two University presidents signed a formal academic exchange agreement. The Jinan University delegation subsequently visited McGill University and the University of Toronto.

Management -- In October 1982 twenty-three Chinese university management specialists toured Canada to negotiate a CIDA-sponsored management education program for China. Eight delegates visited western Canada, including Simon Fraser University, prior to the November 1982 conference that was convened in Ottawa under the supervision of AUCC.

Political Science -- In April 1982 a three member delegation from the Chinese Institute of Contemporary International Relations in Beijing visited Canada for two weeks. Led by Institute Director Chen Zhongjing the delegation attended a conference on "Politics Among Pacific Rim Nations" and then visited the University of Calgary and the University of Regina.

Other Academic Visitors -- Two faculty members from Jinan University have made short visits to the Simon Fraser campus. **Zhou Duanci,** Chairman of the Chemistry Department, visited the University in May 1983, lectured and discussed future educational exchanges. Physics Professor **Huang Nienning** spent three months at Simon Fraser in late 1983.

CANADIAN FACULTY IN CHINA

Academic Tourism -- Professor G. Kirchner of the Faculty of Education visited China in 1971 with a group organized by the Centre for Continuing Education of the University of British Columbia. During a four week period he travelled to Beijing, Tianjin, Shijiazhuang, Jinan, Nanjing, Suzhou, Shanghai and Guangzhou.

Asian Studies -- President and Vice-Chancellor W.G. Saywell has visited China on several occasions. During the 1972/73 academic year he served as First Secretary for Cultural and Scientific Affairs at the Canadian Embassy in Beijing. He returned to China in June 1979 and again in June 1981 to examine changes in the Chinese education system. He visited Beijing University, Fudan University, East China Normal University, Shandong University and Sichuan Medical College. He also had the opportunity to travel to Wuhan, Qingdao, Chongqing, Guilin and Kunming.

Language Instruction -- Education Professor G.P. Sampson spent the 1980/81 academic year establishing a graduate program in applied linguistics and teaching English at the Guangzhou Foreign Languages Institute.

Asian Studies -- Professor F.Q. Quo of the Political Science Department has visited China on a number of occasions during the past five years. He first travelled to China in November 1980 at the invitation of the Chinese Institute of Contemporary International Relations; during a three week period he lectured there on "Political Relations Among Pacific Rim Nations." He returned to China for two weeks in late February 1983 as part of a Simon Fraser delegation to China headed by Academic Vice-President J.M. Munro. In summer 1983 he served as co-chairman of an international conference on "The Future of Taiwan" which was convened in Beijing under the joint sponsorship of the Chinese Academy of Social Sciences, Beijing University, the University of Victoria and Simon Fraser University. During these and several other brief trips to China he also facilitated the development of Simon Fraser's exchange relationships with Chinese universities and research institutes.

Academic Exchange -- Then President K.G. Pedersen travelled to China in March 1981. During his brief stay he visited Jinan University and initiated discussions on a linkage agreement between the two institutions.

Language Instruction -- Professor B.E. Newton of the Department of Languages, Literatures and Linguistics travelled to China in August 1981 under the auspices of the Universities Council of British Columbia. During the 1981/82 academic year he trained potential translators and interpreters of technical English at Tianjin University; he also visited Beijing and Shanghai.

Language Instruction -- English Professor R.M. Coe spent the 1981/82 academic year in China under the auspices of the Fulbright program. He taught English composition, rhetoric and American Studies to post-secondary instructors at the Shanghai Foreign Languages Institute.

Chemistry -- Professor Y.L. Chow of the Chemistry Department visited China for four weeks in 1981 under the auspices of the Universities Council of British Columbia. He lectured on photochemistry and on free radical chemistry at the Chinese Academy of Sciences' Photochemistry Institute in Beijing and at its Shanghai Organic Chemistry Institute. He returned to China for six weeks in 1983 at the invitation of the Chinese Academy of Sciences, lecturing at its Photochemistry Institute, its Shanghai Organic Chemistry Institute, Jilin University, Changchun Applied Chemistry Institute, Dalian Chemical Physics Institute and Zhongshan Medical College.

Chemistry -- Professor G.L. Malli of the Department of Chemistry visited China in September 1982 under the auspices of the Universities Council of British Columbia. During his six week stay he lectured on "Relativistic Quantum Chemistry" at Shandong University. He also had the opportunity to travel to Beijing, Shanghai, Hangzhou, Jinan, Guilin, Qingdao and Guangzhou.

Academic Exchange — A three member delegation from Simon Fraser visited China for two weeks in late February and early March 1983. Led by Vice-President Academic J.M. Munro, the delegation (which included Dean of Science J.F. Cochran and Political Science Professor F.Q. Quo) had a threefold mandate: 1) to elaborate procedures for the implementation of the linkage agreement with Jinan University; 2) to explore the feasibility of exchanges with other Chinese universities and research institutes; and 3) to pursue the University's commitment to special China projects. The delegation met with officials from the Chinese Ministry of Education and both the Chinese Academy of Sciences and the Chinese Academy of Social Sciences and visited nine universities and twelve research institutes. Dean Cochran remained in China for an additional nine days and visited Jilin University and several scientific research institutes.

Economics — Professor Kenji Okuda, Chairman of the Economics Department, visited Jinan University briefly in summer 1983. He met with senior university administrators and with the exchange scholar who is presently at Simon Fraser University.

Communications -- Professors W. Leiss and R.S. Anderson, both of the Department of Communication, visited Beijing in summer 1983 to establish contact with Chinese specialists in the communications field.

Biology -- Biological Sciences Professors L. Srivastava and L. Druehl visited China for four weeks in 1983 to participate in the 11th International Seaweed Symposium in Qingdao. In addition to presenting several papers they also visited Beijing, Nanjing, Shanghai, Hangzhou and Guangzhou.

AGREEMENTS WITH CHINESE INSTITUTIONS

Chinese Institute of Contemporary International Relations -- This institutional linkage developed out of Political Science Professor F.Q. Quo's November 1980 lectures at the Chinese Institute of Contemporary International Relations. One consequence of his visit was the participation in April 1982 of a three member Institute delegation in a Simon Fraser sponsored conference on "Politics Among Pacific Rim Nations." The brief formal agreement between the two institutions was concluded in fall 1983 and provides for faculty visits of up to two man-months each year each way; the originating institution is responsible for international travel and the host institution for in-country expenses.

Jilin University -- Contacts between Jilin and Simon Fraser Universities date back to fall 1982 when correspondence was initiated by Dean of Science J.F. Cochran. In March 1983 Dean Cochran remained in China when the balance of the Simon Fraser delegation departed. He travelled to Changchun and, as one of the first Canadian academic visitors to Jilin University, held exploratory discussions with Vice-President Li Pei-hsien. On the basis of these discussions, Simon Fraser Vice-President Academic J.M. Munro forwarded a draft agreement to Jilin University in spring 1983. The draft provides for exchange of faculty on both a short-term and long-term basis; exchange of students (graduate students from Jilin and undergraduates from Simon Fraser); exchange of research and library materials; and cooperative research activities. Although discussions between the two institutions have continued the draft agreement has not yet been formally approved.

Jinan University -- Discussions with Jinan University were initiated in March 1981 when former President K.G. Pedersen visited the Jinan campus during a trip to East Asia. The October 1981 visit to Canada by a five member Jinan University delegation led by President Yang Kang-hua provided the opportunity to continue discussions and to conclude a formal exchange agreement. This five year agreement calls for: 1) faculty exchanges of from two to five professors each way for advanced study and research for periods of up to two years; 2) student exchanges of (a) five Jinan graduate students each year to study physics, chemistry, computer science, business administration and English literature for two years at Simon Fraser; and (b) five Simon Fraser graduate students each year to study Chinese history, language and literature for two years OR two Simon Fraser undergraduate students each year to study at Jinan for four years OR fifteen Simon Fraser faculty and students to study Chinese language during a special summer session; 3) exchange of library materials; and 4) transfer of surplus scientific equipment from Simon Fraser to Jinan University. Simon Fraser has agreed to provide five tuition scholarships for Jinan graduate students each year, and both institutions have agreed to make efforts to offset the costs of the living expenses of visiting faculty.

Thus far the exchange relationship between the two institutions has developed rather slowly. In addition to the March 1983 visit to Jinan by Vice-President Academic J.M. Munro, Dean of Science J.F. Cochran and Political Science Professor F.Q. Quo, Economics Professor Kenji Okuda has also made a brief visit to Jinan University. At the same time, two academics from Jinan University have spent brief periods at Simon Fraser either lecturing or doing research. Increased exchange activity was anticipated for 1984: Simon Fraser expected to send a group of ten students and faculty members to Jinan University for summer language training; and two Jinan graduate students were expected to enroll in Simon Fraser's Departments of English and Computing Science.

UNIVERSITY OF TORONTO

Established: 1827
Faculties: Applied Science and Engineering, Architecture and Landscape Architecture, Arts and Science, Dentistry, Education, Forestry, School of Graduate Studies, Law, Library and Information Science, Management Studies, Medicine, Music, Nursing, Pharmacy, Social Work
Degrees: BA, BArch, BASc, BCom, BEd, BLA, BPHE, BSc, BSc(AAM), BScD(Anaes), BScD(Dental Hygiene), BScF, BScN, BSc(OT), BScPhm, BSc(PT), LLB, MusBac; LLM, MA, MArch, MASc, MAT, MBA, MEng, MHSc, MLS, MMuseol, MSc, MScD, MScF, MScN, MScPhm, MSc(Pl), MSW, MusM, PhilM; DDS, DJur, DSW, MD, MusDoc, PhD
Full-time Faculty: 2,900 (1983-84)
Student Enrollments: Undergraduate - 30,406 (full-time) and 12,894 (part-time); Graduate - 5,266 (full-time) and 3,858 (part-time) (1983-84)
Library Holdings: more than 4,500,000 volumes
Total Operating Income: $470,827,000 (1982-83)

SETTING

The University of Toronto has developed a very distinctive international profile. It enrolls a significant number of international students, particularly from Malaysia, the United States and Hong Kong. These students are served by the University's unique International Student Centre, whose director also acts as Foreign Student Advisor. The University has concluded formal exchange agreements with institutions in Japan, the People's Republic of China, Italy, the Republic of Korea, France and Saudi Arabia; and it enjoys less formal exchange relationships with institutions in the Federal Republic of Germany, Austria and the United Kingdom. Its faculty members are engaged in development projects across Asia, Africa and South America. Its recently established Office of International Cooperation coordinates the University's international education and development activities and manages certain projects on its behalf.

The University of Toronto has played a very significant role in the development of Canadian/Chinese academic relations since 1970. Because of its size and international reputation, but also because of the vision of several senior administrators and professors, it has welcomed more Chinese academics than any other university in Canada. Similarly, more of its faculty members have travelled to China for academic purposes. The University's commitment to China is also reflected in its co-sponsorship with York University of the Joint Centre on Modern East Asia. The University's Office of International Cooperation, under the direction of Coordinator Dr. P. Falkenheim, has played an important role in the University's wide-ranging China exchange activities and has been particularly active in developing and managing several of its five Chinese linkages - with Sichuan Medical College, Central China University of Science and Technology, the China University of Science and Technology, the World Religions Institute of the Chinese Academy of Social Sciences and (through its affiliated Toronto General Hospital) Beijing Hospital.

CHINESE ACADEMICS IN CANADA

The University of Toronto has accommodated the largest number of Chinese academics at any university in Canada. These visiting scholars, visiting researchers, graduate students and special students have concentrated in the Faculties of Applied Science and Engineering, Arts and Science and Medicine.

Long-term Academic Visitors: 225

Visiting Scholars — The University of Toronto has accommodated ninety-five visiting scholars from China since the inception of the official exchange program in 1979. These scholars have been distributed over the Faculties of Applied Science and Engineering (48), Arts and Science (27), Medicine (12), Dentistry (2), Architecture (1) and Pharmacy (1), and the School of Graduate Studies (4). The largest concentrations have been in the Department of Electrical Engineering (21), the Institute for Aerospace Studies (10) and the Department of Physics (7). One scholar subsequently transferred to a degree program. Administrative responsibility for the visiting scholars program is assigned to the Office of International Cooperation.

Visiting Researchers -- The University of Toronto has welcomed forty visiting researchers from China during the past five years. The largest number has been concentrated in the Faculty of Medicine (23) with others in the Faculty of Applied Science and Engineering (8), the Faculty of Arts and Science (6) and the School of Graduate Studies (3). Although many visiting researchers have come to the University of Toronto with financial support from the Chinese government, a significant number have either arrived with or subsequently received substantial funding from University research grants.

Graduate Students -- The University of Toronto has enrolled fifty-one students from China in graduate degree programs during the past five years. By far the largest number has been in the Faculty of Applied Science and Engineering (28), with particular concentrations in the Departments of Electrical and Chemical Engineering and the Institute for Aerospace Studies, but with small numbers of students scattered throughout the departments of the Faculty. Other graduate students from China have enrolled in the Faculties of Arts and Science (9), Medicine (8), Forestry (4) and Pharmacy (2). Thus far, the University has awarded nineteen master's degrees and one doctoral degree to students from China; in addition, there are presently twenty-one master's programs and fourteen doctoral programs in progress. Although most graduate students from China have come to the University of Toronto with funding from the Chinese government or from external agencies, a significant number have subsequently received financial assistance from the University.

Undergraduate Students — The University of Toronto has apparently enrolled seven privately sponsored undergraduate students, particularly in the Faculty of Music.

Special Students — The University of Toronto has also accommodated thirty-three "special students" from China since 1973. These students have typically remained at the University for two to three years each and, under the administrative jurisdiction of the Department of East Asian Studies, have enrolled in English language and literature courses and audited other courses in their fields of specialized training. Among these students there have been fifteen official language exchange students supported by the Canadian government under the Canada/China student exchange program; and eighteen students who were the financial responsibility of the Chinese government.

Short-term Academic Visitors: 148

Academic Delegations

Medicine -- In November 1971 physicians Chen Wen-chieh and Ha Hsien-wen travelled to McGill University to participate in a symposium on Dr. Norman Bethune. They also visited the University of Toronto and the province of Saskatchewan.

Medicine -- In November 1972 the University of Toronto was on the itinerary of a twelve member Chinese medical delegation that visited the medical facilities of five Canadian universities.

Science -- In November 1972 a ten member science delegation, the first from China after the resumption of diplomatic relations in 1970, spent seventeen days in Canada. Led by Pei Shih-chang, Director of the Biophysics Institute of the Chinese Academy of Sciences, this prestigious delegation visited seven Canadian institutions including the University of Toronto.

Medicine -- In January 1974 a Chinese Medical Association "Replantation Delegation" visited Canada for ten days. The delegation participated in symposia on "Replantation of Limbs and Digits" at McGill University and the University of Ottawa and also visited the University of Toronto and McMaster University.

Medicine -- In October 1974 the University of Toronto was one of seven Canadian institutions visited by both an eleven member "Bipartite Medical Delegation" and a two member "Bethune Medical Delegation" during a thirty-five day trip to Canada. Delegation members were drawn primarily from Beijing Medical College and its affiliated hospitals, but also from several medical facilities in Shanghai.

Academic Exchange -- In October 1975 a delegation of senior Chinese university officials visited Canada for two weeks. Led by Huang Hsin-pai, Vice-Chairman of the Revolutionary Committee of Beijing University, this ten member delegation visited ten Canadian universities including the University of Toronto.

Mechanical Engineering -- In June 1977 a five member delegation arrived in Canada to participate in a scholarly conference on fracture mechanics and to visit eight Canadian universities including the University of Toronto.

Communications -- In September 1978 a delegation from the New China News Agency visited Canada for ten days at the invitation of Southam News Services. Led by Agency Director Tseng Tao, the delegation visited newspapers and radio and television stations across Canada as well as the University of Toronto.

Academic Exchange -- In October 1978 a major Chinese education delegation visited the University of Toronto as part of a familiarization tour of more than a dozen Canadian institutions. Led by Vice-Minister of Education Yung Wentao, the ten member delegation consisted primarily of representatives of the Ministry of Education, but also included the Deputy Director and several employees of the State Planning Commission.

Chemistry -- In December 1978 a six member chemistry delegation visited Canada for three weeks. In addition to attending a UNESCO-sponsored international chemistry symposium in Toronto, the delegates visited the University of Toronto, the University of Waterloo, McGill University and the National Research Council.

Electrical Engineering -- In late January 1980 a four member delegation from the Chengdu Radio Engineering Institute visited the University of Toronto for three weeks at the invitation of the Faculty of Applied Science and Engineering.

Medicine -- In May 1980 the Rockefeller Foundation sponsored a thirteen day visit to Canada by a four member delegation including two vice-presidents of the Chinese Academy of Medical Sciences. This delegation visited both the University of Toronto and McMaster University in order to study the integration of university medical education with teaching hospital facilities.

Physics -- In August 1980 a four member physics delegation from the Wuhan Physics Institute of the Chinese Academy of Sciences spent two weeks in Canada. The delegation visited the University of Toronto as well as the National Research Council and Université Laval.

Geology -- In November 1980 a four member delegation from the State Seismological Bureau of China visited Canada for twenty-one days. Drawn from the Bureau's Geology, Geophysics and Seismology Institutes, delegates visited three Canadian universities, including the University of Toronto, as well as the Geological Survey of Canada.

Academic Exchange -- In October 1981 a five member delegation from Jinan University arrived in Canada for a two week visit. Led by University President Yang Kang-hua, the delegation visited the University of Toronto and McGill University after signing a formal academic exchange agreement with Simon Fraser University.

Geology -- In October 1981 a Chinese geology delegation came to Canada for a twenty-five day visit. This five member delegation was composed of professors from Central-South College of Mining and Metallurgy, Kunming Institute of Technology, the Northeast Institute of Technology and the Beijing University of Iron and Steel Technology. Its itinerary included five Canadian universities (the University of Toronto among them) as well as the Geological Survey of Canada.

Medicine -- In January 1982 a three member delegation from Sichuan Medical College visited the University of Toronto for four weeks. The visit followed the conclusion of a formal exchange agreement between the two institutions in 1981. The delegation, which included the Vice-Superintendent of the College's Hospital, the Vice-President of the College and the Dean of its Faculty of Basic Sciences, toured health science facilities at the University of Toronto.

Management -- In October 1982 twenty-three Chinese university management specialists toured Canada to negotiate a CIDA-sponsored management education program for China. Eight delegates visited eastern Canada, including the University of Toronto, prior to the November 1982 Canada/China management conference that was convened in Ottawa under the supervision of AUCC.

Academic Exchange -- In April 1983 a four man delegation from the Chinese Ministry of Foreign Economic Relations and Trade visited nine Canadian universities including the University of Toronto as part of a familiarization tour of Canada.

Academic Exchange -- In April 1983 an eight member delegation from the Chinese Academy of Sciences visited Canada in order to explore academic exchange possibilities with the National Research Council of Canada. During their two week stay, delegates toured a number of universities and research institutes including the University of Toronto.

Other Academic Visitors -- The University of Toronto has also welcomed as many as thirty individual academic visitors from China during the past five years, particularly in the Faculties of Medicine and Arts and Science. Among the distinguished visitors to the Faculty of Medicine have been **Ma Junzhi** (President of Sichuan Medical College), **Chen Zhiqian** (Professor at Sichuan Medical College), **Hu Xuchu** (Deputy Director of the Physiology Institute of the Chinese Academy of Sciences), **Tsao Chenchia** (Professor at Jinan University) and **Wang Kuangchao** (Professor at Beijing Medical College Number One Affiliated Hospital). The Faculty of Arts and Science has welcomed **Hou Renzhi** (Professor of Geography at Beijing University), **Liu Youcheng** (Professor of Chemistry at Lanzhou University), **Ren Jiyu** (Director of the World Religions Institute of the Chinese Academy of Social Sciences) and **Wu Xiaoling** (Professor at the Chinese Literature Institute of the Chinese Academy of Social Sciences). The Faculty of Management Studies has welcomed two visitors from Central China University of Science and Technology - **Cai Xixian** (Vice-Director of the Engineering Management Department) and **Su Hongchang** (Professor in the Institute of Economic Research).

CANADIAN FACULTY IN CHINA

Religion -- Professor R.L. Whitehead of the Toronto School of Theology has visited China on five occasions during the past decade. He first travelled to China in June 1971 as a member of a delegation sponsored by the Committee of Concerned Asian Scholars, touring Beijing, Shanghai, Nanjing, Xi'an, Suzhou and Guangzhou. He returned to China for three weeks in 1977 as part of a delegation organized by the Canada/China Society and again in 1980 as leader of a private tour group. In 1981 he spent three weeks in China as a resource person for a delegation from the Canadian Council of Churches, also meeting with scholars at the Chinese Academy of Social Sciences in Beijing and with administrators at Nanjing University. His most recent trip to China occurred in May 1982 at the invitation of the World Religions Institute of the Chinese Academy of Social Sciences. He lectured on "Religions and the Social Situation in North America" at the Institute, at Nanjing University and in Shanghai.

Mathematics -- Professor H.C. Davis of the Department of Mathematics travelled to China for two weeks in August 1971. He visited Fudan University, Beijing University and the Mathematics Institute of the Chinese Academy of Sciences in order to lecture to and meet with Chinese mathematicians. He also toured Changsha and Guangzhou.

Academic Tourism -- Professor Michael Laine of the English Department at Victoria College visited Guangzhou briefly as a tourist in 1972. He expects to return to China for the 1984/85 academic year to teach English literature to graduate students at the Shanghai Foreign Languages Institute.

Asian Studies -- Professor Raymond Chu of the Department of East Asian Studies first visited China in 1972 as part of a study tour organized by the School of Continuing Studies. He returned to China in April 1980 as part of a University of Toronto delegation led by then President J.M. Ham.

Medicine -- Dr. John Evans, then President of the University of Toronto, travelled to China in April 1973 as part of a sixteen member delegation from the Canadian Medical Association. The delegation visited medical facilities in Beijing and south China.

Medicine -- Dr. R. Sheinin of the Department of Microbiology visited China for two weeks in October 1973. She lectured on "Mechanisms of Viral Oncogenesis" at both the Microbiology Institute and the Shanghai Biochemistry Institute of the Chinese Academy of Sciences. She also visited a number of universities and medical facilities in Beijing, Shanghai, Hangzhou and Guangzhou.

Art -- Dr. D. Dohrenwend of the Royal Ontario Museum first visited China in 1973 as part of a North American delegation of art and archaeological specialists visiting museums and archaeological sites in a number of Chinese cities. She returned to China for three weeks in 1983 as a resource person for a Royal Ontario Museum tour of China.

Asian Studies -- Dr. C.H. Shu of the Royal Ontario Museum has travelled to China on four occasions during the past decade. He first travelled to China in 1974 as a tourist, visiting museums and research institutes in Beijing, Shanghai, Guilin and Guangzhou. He returned to China for two months in 1978 with financial support from the Canada Council and the Chinese Academy of Social Sciences, visiting Beijing, Chongqing, Guangzhou and Wuhan. In 1981 he visited China for six weeks in order to participate in a conference on Ancient Chinese Script in Shanxi province; he also visited Beijing University and the Chinese Academy of Social Sciences in Beijing and Fudan University in Shanghai. His most recent trip occurred in 1983 when he toured China for three weeks in order to negotiate an exhibition of Chinese paintings for the Royal Ontario Museum; he visited a number of museums in Beijing and Nanjing and also travelled to Shanghai and Fuzhou.

Medicine -- Dr. Gerald Edelist of the Faculty of Medicine and Dr. R.S. Locke of the Faculty of Dentistry were part of a delegation of ten anesthesiologists which went on a six week study tour of China in 1974. The delegation of nine physicians and a dentist spent three weeks in Beijing studying acupuncture analgesia and also visited several cities in south China.

Asian Studies -- Professor Victor Falkenheim, Associate Director of the Joint Centre on Modern East Asia, has visited China on six occasions during the past decade. In 1974 he travelled to China with a delegation from the University of Guelph; during a three week visit he toured Beijing, Tianjin, Shanghai, Guangzhou and Shijiazhuang. In 1978 he returned to China twice: during a one month visit in the spring, he did research on "Agricultural Policy Reform in Southwest China," visiting Guangxi, Nanning, Guilin and Guangzhou; in the fall he did research for one month on "Administrative Industrial Reform" in Shanghai, Beijing and Xi'an. In 1980 he spent ten days in Guangzhou doing initial research on "China's New Trade Zones." In July 1982 he returned to China at the invitation of the Chinese Academy of Social Sciences; during a five week visit he and Economics Professor T.G. Rawski conducted nearly one hundred interviews with members of the Ministry of Foreign Economic Relations and Trade on the reform of China's trade system; during his stay he visited Guangzhou, Amoy, Fuzhou, Shanghai and Beijing. His most recent trip to China occurred in spring 1983 when he returned to Guangzhou briefly and also visited Changsha.

Academic Tourism -- Professor Emeritus C.C. Sheh visited China for four weeks in October 1975 as part of a delegation of overseas Chinese, touring Beijing, Tianjin, Xi'an, Shanghai and Guangzhou.

Geography -- Professor J.B.R. Whitney of the Department of Geography first travelled to China in October 1975 with a delegation from the Canada/China Friendship Society. During a one month visit he (together with Anthropology Professor Richard Lee and History Professor J. Cranmer-Byng) travelled to Beijing, Shanghai, Shijiazhuang, Hangzhou and Xi'an. He returned to China in December 1977, spending one week at Zhongshan University in Guangzhou. Most recently, he returned to China in June 1983 to explore the feasibility of establishing a cooperative project between East China Normal University and the Institute for Environmental Studies.

Asian Studies -- Professor T.G. Rawski of the Department of Economics first visited China in 1975 with a delegation of economists organized by the Committee for Scholarly Communication with the People's Republic of China. He returned to China in July 1982 at the invitation of the Chinese Academy of Social Sciences. During a five week visit he and Political Science Professor Victor Falkenheim conducted nearly one hundred interviews with members of the Ministry of Foreign Economic Relations and Trade on the reform of China's trade system.

Asian Studies -- Professor Barbara Stephens of the Royal Ontario Museum visited China in 1975 in order to arrange for a Chinese exhibit at the Museum. During her two week stay she visited museums and archaeological sites in Beijing, Xi'an, Loyang and Shanghai.

Medicine -- Dr. C.M. Godfrey of the Department of Rehabilitation Medicine travelled to China in the summer of 1976 with a delegation from the Ontario Provincial Government. During his more than three week stay he toured Beijing, Shanghai, Guangzhou, Shijiazhuang, Tianjin and Hangzhou and visited several medical schools and hospitals.

Language Instruction -- Professor of French Dorothy Speirs spent three months in China in February 1977 teaching French at the Beijing Language Institute under the auspices of the official Canada/China professorial exchange program administered by AUCC.

Academic Tourism -- Professor James E. Cruise of the Royal Ontario Museum visited China for three weeks in April 1977 as a member of a Royal Ontario Museum China tour. During a three week period he toured museums and archaeological sites in Shanghai, Zhengzhou, Luoyang, Changsha and Beijing.

Medicine -- Dr. F. Allodi of the Department of Psychiatry visited China in July 1977 with a delegation sponsored by the New Democratic Party of Ontario. During a three week period the delegation observed health services in Beijing, Shijiazhuang, Wuhan, Shanghai and Guangzhou.

Academic Tourism -- Professor E. McIntyre of the Faculty of Social Work travelled to China for two weeks in May 1978 with a delegation organized by the Metropolitan Toronto Branch of the Ontario Association of Professional Social Workers, touring Beijing, Nanjing, Shanghai and Shijiazhuang with Canadian day-care experts.

Academic Tourism -- Professor J.T. Lemon of the Department of Geography visited China for nearly three weeks in May 1978 as part of an early childhood education group. The group toured kindergartens and primary schools in Beijing, Shijiazhuang, Chengdu, Nanjing and Shanghai.

Asian Studies -- Professor Julia Ching of the Department of East Asian Studies and the Centre for Religious Studies has visited China on a number of occasions during the past decade. In 1978 she toured fourteen cities in three weeks with a group of overseas Chinese visitors. In the summer of 1979 she returned to China with a delegation from the Kennedy Institute for Ethics which participated in a colloquium on bioethics in Beijing and also met with Chinese physicians and legal administrators.

In summer 1980 she visited China for two weeks with a delegation from the United Board for Christian Higher Education in China, touring a number of former Christian colleges and concluding an agreement with the Chinese Ministry of Education to facilitate future academic exchanges. Her most recent visit to China occurred in fall 1981 when she and Professor W.G. Oxtoby toured eleven provinces and retraced the Silk Route from western China. During this 1981 trip she participated in a conference in Hangzhou on "Neo-Confucianism"; she also lectured at the Chinese Academy of Sciences, Beijing University and People's University on "Western Perceptions of Chinese Philosophy," "The Wang Yang-ming School in Japan and Korea" and "Leibniz and Neo-Confucianism."

Academic Tourism -- Professor C.D. Jay, Principal of Emmanuel College, travelled to Guangzhou briefly in 1978 as a tourist.

Medicine -- Professor J.T. Wong of the Department of Biochemistry visited China for two and a half months in spring 1979 at the invitation of the Shanghai Biochemistry Institute of the Chinese Academy of Sciences. He lectured on "Enzymology" at the Shanghai Biochemistry Institute and on "The Evolution of Genetic Codes" and on "The Development of Blood Substitutes" at the Genetics Institute of the Chinese Academy of Sciences in Beijing and at the Chinese Academy of Sciences branch in Guangzhou. He participated in a biochemical congress in Hangzhou, where he talked on the "Development of Blood Substitutes." He also visited Guilin, Changsha and Suzhou.

Geology -- Professor G. Norris, Chairman of the Department of Geology, travelled to China in March 1979 at the invitation of the Botany Institute of the Chinese Academy of Sciences. During his two week stay he lectured on four different topics at the Chinese Academy of Sciences' Botany Institute and Geology Institute and the Nanjing Geology and Paleontology Institute of the Chinese Academy of Sciences. He also participated in the "First National Conference on Palynology" held in Tianjin and travelled to Shanghai.

Academic Tourism -- Professor C.H. Powles of Trinity College travelled to China in April 1979 as a tourist. During his three week stay he toured Beijing, Nanjing, Suzhou, Hangzhou and Shanghai and visited Nanjing University.

Asian Studies -- Professor S.H. Luk of the Department of Geography first visited China in May 1979 as a member of a delegation from the Canadian Society for Asian Studies. During a six week tour the group visited a number of Chinese cities, Beijing, Tachai, Xi'an, Lanzhou, Chongqing, Wuhan, Shanghai and Guangzhou, and a number of Chinese universities and research institutes. He returned to China in 1982 with financial support from the Social Sciences and Humanities Research Council of Canada to do research on Chinese deserts. During his two month stay he did field research and also lectured on "Remote Sensing in Chinese Deserts" at Beijing University, the Chinese Academy of Sciences and its Lanzhou Deserts Institute.

Electrical Engineering -- Professor K.C. Smith of the Departments of Electrical Engineering and Computer Science first travelled to China in June 1979. During his three week stay, he visited Beijing University and Qinghua University in Beijing, and Fudan University and Shanghai Jiaotong University in Shanghai. He held exploratory discussions with the chairmen of the Departments of Electrical Engineering at these institutions and lectured on "Research and Education in Canada." He also had the opportunity to tour Hangzhou and Guangzhou. He returned to China for five weeks in July 1982 as part of an eight member commercial delegation; he lectured at Qinghua University and visited a number of other institutions in Beijing, Tianjin, Chengdu, Laoshan and Shanghai.

Medicine -- Dr. B.H. Pomeranz of the Department of Zoology visited China in June 1979 at the invitation of the Chinese Ministry of Health. During his seven week stay he toured hospitals and research centres in Beijing, Shanghai, Wuxi, Nanjing, Guilin, Suzhou and Nanzhou.

Medicine -- Professor C.C. Liew of the Department of Clinical Biochemistry first visited China in July 1979 at the invitation of the Chinese Academy of Medical Sciences. He lectured on "Gene Expression" at the Capital Hospital and the Basic Medical Sciences Institute of the Chinese Academy of Medical Sciences in Beijing, at the Shanghai Biochemistry Institute of the Chinese Academy of Sciences and at Zhongshan Medical College in Guangzhou. He returned to China for three months in September 1982 again at the invitation of the Chinese Academy of Medical Sciences and lectured on "Molecular Biology Applied to Medicine" and on "The Management of Medical Research" at Capital Medical University and twelve other medical institutions in eleven Chinese cities. It was on this occasion that he was made an Honorary Professor of Capital Medical University. He also made a brief visit to Chengdu in November 1982 in order to evaluate the equipment needs of Sichuan Medical College in light of that institution's formal exchange agreement with the University of Toronto.

Chemical Engineering -- Professor W.H. Rapson of the Department of Chemical Engineering visited China in October 1979 at the invitation of the Ministry of Light Industry. During his three week stay he lectured on "The Bleaching of Pulp" to scholars and researchers in Beijing, Shanghai and Guangzhou, and visited a number of pulp and paper mills.

Education -- Professor S.L. Kong of the Faculty of Education has visited China once or twice each year since 1979 at the invitation of the Chinese Ministry of Education and the Guangzhou and Shanghai Bureaus of Education. He has lectured frequently at these educational organizations and at East China Normal University, Fudan University, Beijing Normal University and Beijing University on "Educational Organization and Teacher Education." In July 1980 he and Professor Emeritus J. Katz of the University of British Columbia were co-leaders of a trip to China organized under the auspices of the Canadian Society for Studies in Education and in cooperation with the Centre for Continuing Education of the University of British Columbia. During a three week tour, the fifty member delegation travelled to Beijing, Shanghai, Suzhou and Guangzhou and visited a number of educational institutions. In 1983 he visited China briefly on three occasions: to lecture on educational developments to adult education teachers at the Taiyuan Steel Mill and on the theory and skills of management at the Institute of Industrial Management in Shekou, and to serve as a consultant for the Ministry of Education.

Electrical Engineering -- Professor W.M. Wonham of the Department of Electrical Engineering visited China in 1979 at the invitation of the Systems Science Institute of the Chinese Academy of Sciences. He lectured on "Linear and Non-linear Multivariable Controls" at the Institute and at Qinghua University in Beijing; he also lectured on "Geometric Space Theory" at the East China College of Chemical Engineering and at East China Normal University in Shanghai; and on "Current Trends in Control" at the East China Institute of Engineering and the Chinese Society for Automatic Control in Nanjing.

Language Instruction -- Professor M.H. Belfiore of the Ontario Institute for Studies in Education spent seven months in China beginning in February 1980 teaching English to Chinese English teachers at the Guangzhou Foreign Languages Institute. She also visited Chengdu, Chongqing, Kunming and Wuhan.

Academic Exchange -- Then President James Ham led a six member University of Toronto delegation to China in April 1980 to explore the development of closer exchange relationships with Chinese institutions. The delegation included then Dean of Medicine Brian Holmes, then Dean of Arts and Science Arthur Kruger, Dean of Applied Science and Engineering Gordon Slemon, Vice-President and Provost David Strangway and East Asian Studies Professor Raymond Chu. During the two week trip the group met with Chinese Vice-Premier Fang Yi and visited fifteen Chinese universities and research institutes in Beijing, Chengdu, Wuhan and Shanghai. President Ham returned to China for two weeks in fall 1982 to meet with officials from the Chinese Ministry of Education and with representatives of several Chinese institutions to review the scholarly exchanges that the University of Toronto had developed with China.

Aerospace Engineering -- Professor I.I. Glass of the Institute for Aerospace Studies visited China in May 1980 at the invitation of the Chinese Academy of Sciences. During his one month stay he lectured on "Gas Dynamics" and on "Shock Wave Phenomena" at the Chinese Academy of Sciences' Mechanics Institute, Space Physics Institute and at its Space Sciences Technical Centre in Beijing as well as at the Nanjing College of Aeronautics.

Forestry -- Professor V.J. Nordin, Dean of the Faculty of Forestry and President of the Association of University Forestry Schools of Canada, led a delegation of four Canadian forestry deans which visited China in June 1980. The group visited forestry colleges and research stations in China and made arrangements for a reciprocal visit to Canada by Chinese forestry experts.

Asian Studies -- Professor W.A. Schlepp of the Department of East Asian Studies visited China for four months in July 1980 and again in the summer of 1981 in order to do research on the Mongolian language; he worked at Inner Mongolia University in Hohhot and also visited Beijing.

Mathematics -- Professor I.R. Graham of the Department of Mathematics first travelled to China in September 1980 at the invitation of Beijing University and the Mathematics Institute of the Chinese Academy of Sciences in Beijing. He participated in a symposium in Beijing on "Differential Geometry and Partial Differential Equations" and, in addition to visits to his host institutions, also toured Hangzhou, Guilin and Guangzhou. He returned to China for ten days in September 1981 at the invitation of the Mathematics Institute. He attended an "International Conference on Several Complex Variables" in Hangzhou, lectured on "Bloch Functions and Removable Singularities" and also visited Shanghai.

Physics -- Professor D. York of the Department of Physics visited China in October 1980 at the invitation of the Chinese Academy of Sciences in Guiyang where he lectured on "Potassium-Argon Dating."

Medicine -- Dr. E.H. Llewellyn-Thomas, Associate Dean of Medicine - Student Affairs, visited China in March 1981 in order to negotiate the University of Toronto exchange agreement with Sichuan Medical College.

Chemistry -- Professor J.E. Guillet visited China in May 1981. He lectured on "Polymer Photochemistry" at Nankai University, at the Chemistry Institute and the Shanghai Organic Chemistry Institute of the Chinese Academy of Sciences, and at Beijing Polytechnical University.

Chemistry -- Professor G.H. Schmid of the Department of Chemistry first travelled to China in 1981 as a tourist. During his three week stay he visited Beijing, Chengdu, Chongqing, Wuhan and Guangzhou. He returned to China for two weeks in July 1982 at the invitation of Beijing Polytechnical University. He lectured on "Physical Organic Chemistry" at the host institutions and on "Additions of Arenesulfenyl Chlorides to Alkenes" at Nanjing University and East China Normal University.

Academic Tourism -- Professor J.E. Dove of the Chemistry Department toured China in July 1981. During his seventeen day stay he visited Beijing, Luoyang, Xi'an, Hangzhou, Shanghai and Guangzhou.

Civil Engineering -- Professor J. Timusk of the Department of Civil Engineering visited China in August 1981 as part of a delegation from the American Underground Space Association at the invitation of the Chinese Academy of Sciences. He lectured on "Control of Moisture in Underground Walls" and participated in workshops and visited facilities in Beijing, Luoyang, Xi'an, Guangzhou and Shanghai (at Tongji University).

Language Instruction -- Professor J.J. Gerson of the History Department spent more than eight months in China during the 1981/82 academic year. He taught English language and literature at Wuhan Teachers College under contract with the Chinese Ministry of Education. He also visited Beijing, Tianjin, Guilin and Guangzhou.

Sociology -- Professor Lorna Marsden of the Sociology Department visited China in October 1981 as part of a delegation of six Canadian women. During their four week stay the delegation toured Beijing, Xi'an, Hanghzou and Shanghai.

Language Instruction -- Language Instructor Lynn Earls of the School of Continuing Studies travelled to China in October 1981 to teach English at East China Normal University in Shanghai. During her two year stay she taught conversation and reading courses and lectured to teachers on methodology and on "Communicative Theory: Performance and Competence." She also had the opportunity to visit more than a dozen cities across China.

Dentistry -- Dean A.R. Ten Cate of the Faculty of Dentistry travelled to China in November 1981. He first lectured on "Dental Aetiology" at the Sichuan Medical College and then visited the Stomatology Institute of Beijing Medical College.

Medicine -- Dr. D. Horwood-Nash, Radiologist-in-Chief at the Toronto Hospital for Sick Children, first visited China for ten days in 1981 in order to lecture on "Computer Tomography" at the Shanghai First Medical College. He returned to China in November 1983 to visit hospitals in Shanghai and Beijing, and to lecture on "Pediatric Radiology."

Asian Studies -- Professor C. Stevens of the Department of East Asian Studies visited China for seven months beginning in February 1982. Using Beijing University as her base, she obtained audio and video recordings of Chinese storytellers and Beijing drum songs in Beijing, Tianjin and elsewhere in China. She returned to China in summer 1983 to continue her research work.

Mathematics -- Professor M.J. Evans of the Department of Statistics visited China in summer 1982. During his forty-five day stay he travelled to Beijing, Xi'an, Chengdu, Chongqing, Wuhan and Guangzhou. He also had the opportunity to lecture on "Statistical Inference" at the Applied Mathematics Institute of the Chinese Academy of Sciences.

Medicine -- Retired Professor Harold Johns of the Department of Radiology visited China for two weeks in June 1982. He visited Beijing, Shanghai, Chongqing, Wuhan, Chengdu and Guangzhou, and lectured on "Radiation Physics" at Sichuan University.

Academic Tourism -- Professor A. Miller, Assistant Dean of the Faculty of Education, visited China in July 1982 as a tourist. During her two week stay she travelled to Guangzhou, Guilin, Shanghai, Nanjing and Beijing.

Management -- Professor Ulrich Menzefricke of the Faculty of Management Studies visited China for seven weeks beginning in July 1982 under the auspices of the United States Department of State. He lectured at the Dalian Institute of Technology on "The Application of Mathematics to Business" and on "Operations Research"; he also had the opportunity to visit Beijing and Shanghai.

Geography -- Professor J.H. Galloway of the Department of Geography visited China in August 1982 as part of a delegation from the Canadian Association of Geographers led by McMaster Professor R.L. Gentilcore. During a sixteen day familiarization visit at the invitation of the Geography Institute of the Chinese Academy of Sciences, the four man delegation visited universities and research institutes in Beijing, Lanzhou, Xi'an, Chengdu, Guilin and Guangzhou. In addition to informal discussions with Chinese geographers, they also delivered a series of formal lectures on "Glaciology and Desert Geomorphology."

Sociology -- Professor A.T. Turk of the Department of Sociology and the Centre of Criminology visited China in August 1982 as a member of a delegation organized by the Eisenhower Foundation for the Prevention of Violence. Invited by the Chinese Ministry of Justice, this group attempted to observe and evaluate the Chinese approach to crime and rehabilitation, particularly at the local level, through institutional visits, briefings and discussions.

Physics -- Professor G. Kunstatter of the Department of Physics visited China in August 1982 with financial support from NSERC. During his two week stay he attended an international conference on "General Relativity and Gravitation" which was held in Shanghai. He delivered a paper on "Quantization Ambiguity and the Aharonov-Bohm Effect"; he also visited Beijing and Wuxi. Professor J.W. Moffat of the Department of Physics also attended this conference and presented his work on "The New Theory of Gravity and its Physical Consequence."

Mathematics -- Professor C.Y. Ho of the Department of Mathematics on the Scarborough Campus visited China in August 1982 at the invitation of Beijing University. During his two week visit he lectured on "Finite Geometry and Finite Groups - Translation Planes" to post-graduate students at Beijing University.

Mathematics -- Professor F.D. Tall of the Department of Mathematics travelled to China in fall 1982 at the invitation of Sichuan University. During his six week stay he lectured on "Set Theory (Forcing)" at Sichuan University; on "Recent Developments on Set-Theoretics Topology" at Northwest China University; and on "Combinatorial Set Theory" at Northwest China University and at Beijing Teachers College.

Language Instruction -- Language Instructor Robert Fischer of the School of Continuing Studies travelled to China in September 1982 under the auspices of the CIDA-sponsored Sichuan Medical College/University of Toronto academic exchange agreement. He taught English at Sichuan Medical College to Chinese physicians who were preparing to study abroad.

Chemistry -- Professor T.T. Tidwell of the Department of Chemistry visited China briefly in September 1982 at the invitation of the Chinese Academy of Sciences. During his four day stay he lectured on "Destabilization of Carbocations" and "Carbanion Reactivity" at the Chemistry Institute of the Chinese Academy of Sciences in Beijing.

Asian Studies -- Professor Milena Dolezelova of the Department of East Asian Studies visited China in September 1982 under the auspices of the SSHRC professorial exchange agreement with the Chinese Academy of Social Sciences. During her two month stay in China she did research on the Chinese writer Lin Shu at the Chinese Literature Institute of the Chinese Academy of Social Sciences in Beijing, at Nanjing University, at Fudan University and at Zhongshan University. She also delivered a number of lectures on "The State of Chinese Studies in Canada," "The Chinese Novel at the Turn of the Century" and "Can Chinese Literature be Studied in a Modern Way?"

English Literature -- Professor G.E. Bentley of the Department of English spent the 1982/83 academic year in China on a Fulbright Scholarship. He taught English literature at Fudan University in Shanghai.

Aerospace Engineering -- Professor Bernard Etkin of the Aerospace Institute visited China in October 1982 at the invitation of the Beijing Institute of Aeronautics and Astronautics. He lectured on "The Effects of Atmospheric Turbulence and Winds on Airplane Flight" both at the Beijing Institute of Aeronautics and Astronautics and at the Mathematics Institute of the Chinese Academy of Sciences in Beijing and at

Northwest China Polytechnical University; he also visited Shanghai, Hangzhou and Guangzhou.

Chemical Engineering -- Professor M.R. Piggott, then Director of the Centre for the Study of Materials, visited China in October 1982. During his two week stay he lectured on "High Performance of Fibre Composites" and on "Reinforced Plastics" and "Reinforced Metals" at the Chemistry Institute of the Chinese Academy of Sciences, Chengdu University of Science and Technology and Shanghai Jiaotong University.

Academic Tourism -- Professor J.G. Reitz, Chairman of the Department of Sociology, visited China in November 1982. During his one week stay he toured Beijing and Shanghai.

Management -- In January 1983 a four member delegation from the University of Toronto visited Central China University of Science and Technology in Wuhan to negotiate a management education linkage agreement. A formal agreement was concluded subject to presidential approval and CIDA funding. The delegation included Vice-Provost R.N. Wolff, Dean of Management Studies B.J. Tigert, Dean of Applied Science and Engineering Gordon Slemon and Professor P.L. Falkenheim, Coordinator of the Office of International Cooperation. Subsequently, Professor Falkenheim travelled to Chengdu to visit Sichuan Medical College.

Language Instruction -- Language Instructor Patricia Parsons of the School of Continuing Studies travelled to China in January 1983 under the auspices of the CIDA-funded Sichuan Medical College/University of Toronto academic exchange agreement. During her eighteen month stay at Sichuan Medical College she provided English language instruction to Chinese physicians preparing to study abroad.

Language Instruction -- Professor Ivan Kalmar of the Department of Anthropology spent two months in China beginning in May 1983 teaching socio-linguistics at the Guangzhou Foreign Languages Institute under the auspices of the official Canada/China professorial exchange program administered by AUCC.

Medicine -- A three member delegation from the Toronto General Hospital visited China for nine days in March 1983. The delegation included Mr. W.V. Stoughton, President of the Toronto General Hospital, Dr. G.N. Burrow, Physician-in-Chief of the Toronto General Hospital and Chairman of the University of Toronto's Department of Medicine, and Dr. F.H. Lowy, Dean of the University's Faculty of Medicine. The group visited Beijing Hospital and concluded an exchange agreement which has since received funding from CIDA. In addition, Dr. Burrow lectured on "Clinical Endocrinology and Thyroid Diseases" and Dr. Lowy and Mr. Stoughton lectured on "Hospital Organization and Health Services Delivery in Canada." In light of the University of Toronto's academic exchange agreement with Sichuan Medical College, the three men visited that institution and lectured on "Medical Education: The Faculty Point of View" and on "Medical Education: The Treatment Point of View." They also had the opportunity to visit Xi'an and Shanghai.

Medicine -- A ten member delegation of physicians and surgeons from the Toronto Hospital for Sick Children visited China for eighteen days in April 1983 with financial support from CIDA. The delegation included seven individuals with professorial appointments in the University of Toronto's Faculty of Medicine: Drs. R.M. Filler, G.A. Trusler, W.K. Lindsay, V.M. Churchill and W.P. Bobechko, all from the Department of Surgery; Dr. J.D. Morin of the Department of Ophthalmology; and Dr. D.J. Steward of the Department of Anaesthesia. Members of the delegation lectured and performed operations at Beijing Children's Hospital, People's Liberation Army Hospital and Friendship Hospital; they also visited Shanghai, Suzhou and Hangzhou.

Management -- Professor A.J. Szonyi of the Faculty of Management Studies visited China in May 1983 under the auspices of the University of Toronto's management exchange agreement with Central China University of Science and Technology. During his four week stay, he lectured on "Engineering Economics" at Huazhong University in Wuhan.

Academic Tourism — Senior Tutor M.C. Pickett of Scarborough College travelled to China in May 1983 as a tourist. During her three week stay she visited Beijing, Xi'an, Chongqing, Wuhan, Shanghai and Guilin.

Geology -- Professor S.D. Scott of the Department of Geology visited China for four weeks in May 1983 at the invitation of the Central-South College of Mining and Metallurgy in Changsha. He lectured there on "Geology and Geochemistry of Sulfide Ores," "Geological Education in Canada" and "Sulfide Deposits on the Sea Floor." He also had the opportunity to travel to Beijing and Guilin, and to lecture at the Guilin Institute of Metallurgy and Geology.

Medicine -- Dr. J.D. Friesen of the Department of Medical Genetics visited China for six weeks in May 1983. He lectured on "Gene Cloning and Recombinant DNA" and "Molecular Genetics" at Sichuan Medical College.

Chemistry -- Professor M.A. Winnik of the Department of Chemistry travelled to China for five weeks in May 1983 at the invitation of Nankai University. He lectured on "Polymer Chemistry" at Nankai University, the Chemistry Institute of the Chinese Academy of Sciences in Beijing, Fudan University and the Shanghai Organic Chemistry Institute of the Chinese Academy of Sciences in Shanghai, at Zhejiang University in Hangzhou and Zhongshan University in Guangzhou. He also had the opportunity to visit Guilin, Suzhou and Beidaihe.

Medicine — Dr. N.H. McAlister of the Department of Preventive Medicine and Biostatistics and Dr. J.R. Cunningham of the Department of Medicine visited China for two weeks in June 1983 as part of a delegation from the Canadian Organization for the Advancement of Computers in Health. Hosted by the China Computer Technical Services Corporation of Beijing, the delegation participated in the First Annual Meeting of the Chinese Medical Informatics Association which was organized in cooperation with Xi'an Medical College. Dr. McAlister lectured in Beijing and in Xi'an on "Computer Support in Hypertension Research." Dr. Cunningham lectured on "The Use of Computers in Treatment Planning for Radiotherapy of Cancer" at Xi'an Medical College.

Mathematics -- Professor E.J. Barbeau of the Department of Mathematics travelled to China for three weeks in June 1983 under the auspices of People-to-People

International and at the invitation of the Chinese Association for Science and Technology. He lectured on "In-Service Programs for Teachers and Engineers at the University of Toronto" and participated in workshops at the Mathematics Institute of the Chinese Academy of Sciences in Beijing, at Fudan University and at Zhongshan University. He also had the opportunity to visit Hangzhou, Suzhou and Wuxi.

Management -- Professor L. Fertuck of the Faculty of Management Studies visited China for four weeks in June 1983 in connection with the CIDA-sponsored University of Toronto/Central China University of Science and Technology management exchange linkage. He lectured at Central China University of Science and Technology on "Management Information Systems" and more specifically on "Systems Analysis and Design."

Medicine -- Professor R.H. Painter and Demonstrator D. Painter, both from the Department of Biochemistry, visited China in June 1983 under the auspices of the CIDA-sponsored University of Toronto/Sichuan Medical College exchange agreement. During their five week stay in Chengdu, R.H. Painter lectured on "Molecular Immunology" while D. Painter gave laboratory demonstrations.

Academic Tourism -- Professor W.J. Bancroft of the Department of French at Scarborough College visited China in June 1983. During her three week tour she travelled to Beijing, Xi'an, Hangzhou, Shanghai, Guilin and Guangzhou.

Mathematics -- Professor E. Mendelsohn of the Department of Mathematics visited China for one month in July 1983 at the invitation of the Hefei Intelligent Machinery Institute of the Chinese Academy of Sciences. He lectured on "Combinatorial Design Theory" at his host institution and at the Dalian Institute of Technology; he also lectured on "Kotzig Factorization" at Anhui University, and visited Shanghai and Nanjing.

Physics -- Professor R.F. Code of the Department of Physics visited China for two weeks in August 1983 at the invitation of the Chinese Academy of Sciences and its Physics Institute in Beijing. He lectured on "Non-linear Optics of Liquid Crystals" at both the Physics Institute and the Environmental Chemistry Institute of the Chinese Academy of Sciences in Beijing. He also visited the Beijing Institute of Post and Telecommunications, the Beijing Institute of Technology and the Physics Department of Beijing University.

Academic Tourism -- Professor W.A. Herington of the Faculty of Social Work travelled to Beijing and Shanghai for one week in September 1983 as a tourist.

Electrical Engineering -- Professor F.E. Holmes of the Department of Electrical Engineering visited China for two weeks in September 1983. He lectured on "The History of the Development of Microcomputers" at the Computer Application and Service Department of Shanghai Jiaotong University. He also had the opportunity to visit Beijing.

Geology -- Professors A.M. Goodwin and W.M. Schwerdtner of the Department of Geology visited China for five weeks in September 1983 at the invitation of the Chinese Academy of Geological Sciences. They participated in an "International

Symposium on Precambrian Crustal Evolution" in Beijing organized by the Chinese Academy of Geological Sciences and sponsored by the Geological Society of China. Professor Goodwin lectured on "Archean Volcanic Geochemistry and Early Crustal Evolution" and Professor Schwerdtner lectured on "Large Oval Structures in Precambrian Gneiss Terrains." They also participated in a field trip in Hebei province, and Professor Goodwin lectured on "Precambrian Geology" at Beijing University and at the Changchun College of Geology.

Medicine -- Dr. V.H. MacMillan of the Department of Medicine visited China for one month in September 1983. He lectured at Beijing Hospital, Jilin Medical College and the Chengdu College of Chinese Medicine on hypertension, on coronary diseases and on strokes. He also visited Guangzhou and Xi'an.

Architecture -- Professors D.H. Lee, P. Sandori and G. Banz, of the Department of Architecture, visited China for two weeks in October 1983 under the auspices of the Royal Architectural Institute of Canada. They visited Qinghua University and the Engineering Mechanics Institute of the Chinese Academy of Sciences in Beijing, Nanjing University and the Nanjing Institute of Technology. Professor Lee lectured on "Building Codes and Authorities in Architecture," Professor Sandori on "Canadian Building Techniques" and Professor Banz on "Computers in Architecture."

Electrical Engineering -- Professor S.B. Dewan of the Department of Electrical Engineering visited China for three weeks in October 1983 at the invitation of the Chinese Ministry of Education. He lectured on "Power Electronics" at Xi'an Jiaotong University and also visited Beijing and Shanghai.

Medicine -- Professor A. Sun of the Department of Physiology travelled to China for three weeks in October 1983 at the invitation of the Chinese Academy of Medical Sciences and the Shanghai Biochemistry Institute of the Chinese Academy of Sciences. He lectured on "Isolation and Encapsulation of Living Cells" at the Shanghai Biochemistry Institute, at the Basic Medical Sciences Institute of the Chinese Academy of Medical Sciences in Beijing and at a Tianjin conference on "Artificial Organs and Hemophiltration." He also had the opportunity to visit Hangzhou.

Academic Tourism -- Dean R. Garber of the Faculty of Social Work visited Guangzhou and Foshan for several days in 1983 as a tourist.

CANADIAN STUDENTS IN CHINA

Canada/China Exchange -- Seventeen graduates of the University of Toronto have travelled to China to study under the auspices of the official Canada/China student exchange program administered by AUCC. In fact, since the inception of this program in 1973, there has always been a Toronto graduate studying in China. Three Toronto graduates were part of the first group of twenty students from Canada who travelled to China in fall 1973: **Lionel Clarke, Patricia Hitchins** and **Stephen Ripley** all studied at the Beijing Language Institute during the 1973/74 academic year; Clarke continued his studies at Beijing University during the 1974/75 academic year. **Timothy Brook** (BA, 1973) studied at the Beijing Language Institute and then at Fudan

University during the 1974/75 and 1975/76 academic years. **Jeremy Paltiel** (BA, 1974) studied at the Beijing Language Institute during the 1974/75 academic year and appears to have continued his studies in China during the 1975/76 academic year. **Beverley Lum** (BSc, 1971) spent the 1975/76 academic year studying Chinese at the Beijing Language Institute. **Elaine Zuckerman** (MA, 1970) spent the 1975/76 academic year studying Chinese at the Beijing Language Institute, and the 1976/77 and 1977/78 academic years studying philosophy and literature at Beijing University. **David Brown** (BA, 1976) studied at the Beijing Language Institute and then at Nanjing University during the 1976/77 and 1977/78 academic years. **Robert Keenan** (BA, 1975) spent the 1976/77 and 1977/78 academic years in China studying first at the Beijing Language Institute and then at Beijing University. **Grace Steben** (BA, 1975) spent the 1976/77 academic year in China, studying first at the Beijing Language Institute and then at Liaoning University. **Barry Steben** (BA, 1975; MA, 1976) spent the 1976/77 and 1977/78 academic years in China, studying first at the Beijing Language Institute and then at Beijing University. **Charles Burton** (BA, 1977) spent three academic years at Fudan University beginning in fall 1978, first studying ancient Chinese literature and then at the Buddhist Research Institute. **Linda Hershkovitz** (BA, 1972) spent the 1978/79 and 1979/80 academic years in China, studying first at the Beijing Language Institute and then at Fudan University. **Catherine Maudsley** (BA, 1979; MA, 1981) spent the 1981/82 academic year in China studying at the Central Academy of Fine Arts in Beijing. **Margaret Phillips** (BA, 1980) studied history at Nanjing University during the 1981/82 and 1982/83 academic years. **George Yu** (MD, 1980) studied at Beijing Medical College for three academic years beginning in fall 1981. **Sarah Taylor** (BA, 1982) spent the 1982/83 academic year studying at Beijing University. **Alastair Johnston** (BA, 1981) began his studies at Beijing University in fall 1983.

AGREEMENTS WITH CHINESE INSTITUTIONS

Central China University of Science and Technology -- The University of Toronto enjoys a formal exchange relationship with the Central China University of Science and Technology. A preliminary "Memorandum of Understanding" was negotiated in November 1982 in the aftermath of a Canada/China management conference organized by AUCC on behalf of CIDA. A more complete "Agreement on Cooperation in Management Education" was concluded during the January 1983 visit of a delegation from the University of Toronto headed by Vice-Provost R.N. Wolff. This four year agreement, which was signed subject to the availability of external funding, received CIDA support in 1983. It commits the University of Toronto to assist Central China University of Science and Technology to develop its Department of Economic Management Engineering and to upgrade the management science background of its faculty. The agreement calls for: 1) a total of eight University of Toronto professors to lecture in China to Engineering Management professors participating in core courses of the Central China University Engineering Management Program; 2) a total of seventeen graduate students from Central China University (ten at the master's level and seven at the doctoral level) to come to the University of Toronto for periods of two to four years each for graduate work; 3) a total of nine professors from Central China University of Science and Technology to come to the University of Toronto as visiting researchers for periods of one year each; 4) a total of five professors from Central China University of Science and

Technology to come to the University of Toronto for short periods to visit laboratory and computer facilities; and 5) the University of Toronto to assist Central China University of Science and Technology in the development of its library resources and in the assessment of its library and audio-visual equipment.

Thus far, two professors from the University of Toronto have lectured at Central China University of Science and Technology under the auspices of this exchange agreement: Professor A.J. Szonyi lectured on "Engineering Economics" in May 1983; and Professor L. Fertuck lectured on "Management Information Systems" in June 1983. Two students from Central China University of Science and Technology arrived at the University of Toronto in fall 1983 to enroll in graduate programs: Liu Liming began work towards an MASc in the Department of Industrial Engineering and Yan Zhiming began work in an MBA program in the Faculty of Management Studies. Further exchanges in both directions were in preparation at the end of 1983.

China University of Science and Technology — The University of Toronto concluded a "Proposal for Cooperation" with the China University of Science and Technology in May 1983. This document commits the two sides to "discuss the possibility of establishing specific programs of academic collaboration" which would be subject to the availability of funding. Possible areas of cooperation include: 1) visits by Chinese professors to Toronto for further study and research; 2) visits by Toronto professors to China to lecture and provide training in research methodology; 3) graduate study by Chinese students at the University of Toronto; and 4) exchange of research and teaching materials. The Faculties of Arts and Science, Applied Science and Engineering and Medicine were actively considering areas of cooperation in light of this preliminary agreement.

Sichuan Medical College — The University of Toronto has enjoyed a formal exchange relationship with Sichuan Medical College since 1981. This relationship, based on historical links between the two institutions, developed as a result of a series of high level visits in both directions beginning in 1979. In that year Ma Junzhi, then President of Sichuan Medical College, visited Toronto and suggested renewed cooperation; this idea was reinforced several months later when Professor Chen Zhiqian visited the Toronto campus. In 1980 President J.M. Ham led a University of Toronto delegation (including then Dean of Medicine B. Holmes) on a tour of China which included a visit to Sichuan Medical College. It was during this visit that the two sides agreed in principle on an exchange relationship. In March 1981 Associate Dean of Medicine E. Llewellyn-Thomas visited China to negotiate both a preliminary agreement and an implementation proposal for the 1981/82 academic year. These agreements were signed by President Ham in May 1981 and by President Ma in August 1981.

The initial five year renewable agreement anticipates "interinstitutional cooperative relationships" in medicine, stomatology, public health, pharmacy, nursing and biomedical sciences. It calls for: 1) the exchange of professors for periods of six months to one year each (senior professors for teaching and research and junior professors for advanced training) with costs shared between each professor's home institution (responsible for international airfare) and host institution (responsible for living and research expenses abroad); 2) the exchange of professors for short terms to lecture or participate in academic conferences; 3) the exchange of teaching and scientific materials including scientific instruments; and 4) the initiation of scientific research of mutual interest. The document assumes that the implementation of exchanges will be reviewed annually.

Although the two presidents also approved a "Program of Collaboration Between University of Toronto and Sichuan Medical College for the Academic Year 1981/82" they did so only " ... insofar as the resources available to each (institution) will permit ... " In fact, lack of funds prevented the implementation of this agreement in 1981/82. Despite this disappointment, in November 1981 Dean of Dentistry Richard Ten Cate visited Chengdu to negotiate the extension of the linkage agreement to include the Faculty of Dentistry. In February 1982 a three member Sichuan Medical College delegation, headed by Vice-President Cao Zhongliang, visited Toronto to outline future collaboration. The resulting "Implementation of the Five-Year Agreement between University of Toronto and Sichuan Medical College," which was signed by Vice-President Cao and Toronto Vice-Provost E. Kingstone, committed the two institutions to a systematic exchange relationship building from the basic sciences to the basic clinical sciences and ultimately to the more advanced clinical sciences. It also highlighted the importance of English language instruction for Sichuan Medical College personnel and incorporated assistance in training English language instructors into the exchange relationship. In both the Health Sciences and English-as-a-Second-Language areas Canadian faculty were to make brief visits to China to lecture, following which Chinese faculty members would come to Canada for advanced study. Finally, this new document requires the two institutions to "actively seek funding" in order to realize this project.

It was a decision of CIDA first to become involved in development aid for China and then to fund this linkage agreement with Sichuan Medical College that made the realization of this project possible. CIDA funding covers the cost of sixteen Toronto faculty members visiting Sichuan Medical College for periods of six months to three weeks each, as well as the living expenses and research costs of Sichuan Medical College faculty who come to Canada for advanced training. In addition, a separate CIDA allocation facilitates the training of Sichuan Medical College English language instructors, both by bringing two instructors to Toronto for advanced study leading to TESL Certificates and by making possible the presence in China of English-as-a-Second-Language specialists to assist Sichuan Medical College in setting up its language training program.

Since CIDA funding was announced in 1982 the relationship between the two institutions has developed rapidly. Six faculty members from Sichuan Medical College have thus far arrived at the University of Toronto for advanced study: Tan Tianzhi, a specialist in nuclear medicine, and Shen Liande, a specialist in pharmacognosy, arrived in Toronto in March 1983 as visiting researchers for thirteen months; Luo Ya and Qiu Wangsheng arrived in July and October 1983 respectively for sixteen months of study leading to TESL Certificates; Chen Junjie, a professor of biochemistry, and Cai Meiying, a professor of microbiology, arrived in October 1983 for one year of advanced study as visiting researchers. At the same time, a significant number of faculty members from the University of Toronto have travelled to Sichuan Medical College: Language Instructor Robert Fischer spent five months in

Chengdu beginning in September 1982 teaching English as a Second Language; Clinical Biochemistry Professor C.C. Liew visited briefly in November 1982 to assess the equipment needs of Sichuan Medical College; ESL specialist Margaret Van Naerssen visited for one week in December 1982 to evaluate the Sichuan Medical College language program; Language Instructor Patricia Parsons travelled to Chengdu in February 1983 to spent eighteen months working to upgrade the Sichuan Medical College ESL program; Dr. J.D. Freisen of the Department of Medical Genetics travelled to Chengdu in May 1983 to lecture for six weeks; Dr. and Mrs. R.H. Painter of the Department of Biochemistry lectured and provided laboratory demonstrations during their five week visit in June 1983. In addition, several other representatives of the University of Toronto have visited Sichuan Medical College although not as part of the official exchange program: Dr. P.L. Falkenheim, Coordinator of the Office of International Cooperation, visited Chengdu briefly in January 1983; and a three member delegation from the Toronto General Hospital, which included University of Toronto Dean of Medicine F.H. Lowy and Department of Medicine Chairman G.N. Burrow, visited Sichuan Medical College in spring 1983.

Toronto General Hospital and China -- Toronto General Hospital, a teaching hospital of the University of Toronto, is presently participating in a CIDA-funded exchange agreement with Beijing Hospital. This agreement was negotiated during the March 1983 visit to Beijing of a Toronto General Hospital delegation which included President W.V. Stoughton, Physician-in-Chief Dr. G.N. Burrow and Dr. F.H. Lowy, Dean of the University's Faculty of Medicine. The three year agreement provides for senior physicians from Beijing Hospital to come to Toronto General Hospital as students in residence for visits totalling six man-years. In August 1983 three Chinese physicians arrived at the hospital for the first year of the exchange: two were expected to remain for five months and depart in December 1983, and a third was expected to remain for ten months and depart in May 1984.

World Religions Institute of the Chinese Academy of Social Sciences -- The Centre for Religious Studies at the University of Toronto enjoys a formal exchange relationship with the World Religions Institute of the Chinese Academy of Social Sciences. This relationship dates back to Professor Julia Ching's 1978 visit to China during which she met Ren Jiyu, a specialist on Buddhism and Director of the World Religions Institute of the Chinese Academy of Social Sciences. Ren Jiyu subsequently spent one semester at the Centre in winter 1980 as a visiting professor funded by the University of Toronto; he directed a graduate seminar in Chinese with a doctoral student providing research assistance. It was during his winter 1980 visit that the possibility of an academic exchange was raised. Professor W. Oxtoby, who was then Director of the Centre, presented a proposal for an exchange program to the United Board for Christian Higher Education in China for funding consideration. The exchange was intended to foster mutual understanding of the academic study of religion in China and North America by providing the opportunity for Chinese faculty members to come to Canada for periods of advanced study while simultaneously facilitating briefer visits by Canadian faculty members to China. The Board provided lump sum funding for a three year renewable period to cover the costs of airfare for Canadian professors travelling to China as well as the in-Canada expenses of Chinese professors visiting the University of Toronto; the responsibility for airfare of Chinese visitors as well as for in-China expenses of Canadian visitors was to be assumed by the Chinese government.

As a result, by late 1983 three professors from China had come to the Centre for research purposes, and three professors from the Centre had visited China to lecture. From the Chinese side, Tang Yi, a specialist in medieval Christianity worked at the Center for two years beginning in fall 1981 as a visiting researcher; Jin Yijiu and Dai Kangsheng, specialists on Islam arrived in July 1983 for one year of advanced study. From the Canadian side, Professor W.G. Oxtoby was the first exchange professor, lecturing in China in fall 1981 for three months. Professor Walter Principe of the Pontifical Institute of Medieval Studies visited China in May 1983 and lectured for one month on "Medieval Christianity." Professor R.L. Whitehead of the Centre for Religious Studies visited China in December 1982 with some support from the same funds.

UNIVERSITY OF VICTORIA

Established: 1963
Faculties: Arts and Science, Education, Engineering, Fine Arts, Graduate Studies, Human and Social Development, Law
Degrees: BA, BEd, BFA, BMus, BSc, BSN, BSW, LLB; MA, MEd, MFA, MMus, MPA, MSc; PhD
Full-time Faculty: 498 (1983-84)
Student Enrollments: Undergraduate - 6,571 (full-time) and 3,659 (part-time); Graduate - 629 (full-time) and 490 (part-time) (1983-84)
Library Holdings: more than one million volumes
Total Operating Income: $82,145,000 (1982-83)

SETTING

The University of Victoria has demonstrated a commitment to international education. It enrolls a small number of international students, particularly from the United States and the United Kingdom. It has established formal linkages with institutions in China and Libya. A growing number of its faculty have become involved in development projects abroad.

The University of Victoria has developed a very distinctive China profile during the past five years. It has clearly made a strategic decision to concentrate its energies on China and more particularly on one institution in China. It concluded one of the earliest Canadian exchange agreements with a Chinese institution - with East China Normal University in summer 1980. Since that time, under the direction of a University of Victoria/East China Normal University Liaison Committee, the University has accommodated a number of East China Normal University faculty members as graduate students and visiting researchers, and a significant number of Victoria faculty and students have visited Shanghai. The two institutions have recently received significant funding from IDRC to support cooperative research in education.

CHINESE ACADEMICS IN CANADA

The University of Victoria's exchange relationship with East China Normal University has had a definite impact on the number and institutional origin of Chinese academics that it has welcomed to the campus. Only a small number of visiting scholars have been assigned to the Victoria campus as a result of the official exchange program. More significantly, six professors from East China Normal University have come to Victoria for long-term study and another thirteen professors for shorter periods. The University of Victoria has created two fellowships, on a continuing basis, for academics from East China Normal University.

Long-term Academic Visitors: 11

Visiting Scholars -- The University of Victoria has received four visiting scholars since the inception of this official exchange program. These scholars have been accommodated in the Faculty of Arts and Science, in the Departments of Physics (2), Chemistry (1) and Mathematics (1).

Visiting Researchers -- The University of Victoria has hosted three visiting researchers from China, all from East China Normal University. Li Guoxuan, who arrived in fall 1980 to study mathematics and sciences, and Zhao Budong, who arrived in September 1981 to do laser research for a two year period, both received financial support from the University of Victoria. Zhu Zhizhong, Chairman of the Foreign Languages Department, arrived in April 1983 for a one year study leave in the Faculty of Education sponsored by the University of Victoria.

Graduate Students -- The University of Victoria has enrolled three graduate students from China. These students, all from East China Normal University, have studied in master's degree programs in the Faculty of Education. One of these graduate students received a University of Victoria scholarship; the others were supported by IDRC.

Undergraduate Students -- The University of Victoria has enrolled one privately sponsored undergraduate student from China.

Short-term Academic Visitors: 16

Academic Delegations

Education -- In January 1983 a thirteen member delegation from East China Normal University visited the University of Victoria for one month. Led by University Vice-President Xiao Ting, the delegation was invited to Victoria to participate in an education conference organized by the Faculty of Education with funding from IDRC. The Chinese visitors participated in seminars, attended lectures, visited governmental and educational institutions, delivered scholarly papers, agreed on joint research projects and on the submission of a proposal for further funding.

Other Academic Visitors -- The University of Victoria has also received brief visits from a small number of Chinese academics.

CANADIAN FACULTY IN CHINA

Geography -- Professor David Lai of the Geography Department has visited China on numerous occasions during the past decade. He first went to China in July 1972 as a tourist; during his two week stay he travelled to Shanghai, Suzhou, Wuxi, Nanjing, Tianjin, Beijing, Wuhan and Guangzhou. He returned to China briefly in July 1980 to visit a commune in Guangdong province. In July 1981 he travelled to China for one week, visiting Shanghai, Suzhou and Hangzhou. He also lectured on "A Comparative

Study of Urban Development between Advanced and Developing Countries" at East China Normal University. His most recent trips to China both occurred in August 1982 when he briefly visited Beijing and Guangzhou.

Education -- Professor E.E. Owen of the Faculty of Education first visited China in 1976 as a tourist. He returned to China in 1980 to determine the feasibility of initiating academic exchange activities. He returned again in June 1982 to organize a joint University of Victoria/East China Normal University education conference which was to be held in Victoria in January 1983 with financial support from IDRC. Since the six joint research projects elaborated at the January 1983 conference received financial support from IDRC, Professor Owen has visited East China Normal University on two occasions: in May 1983 as part of a larger delegation from the Faculty of Education, and again briefly in December 1983.

Literature -- Professor C. Johnson of the Department of English has visited China on six occasions since 1977. Although her early trips to China were as a tourist, she returned in 1981 with financial support from the Universities Council of British Columbia. During her six month visit she lectured on the "Modern American Novel" to graduate students and junior teachers at the Beijing Foreign Languages Institute. Most recently she spent six months in China in 1983 lecturing on literary criticism at the same institute.

Asian Studies -- Professor Jan Walls, Director of the Centre for Pacific and Oriental Studies, first visited China for two weeks in summer 1978 to interview people in the folk performing arts in Beijing. He returned to China for two weeks in fall 1979 as cultural advisor and interpreter for a British Columbia provincial government delegation which visited Beijing, Shanghai and Guangzhou. In May 1981 he was a member of the University of Victoria delegation led by President H.E. Petch which visited Beijing, Shanghai and Guangzhou. Most recently, from July 1981 to July 1983, he served as First Secretary for Cultural and Scientific Affairs in the Canadian Embassy in Beijing.

Academic Exchange -- Economics Professor I.D. Pal travelled to China in August 1980 as "Special Assistant to the President" in order to negotiate an exchange agreement between the University of Victoria and East China Normal University. He also delivered seminars on "Third World Economic Development."

Academic Exchange -- President H.E. Petch led a five member University of Victoria delegation to China in May 1981. He presented an honorary degree to Soong Ching Ling, Vice-Chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress, Honorary President of the Chinese People's Association for Friendship with Foreign Countries, at a special ceremony in Beijing. The delegation, which included Professors Jan Walls (Director of the Centre for Pacific and Oriental Studies) and Elizabeth Kennedy (Department of Mathematics), University Registrar Ron Ferry and Board of Governors Representative Ian Stuart, also visited East China Normal University in Shanghai.

Asian Studies -- As a result of the academic exchange agreement with East China Normal University, the University of Victoria has sent a group of its students to China for approximately two months every year since 1981 in order to do summer language work on the Shanghai campus. In 1981 Professor Fang Woon of the Centre for Pacific and Oriental Studies accompanied the first group of University of Victoria students during their ten week summer visit; in 1982 Professor D.J. Bryant of the Centre for Pacific and Oriental Studies accompanied the second group of University of Victoria students during an eight week visit in late spring; in 1983 Sessional Lecturer Jean Marchand accompanied the third group of Victoria students during a nine week visit in late spring.

Education -- Professor J.A. Downing of the Faculty of Education spent three weeks at East China Normal University in May 1982 lecturing on the "Psychology of Reading" under the auspices of the Universities Council of British Columbia.

Asian Studies -- Professor Ralph Croizier of the Department of History and the Centre for Pacific and Oriental Studies spent the 1982/83 academic year at East China Normal University doing research on modern Chinese intellectual and art history.

Education -- A delegation of five professors from the Faculty of Education visited East China Normal University for three weeks in May 1983 with financial support from IDRC. Professors E.E. Owen, N. Mickelson, A. Kratzmann, G. Mason and B. Harvey delivered public lectures, conducted seminars and participated in other activities relevant to research themes elaborated at the January 1983 University of Victoria/East China Normal University education conference.

Education -- Professors Larry Devlin and Kathleen Bigsby from the Division of University Extension visited East China Normal University in October 1983 to engage in discussions on educational research.

CANADIAN STUDENTS IN CHINA

Canada/China Exchange -- **Bennett Lee** (BA, 1972) is the only graduate from the University of Victoria who has participated in the official Canada/China student exchange program which is administered by AUCC. He studied in China during the 1975/76 and 1976/77 academic years, first at the Beijing Language Institute and then Beijing University.

Other Students -- Three groups of students from the University of Victoria have had the opportunity to study Chinese language at East China Normal University. As a result of the exchange agreement between the two institutions, a group of twenty students spent ten weeks in China during the summer of 1981 including eight weeks of language instruction on the Shanghai campus; a second group of twenty spent eight weeks in China during the spring of 1982 including six weeks of language instruction; and a third group of twelve spent nine weeks in China during the spring of 1983 including seven weeks of language instruction.

AGREEMENTS WITH CHINESE INSTITUTIONS

East China Normal University -- The University of Victoria has enjoyed a formal exchange relationship with East China Normal University since 1980. Contact between the two institutions was initiated by the University of Victoria through the Department of External Affairs and resulted in an exchange of correspondence. In August 1980 Professor I.D. Pal of the Department of Economics travelled to Shanghai as "Special Assistant to the President" in order to conclude a formal agreement. The broadly-worded document commits the two institutions to exchange scholars, students and publications and to "assist each other in the pursuit of knowledge to our mutual benefit." In 1981 the relationship between the two institutions was elaborated during a visit to East China Normal University by a delegation led by University of Victoria President H.E. Petch.

The exchange agreement with East China Normal University has dominated the University of Victoria's relationship with China. Of eleven Chinese academics who have studied at the University for long periods, six, including all three Chinese visiting researchers and all three Chinese graduate students who have come to Victoria, have been from East China Normal University. These Chinese visitors have been supported either by special scholarships created by Victoria or by a grant from IDRC. At the same time, sixteen of the eighteen University of Victoria faculty members who have visited China during the past five years have included in their visit a trip to the campus of East China Normal University. In addition, more than fifty Victoria students have studied in China during special two month summer language sessions arranged by East China Normal University. In 1983 the two institutions received funding for two years from IDRC in order to pursue collaborative research in education. These projects grew out of the one month visit of an East China Normal University delegation to Victoria and the visit to Shanghai in May 1983 of a five faculty member delegation from Victoria to lecture and conduct seminars on six cooperative research projects. The University of Victoria expected to send a second faculty delegation to Shanghai in spring 1984 and to receive a significant number of academics from East China Normal University for advanced study in fall 1984.

UNIVERSITY OF WATERLOO

Established: 1957
Faculties: Arts, Engineering, Environmental Studies, Graduate Studies, Mathematics, Human Kinetics and Leisure Studies, Science
Degrees: BA, BA(dance), BA(recreation), BArch, BASc, BES, BMath, BSc, BSc(dance), BSc(kinesiology, health studies); MA, MASc, MMath, MPhil, MSc; OD, PhD
Full-time Faculty: 770 (1983-84)
Student Enrollments: Undergraduate - 14,541 (full-time) and 8,361 (part-time); Graduate - 1,355 (full-time) and 492 (part-time) (1983-84)
Library Holdings: 2,295,000 items
Total Operating Income: $151,709,000 (1982-83)

SETTING

The University of Waterloo has long demonstrated its commitment to international development. It is very conscious of its international responsibilities and considers the education of students from other countries to be "one of the most effective and efficient mechanisms through which it can contribute." It enrolls a significant number of international students at both the undergraduate and graduate levels, with particular emphasis on students from the United Kingdom, the United States and Southeast Asia. It has established a Foreign Student Office which is responsible for providing appropriate orientation and counselling services. It has negotiated formal exchange agreements with institutions in France, Germany and Mexico, and its faculty members are involved in externally funded development projects in Indonesia, Brazil, Ethiopia, Trinidad and Colombia. These international activities are coordinated by an International Programs Office, founded in September 1982, which is responsible for liaison with external agencies, Third World institutions and university faculties, and for monitoring development projects once they have received University approval.

The University of Waterloo has developed a distinctive China profile. It has, because of its international reputation, enrolled a very significant number of graduate students from China, particularly in its Faculties of Engineering and Mathematics, and has provided these students with a level of financial assistance proportionally higher than any other university in Canada. On the other hand, a relatively small number of professors and students from the University of Waterloo have travelled to China for academic purposes, and the University, despite several approaches, has not concluded a formal exchange agreement with any Chinese institution.

CHINESE ACADEMICS IN CANADA

The University of Waterloo has accommodated a significant number of Chinese academics as visiting scholars, visiting researchers and particularly as graduate students. These visitors have been concentrated in the Faculties of Engineering, Mathematics and Science.

Long-term Academic Visitors: 53

Visiting Scholars -- The University of Waterloo has accommodated at least fourteen visiting scholars from China since the inception of this official exchange program in 1979. The largest concentration has been in the Faculty of Engineering which has hosted ten scholars in the Departments of Electrical Engineering (5), Mechanical Engineering (3) and Chemical Engineering (2). Individual scholars have also been accommodated in the Departments of Physics and Biology, and in the Faculty of Mathematics (2). Administrative responsibility for the visiting scholars program rests with the Office of the Dean of Graduate Studies.

Visiting Researchers -- The University of Waterloo has also welcomed at least ten visiting researchers from China, the majority of whom have worked in the Faculty of Engineering (in the Departments of Chemical Engineering, Electrical Engineering and Mechanical Engineering) and in the Faculty of Mathematics. Although some of these visiting researchers have been supported from the University's research funds, the majority have received substantial financial support from the Chinese government.

Graduate Students -- The University of Waterloo has enrolled twenty-seven graduate students from China during the past five years. By far the largest number have been accommodated in the Faculty of Engineering, which has enrolled seventeen graduate students in the Departments of Chemical Engineering (5), Systems Design (5), Civil Engineering (3), Electrical Engineering (2), Management Sciences (1) and Mechanical Engineering (1). There have also been large numbers of Chinese graduate students in the Department of Computer Science (6) and individual graduate students in the Departments of Physics, Chemistry, Applied Mathematics and Kinesiology. The University of Waterloo has already awarded three doctoral degrees and fifteen master's degrees to graduate students from China; of the twenty-two graduate students currently enrolled, twelve are presently working in doctoral programs. The majority of these graduate students, including nearly every Chinese graduate student who has enrolled in the Faculty of Engineering, has received substantial financial support from the University of Waterloo.

Special Students -- It appears that the University of Waterloo has accommodated at least one "special student" and one privately sponsored student from China.

Short-term Academic Visitors: 61

Academic Delegations

Science -- In November 1972 a ten member science delegation - the first from China after the resumption of diplomatic relations in 1970 - spent seventeen days in Canada. Led by Pei Shih-chang, Director of the Biophysics Institute of the Chinese Academy of Sciences, this prestigious delegation visited seven Canadian institutions including the University of Waterloo.

Academic Exchange -- In October 1975 a delegation of senior Chinese university officials visited Canada for two weeks. Led by Huang Hsin-pai, Vice-Chairman of the Revolutionary Committee of Beijing University, this ten member delegation visited ten Canadian universities including the University of Waterloo.

Mechanical Engineering -- In June 1977 a five member delegation arrived in Canada to participate in a scholarly conference on fracture mechanics and to visit eight Canadian universities including the University of Waterloo.

Academic Exchange -- In October 1978 a major Chinese education delegation visited the University of Waterloo as part of a familiarization tour of more than a dozen Canadian institutions. Led by Vice-Minister of Education Yung Wentao, the ten member delegation consisted primarily of representatives of the Ministry of Education, but also included the Deputy Director and several members of the State Planning Commission.

Chemistry -- In December 1978 a six member chemistry delegation visited Canada for three weeks. In addition to attending a UNESCO-sponsored international chemistry symposium in Toronto, the delegates visited the University of Waterloo, McGill University, the University of Toronto and the National Research Council.

Mechanical Engineering -- In August 1980 six mechanical engineering professors travelled to Canada to attend "The 18th International Symposium on Combustion" which was being held at the University of Waterloo.

Chemical Engineering -- In October 1981 a two member delegation of chemical engineers visited Canada to attend the Second World Congress of Chemical Engineering in Montreal. The delegation also visited the University of Waterloo and McGill University.

Management -- In October 1982 twenty-three Chinese university management specialists toured Canada to negotiate a CIDA-sponsored management education program for China. Eight delegates visited western Canada and the University of Waterloo, prior to the November 1982 conference that was convened in Ottawa under the supervision of AUCC.

Other Academic Visitors — The University of Waterloo has also welcomed Chinese academics for brief visits to the Faculties of Mathematics, Science and Engineering.

CANADIAN FACULTY IN CHINA

Chemical Engineering -- Professor D.C.T. Pei of the Department of Chemical Engineering first visited China in 1978; during his two month stay he lectured on "Transport Phenomena" at Qinghua University and at the East China College of Chemical Engineering. He returned to China for eight months in 1980 to lecture on air pollution, applied mathematics and "Heat Momentum Mass Transfer" at the East China College of Chemical Engineering, the Beijing College of Chemical Engineering and Beijing Polytechnical University.

Mathematics -- Professor W.T. Tutte of the Department of Combinatorics and Optimization visited China for six weeks in fall 1980 at the invitation of Shandong University. He delivered a symposium on combinatorics to scholars from all over China gathered at Shandong University, and then visited Beijing University.

Systems Design Engineering -- Professor K.W. Hipel of the Department of Systems Design Engineering visited China for three weeks during winter 1982 at the invitation of the State Scientific and Technological Commission of China. He lectured in Beijing at the Systems Science Institute of the Chinese Academy of Sciences, the Bureau of Administration of Design and Planning of the Ministry of Water Conservancy and Electric Power, the Beijing Environmental Protection Research Institute of Environmental Protection, the Department of Automation at Qinghua University, the Beijing Municipal Information Institute of Science and Technology and the Chinese Academy of Agricultural Sciences. He also delivered several lectures at the Department of Electrical Engineering and Computer Science of Shanghai Jiaotong University.

Mechanical Engineering -- Professor D.J. Burns of the Department of Mechanical Engineering visited China for a few days in February 1983 under the auspices of the United Nations Development Program in order to advise on metal fatigue research.

Literature -- English Professor S.E. McMullin travelled to China in May 1983 under the auspices of the official Canada/China language exchange program administered by AUCC. During his two month visit he lectured on Canadian literature at the Guangzhou Foreign Languages Institute.

Mathematics -- Professor J.A. Bondy of the Department of Combinatorics and Optimization visited China for one month in July 1983 at the invitation of the Chinese Academy of Sciences. He lectured on "Graph Theory" in Beijing at "The First Chinese Conference on Combinatorics" and at the Systems Science Institute of the Chinese Academy of Sciences; and in Hefei at Anhui University, the China University of Science and Technology and the Hefei Intelligent Machinery Institute of the Chinese Academy of Sciences.

Mechancial Engineering -- Professor A. Plumtree of the Department of Mechanical Engineering visited China in November 1983 with financial support from NSERC. During his one week visit he lectured at the Beijing Institute of Aeronautics and Astronautics.

Geography -- Professor B. Mitchell of the Geography Department visited China in 1983 under the auspices of the British organization World Water. During his more than three week stay he lectured on "Canadian Approaches to River Basin Conservatory Management" and participated in workshops on "Water Development and Management" at the Ministry of Water Conservancy and Electric Power in Beijing, Nanjing University, the East China Institute of Water Conservancy in Wuhan and the Chengdu University of Science and Technology. He also visited Guangzhou and Yichang.

CANADIAN STUDENTS IN CHINA

Canada/China Exchange -- Two graduates of the University of Waterloo have participated in the official Canada/China student exchange program administered by AUCC. **Margaret Sachs** (MA, 1968) studied Chinese at the Beijing Language Institute during 1966/67 academic year. **Jo-Ann Rena Turford** (BA, 1978) spent the 1979/80 and 1980/81 academic years in China, studying first at the Beijing Language Institute and then at the Zhejiang Academy of Fine Arts.

THE UNIVERSITY OF WESTERN ONTARIO

Established: 1878
Faculties: Arts, School of Business Administration, Dentistry, Education, Engineering Science, Graduate Studies, Journalism, Law, School of Library and Information Science, Medicine, Music, Nursing, Part-time and Continuing Education, Physical Education, Science, Social Science
Degrees: BA, BA(Admin/ComSt), BA(AOMS), BEd, BESc, BFA, BMin, BMus, BMusA, BSc, BSc(CD), BScN, BSc(OT), BSW, LLB; MA, MAT, MBA, MCID, MClSc, MDiv, MEd, MEng, MESc, MLS, MMus, MSc, MScN; DDS, MD, PhD
Full-time Faculty: 1,366 (1983-84)
Student Enrollments: Undergraduate - 18,179 (full-time) and 5,807 (part-time); Graduate - 1,877 (full-time) and 697 (part-time) (1983-84)
Library Holdings: more than 1,534,931 volumes
Total Operating Income: $198,594,000 (1982-83)

SETTING

The University of Western Ontario has demonstrated a commitment to international education. It enrolls a significant number of international students (particularly from the United States, India and Southeast Asia) and has created an International Student Office to provide counselling and support services. The University has concluded faculty and student exchange agreements with institutions in France, Germany, China, Argentina, Italy and Yugoslavia. Its professors are involved in development projects in Venezuela, Brazil, Pakistan, the Caribbean and North Africa. The Office of Research and International Education is responsible for monitoring international activities.

The University of Western Ontario has begun to develop a distinctive China profile. It has accommodated a significant number of Chinese academics for both short and long term visits, and a limited number of its professors have travelled to China for academic purposes. Most significant is the School of Business' agreement with Qinghua University, one of China's foremost technical institutions of higher education; this agreement will bring increasing numbers of Chinese academics to the Western campus during the next five years.

CHINESE ACADEMICS IN CANADA

The University of Western Ontario has welcomed a number of Chinese academics during the past decade. By far the largest number have been accommodated in the Faculty of Science with a second concentration in the Faculty of Medicine.

Long-term Academic Visitors: 34

Visiting Scholars -- The University of Western Ontario has accommodated ten visiting scholars since the inception of this official exchange program. These scholars have worked in the Department of Geology (3) and in the Faculty of Medicine (2); individual scholars have also worked in the Departments of Physics, Mathematics and Computer Science, in the Faculty of Engineering Science and in the School of Library and Information Science. Administrative responsibility for this program lies with the Dean of the Faculty of Graduate Studies.

Visiting Researchers -- The University of Western Ontario has hosted as many as seven visiting researchers from China during the past five years. These researchers have worked in the Faculty of Science and in the Faculty of Medicine usually for periods of one to two years. Although some of these visiting researchers have been supported by the Chinese government, an equal number have received financial support from the University of Western Ontario.

Graduate Students -- The University of Western Ontario has enrolled ten graduate students from China during the past five years. These students have worked in graduate programs in the Faculties of Science (4), Engineering Science (2), Medicine (2), Social Science (1) and Music (1). Three students from China have already received master's degrees (in Engineering Science and Applied Mathematics), and among students currently enrolled, six are working at the master's level and three at the doctoral level. Financial support has been provided by the Chinese government, by IDRC (for two epidemiology students) and by the University of Western Ontario itself.

Special Students -- The University of Western Ontario accommodated seven official exchange students from China between 1977 and 1981. Each of these students remained at the University for two or three years and in addition to enrolling in English language and literature courses, audited other courses in their fields of specialized training.

Short-term Academic Visitors: 36

Academic Delegations

Medicine -- In November 1972 the University of Western Ontario was on the itinerary of a twelve member medical delegation that visited the medical facilities of five Canadian universities.

Electrical Engineering -- In May 1980 a two member delegation from Wuhan University visited Canada to attend a scientific conference on radio science. In addition to participating in a Union Radio Scientific International Symposium at Bishop's University and an Institute of Electrical and Electronics Engineers/Antenna and Propagation Society Symposium in Québec, the delegation visited the University of Western Ontario and McGill University.

Biochemical Engineering -- In July 1980 a four member delegation visited the University of Western Ontario to attend the "Sixth International Fermentation Symposium - 1980" which was sponsored by the Department of Biochemical Engineering. The delegation included a professor from Nankai University and researchers from the Shanghai Plant Physiology Institute, the Microbe Research Institute and the Shanghai Chemical Engineering Institute.

Social Sciences -- In October 1981 a seven member delegation from the Chinese Academy of Social Sciences visited the University of Western Ontario briefly to become more familiar with graduate training and research programs in Canadian universities.

Geology -- In September 1982 a two member delegation of engineers from the Tianjin Geology and Mineral Resources Institute visited the University of Western Ontario to participate in a working group on "Lower and Middle Proterozoic" including field trip experience.

Management -- In October 1982 twenty-three Chinese management representatives toured Canada to negotiate a CIDA-sponsored management training program for China. Seven delegates visited the University of Western Ontario prior to the November 1982 conference that was convened in Ottawa under the supervision of AUCC.

Other Academic Visitors -- The University of Western Ontario has also accommodated brief visits from several Chinese academics, particularly in the sciences and social sciences.

CANADIAN FACULTY IN CHINA

Academic Tourism -- In June 1972 Professor M. Dow of the Faculty of Education visited China for three weeks as part of a delegation sponsored by the University of Toronto. The delegation visited educational institutions at all levels in Beijing, Shanghai, Wuhan and Guangzhou.

Medicine -- Dr. W. Spoerel of the Faculty of Medicine first visited China in April 1974 as part of a delegation of ten Canadian anesthesiologists. The delegation spent three weeks in Beijing studying acupuncture analgesia and also visited Shanghai, Nanjing and Guangzhou. He returned to China for three weeks in May 1983. He lectured on "Anesthetic Techniques" at Beijing Medical College and at institutions in Shanghai, Hangzhou and Tianjin and also visited Xi'an.

Academic Exchange -- Professor D.C. Williams, then President of the University of Western Ontario, was one of a dozen Canadian university chancellors and presidents to participate in the first official Canadian education delegation to China. Led by University of British Columbia Chancellor Nathan T. Nemetz, this high profile group spent two weeks in China in July 1974, visiting Beijing, Shanghai and Guangzhou and learning about the Chinese educational system.

Geography -- Professors E.M. Bjorklund and A.K. Philbrick of the Department of Geography have visited China on four occasions during the past decade. They first travelled to China in 1975, touring Beijing, Shanghai, Wuhan, Hangzhou and Guangzhou during a three week period. They returned to China in 1979, visiting Beijing, Shanghai, Guangzhou and Xi'an; and in a third visit in 1982, they travelled up the Yangtze River to Chongqing. Most recently, they have spent the 1983/84 academic year teaching at Shaanxi Normal University in Xi'an.

Academic Tourism -- President G.E. Connell visited China for one week in spring 1981 in the aftermath of a meeting of the Association of Commonwealth Universities in Hong Kong. He toured educational institutions in Beijing and Xi'an.

Geology -- Professor A.C. Lenz of the Department of Geology visited China for three weeks in October 1983 with financial support from NSERC. He participated in a symposium in Nanjing, presenting a paper on the "Ordovician Silurian Boundary of Arctic Canada." He also visited Shanghai and Wuhan and spent ten days on a geological-paleontological field trip in Yichang.

Geology -- Professor W.S. Fyfe of the Department of Geology visited China for one month in November 1983 at the invitation of the Chinese Academy of Geological Sciences. He lectured on the "Formation of Mineral Resources" at both the Beijing Institute of Geological Science and the Tianjin Institute of Geological Science. He also participated in a field trip on "Precambrian Mineral Deposits" in northeast China.

Management -- Professors C.B. Johnston, Dean of the School of Business Administration, and J.J. DiStefano, Associate Dean - Human Resources, visited China for five days in December 1983 in order to negotiate a CIDA-funded management exchange agreement with Qinghua University. They also held exploratory discussions at the Beijing Institute of Foreign Trade.

CANADIAN STUDENTS IN CHINA

Canada/China Exchange -- Only one graduate from the University of Western Ontario has participated in the official Canada/China student exchange program administered by AUCC. **Margaret Sachs** (BA, 1964) studied Chinese at the Beijing Language Institute during the 1976/77 academic year.

AGREEMENTS WITH CHINESE INSTITUTIONS

Qinghua University -- The School of Business Administration of the University of Western Ontario has concluded a formal management exchange agreement with Qinghua University. This exchange relationship developed in fall 1983 after the proposed Queen's University/Qinghua University CIDA-sponsored management linkage failed to materialize. In response to an initiative from CIDA, Dean C.B. Johnston and Associate Dean J.J. DiStefano visited China for five days in December 1983 and brought back a preliminary agreement which they had signed contingent upon faculty approval, presidential approval and CIDA funding. This agreement presumes that for pedagogical and linguistic reasons most Qinghua academics should receive advanced training in Canada; and that the School of Business Administration will have a unique opportunity to develop teaching materials relevant to China which will be of use to Canadian businessmen and other Canadian management schools.

This four year agreement - which was subject to formal funding approval from CIDA - provides for the following: 1) eleven graduate students from Qinghua University will enroll in MBA programs at Western during the next four years, with the first two students expected in January 1985 for language study followed by formal enrollment in September 1985; 2) ten Qinghua professors will come to Western as visiting researchers for periods of ten to eleven months each for non-degree advanced training, with the first expected in August 1984; 3) two to four doctoral students from Qinghua will come to Western for periods of four years each; 4) two leading members of the Qinghua University administration will come to Western in 1984 for a familiarization visit; 5) eight faculty members from Western (at the rate of two per year) will travel to China for two to three weeks each to lecture and do case research; and 6) special library and computer materials will be made available to Qinghua University.

YORK UNIVERSITY

Established: 1959
Faculties: Administrative Studies, Arts, Joseph E. Atkinson College, Education, Environmental Studies, Fine Arts, Glendon College, Graduate Studies, Osgoode Hall Law School, Research, Science
Degrees: BA, BAS, BFA, BBA, BEd, BSc, BSW, LLB; LLM, MA, MBA, MES, MFA, MPA, MSc; DJur, PhD
Full-time Faculty: 1,023 (1983-84)
Student Enrollments: Undergraduate - 18,840 (full-time) and 14,336 (part-time); Graduate - 1,454 (full-time) and 1,537 (part-time) (1983-84)
Library Holdings: more than 1,300,000 volumes
Total Operating Income: $141,692,000 (1982-83)

SETTING

York University has a very active commitment to international education. It enrolls a significant number of international students of whom the largest number come from Southeast Asia (particularly Hong Kong, Malaysia and Singapore). The University has designated a Foreign Student Advisor to provide counselling and support services for these students. The University has developed exchange agreements with forty-eight institutions in twenty-three countries around the world; and its faculty members are engaged in international development projects in twenty-five countries. The University's Office of International Services is responsible for liaison between faculty members and external organizations, and is expected to facilitate the search for funding of international projects.

York University has demonstrated its commitment to China through its active support of the Joint Centre for Modern East Asia. Although a significant number of York faculty members and graduate students have travelled to China for academic purposes, thus far only a small number of Chinese academics have come to the University for advanced study and research. York's developing relationships with Nankai University and with the Sichuan Foreign Languages Institute reflect its determination to develop its China exchange activities.

CHINESE ACADEMICS IN CANADA

York University has attracted a number of Chinese academic visitors during the past five years, but this number is expected to increase dramatically as a result of the management exchange agreement between York University and Nankai University.

Long-term Academic Visitors: 34

Visiting Scholars -- York University has hosted two visiting scholars on this official exchange program. Both scholars have worked in the Faculty of Science, in the Departments of Physics and Chemistry.

Graduate Students -- York University has enrolled a total of six students from China in its graduate programs during the past five years. At the present time there are three MBA students (working in the Faculty of Administrative Studies) and two doctoral students (working in the Departments of Chemistry and Experimental Space Science). No student from China has yet received a graduate degree from York University.

Undergraduate Students -- York University has enrolled at least seven privately sponsored undergraduate degree students from China during the past five years. It has also enrolled one undergraduate degree student from Sichuan Foreign Languages Institute who has received a special scholarship from York University.

Special Students -- York University has accommodated nineteen "special students" from China since 1973. Fifteen of these students have studied in Canada as part of the official Canada/China student exchange program and have therefore received financial support from the Canadian government; four others were supported by the Chinese government. These special students have generally remained on campus for two or three academic years enrolling in English language and literature courses and auditing other courses in their fields of specialization.

Short-term Academic Visitors: 14

Academic Delegations

Chinese Literature -- In fall 1981 renowned Chinese author Ding Ling made a reciprocal visit to Canada as the guest of the Department of External Affairs. During a ten day tour her small delegation visited five Canadian universities including York University.

Management -- In October 1982, twenty-three Chinese management representatives toured Canada to negotiate a CIDA-sponsored management training program for China. Seven delegates visited York University prior to the November 1982 conference that was convened in Ottawa under the supervision of AUCC. Representatives of Nankai University returned to Toronto subsequent to the conference in order to negotiate an exchange agreement between York and Nankai Universities.

Academic Exchange -- In April 1983 a four man delegation from the Chinese Ministry of Foreign Economic Relations and Trade visited nine Canadian universities including York University as part of a familiarization tour of Canada.

Other Academic Visitors -- York University also welcomed Beijing University Geography Professor **Hou Renzhi** to the campus in fall 1981.

CANADIAN FACULTY IN CHINA

Asian Studies -- Professor Margo Gewurtz of the Department of History first visited China in 1971 as part of an academic tour organized by the University of British Columbia's Centre for Continuing Education; during her four week stay she travelled to Beijing, Nanjing, Shanghai, Suzhou, Shijiazhuang, Changsha and Guangzhou. She returned to China in August 1979 as part of a delegation organized by the Canada/China Friendship Society; during her three week visit she toured Beijing, Xi'an, Shijiazhuang, Shanghai and Guangzhou.

Asian Studies -- Professor B.M. Frolic first travelled to China in 1971 as part of a tour organized by the Centre for Continuing Education of the University of British Columbia. During a four week stay he toured Beijing, Nanjing, Shanghai, Suzhou, Shijiazhuang, Changsha and Guangzhou. He spent the 1974/75 academic year in China as First Secretary of Cultural and Scientific Affairs at the Canadian Embassy in Beijing. He returned to China for two months in summer 1982 with financial support from SSHRC. He lectured on "Soviet Sociology and Social Science" at Beijing University, and then did field research in Wuhan, interviewing more than two hundred Chinese retired factory workers.

Asian Studies -- Professor Peter M. Mitchell of the Departments of History and Humanities has visited China on three occasions during the past decade. In June 1972 he toured China for one month with financial sponsorship from the American Council of Learned Societies; he visited Beijing (including Beijing University), Wuhan and Shanghai (including Fudan University). He returned to China for two years, beginning in summer 1977, to serve as First Secretary for Cultural and Scientific Affairs at the Canadian Embassy in Beijing. In 1980 he served as a resource person for a tour of China organized by the Canadian Institute of International Affairs, visiting Beijing, Shanghai, Chengdu, Guilin, Guangzhou and the province of Yunan.

Asian Studies -- Professor S.L. Endicott of the History Department has travelled to China on four occasions during the past decade. In 1972 he toured China for three weeks, visiting Beijing, Shanghai and Guangzhou with a trade delegation. He returned to China in 1975 for eight weeks in order to do research for a book on his father, well-known Canadian missionary James G. Endicott, who had served in China. He also spent the 1980/81 academic year in China teaching English at Sichuan University and lecturing on Canadian literature at Chengdu University, Sichuan Foreign Languages Institute and Sichuan Medical College. His most recent trip occurred in October 1983 when he returned to China for five months to continue field research on a Chinese village.

Academic Tourism -- Professor W.W. Small, Vice-President University Services, who had worked at West China Union University (now Sichuan Medical College) between 1941 and 1952, has travelled to China on two occasions since 1970. In 1973 he visited China for six weeks, touring Beijing, Xi'an, Chengdu, Chongqing, Wuhan, Yunan and Guangzhou. He returned to China for one month in September 1978 touring Beijing, Chengdu, Chongqing, Kunming, Changsha, Hangzhou and Shanghai.

Asian Studies -- Professor Diana C.M. Lary of the History Department has visited China on three occasions during the past decade. In 1975 she toured China with a delegation organized by the Canada/China Society, visiting Beijing, Shenyang, Shijiazhuang, Shanghai, Hangzhou and Guangzhou. She returned to China in 1978 touring Beijing, Shenyang, Shanghai and Guangzhou. In spring 1981 she visited China for two months with financial support from SSHRC; she did research on Republican China at Nanjing University. She returned to China in October 1981 to participate in a conference on "The Seventieth Anniversary of the 1911 Revolution" in Wuhan after which she did research at the Chinese Academy of Social Sciences in Beijing.

Language Instruction -- In summer 1978 Professors David A. Cooke, Ian Martin and Roger E. Gannon, all of the English Department at Glendon College, spent three months teaching English and applied linguistics at the Guangzhou Foreign Languages Institute under the auspices of the official Canada/China professorial exchange program administered by AUCC. Professor Martin returned to China for the 1982/83 academic year to teach English language and linguistics at the Sichuan Foreign Languages Institute. He also visited Chengdu, Kunming, Xi'an, Guangzhou, Nanning and Guilin.

Academic Tourism -- Professor Donald E. Willmott of the Department of Sociology at Glendon College visited China in August 1978 under the auspices of the Canada/China Society. During his three week stay he travelled to Beijing, Chengdu, Chongqing and Shanghai.

Language Instruction -- Professor Michael L. Kay of the Department of Languages, Literatures and Linguistics visited China in 1979 in order to prepare a report for the Chinese Ministry of Education on language laboratory facilities at Chinese institutions. During his trip he visited at least fifteen institutions in Shanghai, Wuhan, Chongqing, Chengdu, Beijing and Guangzhou.

Biology -- Professor R.H. Haynes of the Biology Department visited China for nearly three weeks in spring 1981. He lectured on "DNA Repair and Mutagenesis" at the Biophysics Institute of the Chinese Academy of Sciences and at Zhongshan University; on "The Canadian Nuclear Waste Management Program" at the Atomic Energy Institute; and on "Science Policy and Research Administration in Canada" at the Chinese Academy of Sciences. He also had the opportunity to visit laboratories and to review Chinese research activities.

Asian Studies -- Professor Jerome Ch'en of the Department of History has travelled to China on several occasions. In November 1980 he visited China for two weeks as part of a delegation from SSHRC. In meetings with representatives of the Chinese Academy of Social Sciences in Beijing, the delegation successfully negotiated a professorial exchange program between the two organizations, and also had the opportunity to visit Xi'an, Chengdu, Nanjing, Chongqing and Shanghai. In spring 1981 he returned to China with financial support from SSHRC to do research on "Hill Peasants," working at libraries in Shanghai, Beijing, Chongqing and Chengdu. It was also in 1981 that he participated in a conference on "The Seventieth Anniversary of the 1911 Revolution" in Wuhan. His most recent trip to China occurred in 1983 in order to continue his research on "Hill Peasants" in Fujian, Sichuan and Guizhou.

Management -- Dean W.B. Crowston of the Faculty of Administrative Studies was one of a group of four Canadian management deans who travelled to China in the summer of 1982 under the aegis of the International Development Office of AUCC. This exploratory mission was arranged in response to an initiative from CIDA in order to assess the feasibility of linking eight Chinese management institutions with Canadian universities. During an eighteen day stay the delegation visited Chinese universities in Beijing, Xiamen, Xi'an, Tianjin and Wuhan.

Asian Studies -- Professor Tsau Shu-ying of the Department of Languages, Literatures and Linguistics spent the 1982/83 academic year in China doing research on the well-known Chinese writer Lu Xun. Based at Beijing University (where she taught a course on literature), she also did research in archives located in Shanghai, Amoy, Guangzhou and Shaoxing. Professor Donald Holoch of the Department of Languages, Literatures and Linguistics joined her at Beijing University for two months in 1983 and did research on Chinese literature.

CANADIAN STUDENTS IN CHINA

Canada/China Exchange -- Eight graduates of York University have studied in China under the auspices of the official Canada/China student exchange program administered by AUCC. Three York graduates - **Anson Laytner, Karen Minden** (BA, 1971) and **Wolfgang Peikert** (MA, 1973) - were members of the first delegation of Canadian students to study Chinese language at the Beijing Language Institute during the 1973/74 academic year. Three additional York graduates - **Anthony B. Chan** (PhD, 1980), **John R. Helliker** (MA, 1979) and **David Zweig** (BA, 1972; MA, 1974) - studied Chinese language at the Beijing Language Institute during the 1974/75 academic year; David Zweig remained in China during the 1975/76 academic year, studying philosophy at Beijing University. **Christopher J. Allnutt** (MA, 1973) and **Sandra E. Schatzky** (BA, 1971) studied Chinese language at the Beijing Language Institute during the 1975/76 academic year. Sandra E. Schatzky continued her studies at Liaoning University during the 1976/77 academic year.

AGREEMENTS WITH CHINESE INSTITUTIONS

Nankai University -- York University has concluded a formal exchange agreement with Nankai University in the area of management education. This agreement developed from the decision of CIDA to provide funds for management education projects in China. In summer 1982 Dean W.B. Crowston of the Faculty of Administrative Studies travelled to China as part of a delegation of Canadian management deans organized by the International Development Office of AUCC. In the aftermath of an October 1982 Canada/China management conference, representatives of Nankai University visited York University to negotiate a preliminary exchange agreement. This four year agreement, ratified in March 1983, provides for the following: 1) Nankai University agreed to offer a teacher training program in management studies for forty to fifty faculty members and graduate students, providing each of them with twelve six-week courses over three summer sessions between 1984 and 1986; 2) York University, in cooperation with Université Laval and McMaster University, agreed to receive a number of Chinese academics, about six per year beginning in 1983, for enrollment in graduate programs and for non-degree advanced study; 3) Nankai University and York University agreed on the short term exchange of faculty members, six from Nankai, for periods of from three to six months each, and three from York for up to three months each; 4) York University agreed to facilitate the purchase and transport of reference materials and minor equipment to Nankai University. Thus far, three MBA students from Nankai University have enrolled in York University, and one visiting researcher from Nankai University has been accommodated at McMaster University. As of the end of 1983, no faculty member from York other than Dean W.B. Crowston had visited Nankai University under the terms of this exchange agreement.

Sichuan Foreign Languages Institute -- York University's Norman Bethune College is developing an exchange relationship with the Sichuan Foreign Languages Institute. This relationship results from the presence in Toronto, in the years after 1978, of a number of exchange students from the Institute; and the presence in Chongqing of both Bethune biographer R. Stewart in 1981 and York Professor Ian Martin in 1982/83. As a result, Professor Zhou Xinyu arrived at Norman Bethune College in spring 1983 to pursue a BA program in English and to assist in drawing up a more formal exchange agreement between the two institutions which will then be subject to final approval and funding from CIDA. Norman Bethune College intended to send an English-as-a-second-language instructor to Sichuan Foreign Languages Institute for the 1984/85 academic year.

Sichuan University -- York University is linked with Sichuan University as the result of the 1979 exchange of letters between the presidents of the two institutions. Although History Professor S.L Endicott spent the 1980/81 academic year teaching English and Canadian literature at Sichuan University, he was not there under the auspices of this agreement. It appears that, for lack of funds, there has not been any exchange of personnel under this agreement.

PART III

SUPPLEMENTARY MATERIALS

APPENDIX 1

CHINESE ACADEMICS IN CANADA

Distribution Across Canada

CANADIAN PROVINCE	LONG-TERM VISITORS	SHORT-TERM VISITORS	TOTAL
Alberta	110.5	87	**197.5**
British Columbia	263	153	**416**
Manitoba	44.5	23	**67.5**
New Brunswick	27	8	**35**
Newfoundland	17	6	**23**
Nova Scotia	48	34	**82**
Ontario	765.5	299	**1064.5**
Québec	273	204	**477**
Saskatchewan	96.5	49	**145.5**
Unspecified	5	435[1]	**440**
TOTAL	**1650**	**1298**[2]	**2948**

[1] Includes 191 individuals who attended 201 scholarly conferences in Canada.

[2] Includes 864 short-term visitors most of whom visited more than one province in Canada.

APPENDIX 2

CHINESE ACADEMICS IN CANADA

Host Institutions in Canada

TYPE	LONG-TERM VISITORS	SHORT-TERM VISITORS	TOTAL
Universities	1210	1151	**2361**
Government Research Centres	55	106	**161**
Scholarly Conferences	-	201	**201**
High Schools	278	-	**278**
Other	102	122	**224**
Unspecified	5	234	**239**
TOTAL	**1650**	**1814**[1]	**3464**

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[1] Reflects the itineraries of 864 short-term academic visitors from China.

APPENDIX 3

CHINESE ACADEMICS IN CANADA

Distribution Among Canadian Universities

INSTITUTION	LONG-TERM VISITORS: VISITING SCHOLARS	VISITING RESEARCHERS	GRADUATE STUDENTS	UNDER-GRADUATES	SPECIAL STUDENTS	SUBTOTAL	SHORT-TERM VISITORS	TOTAL
Acadia	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	1
Alberta	31	11	16	-	-	58	92	150
Athabasca	-	-	-	-	-	-	10	10
Brandon	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	1
British Columbia	70	17	31	6	3	127	116	243
Brock	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	2
Calgary	21	8	3	-	-	32	16	48
Carleton	7	1	5[1]	4	33	49[2]	25	74
Concordia	8	2	13	5	7	35	29	64
Dalhousie	6	1	12	-	-	19	23	42
Guelph	5	7	9	-	1	22	17	39
Lakehead	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	1
Laurentian	2	2	3	-	-	7	2	9
Laval	8	4	4	-	25	41	53	94
Lethbridge	-	-	-	3	-	3	-	3
Manitoba	17	4	12[1]	-	-	32[2]	13	45
McGill	37	30	33[3]	2	27	126[2]	141	267
McMaster	16	17	12	1	-	46	41	87
Memorial	13	2	4	-	-	19	7	26
Montréal	22	5	7[4]	-	9	36[2]	67	103
New Brunswick	17	-	13[5]	-	-	28[2]	8	36
Ottawa	10	11	10[5]	1	16	46[2]	40	86
Québec	2	2	-	-	-	4	22	26
Queen's	8	2	4	-	16	30	15	45
Regina	9	10	4[6]	13	15	50[2]	33	83
Ryerson	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	6

INSTITUTION	LONG-TERM VISITORS						SHORT-TERM VISITORS	
	VISITING SCHOLARS	VISITING RESEARCHERS	GRADUATE STUDENTS	UNDER-GRADUATES	SPECIAL STUDENTS	SUBTOTAL		TOTAL
Saint Mary's	-	-	5	4	-	9	10	19
Saskatchewan	25	3	10	-	-	38	33	71
Sherbrooke	11	2	-	-	-	13	8	21
Simon Fraser	4	6	7[5]	2	-	17[2]	28	45
Toronto	95	40	51[1]	7	33	225[2]	148	373
TUNS	-	-	-	1	-	1	9	10
Victoria	4	3	3	1	-	11	16	27
Waterloo	14	10	27	1	1	53	61	114
Western Ontario	10	7	10	-	7	34	36	70
Wilfrid Laurier	1	-	-	-	-	1	8	9
Windsor	1	-	-	2	-	3	2	5
York	2	-	6	7	19	34	14	48
TOTAL	**476[7]**	**207**	**294[8]**	**63**	**212**	**1252[9]**	**1151**	**2403**

[1] includes one visiting scholar who subsequently transferred to a graduate degree program

[2] adjusted to exclude double counting of individuals who arrived in Canada as visiting scholars or special students and subsequently transferred into graduate degree programs

[3] includes three visiting scholars who subsequently transferred to graduate degree programs

[4] includes three visiting scholars and four special students who subsequently transferred to graduate degree programs

[5] includes two visiting scholars who subsequently transferred to graduate degree programs

[6] includes one special student who subsequently transferred to a graduate degree program

[7] includes 453 visiting scholars, 23 of whom transferred from one Canadian university to another

[8] excludes twenty Chinese graduate students who first came to Canadian universities as "visiting scholars" or "special students"

[9] includes 42 Chinese academics who transferred from one Canadian university to another

APPENDIX 4

CHINESE ACADEMICS IN CANADA

Fields of Study in Canada

SUBJECT		LONG-TERM VISITORS	SHORT-TERM VISITORS	TOTALS
AGRICULTURE				
	Agriculture	32	72	104
	Forestry	16	4	20
	Veterinary Science	2	-	2
	subtotals	**50**	**76**	**126**
ARTS				
	Anthropology	-	1	1
	Asian Studies	-	7	7
	Communications	2	-	2
	Economics	7	3	10
	Education	3	23	26
	English	234.5	6	240.5
	French	34	-	34
	Geography	3	12	15
	History	4	4	8
	Journalism	-	2	2
	Languages & Literature	12	5	17
	Philosophy	1	1	2
	Political Science	3	8	11
	Psychology	-	2	2
	Religion	3	5	8
	Russian Studies	-	1	1
	Sociology	1	19	20
	Unspecified	9	16	25
	subtotals	**316.5**	**115**	**431.5**
ENGINEERING				
	Aeronautical	14.5	-	14.5
	Agricultural	5.5	-	5.5
	Chemical	31	5	36
	Civil	40.5	2	42.5
	Electrical	153.5	42	195.5
	Mechanical	69	24	93
	Metallurgical	45	11	56
	Unspecified	36.5	63.5	100
	subtotals	**395.5**	**147.5**	**543**

SUBJECT		LONG-TERM VISITORS	SHORT-TERM VISITORS	TOTALS
MANAGEMENT		**38**	**37**	**75**
MEDICINE				
	Dentistry	2	1	3
	Medicine	139	114	253
	Pharmacology	10	-	10
	subtotals	**151**	**115**	**266**
SCIENCE				
	Biology	32	39.5	71.5
	Chemistry	92	20	112
	Computer Science	58	23	81
	Geology	47	54	101
	Mathematics	28	15	43
	Oceanography	19	17.5	36.5
	Physics	69	44	113
	Unspecified	6	50.5	56.5
	subtotals	**351**	**263.5**	**614.5**
OTHER FIELDS				
	Academic Exchange	-	47	47
	Fine Arts	22	5	27
	Law	12	3	15
	Library Science	1	2	3
	Physical Education	1	4	5
	subtotals	**36**	**61**	**97**
SECONDARY STUDIES		**278**	**-**	**278**
UNSPECIFIED		**34**	**49**	**83**
TOTALS		**1650**	**864**	**2514**

APPENDIX 5

CHINESE ACADEMICS IN CANADA

Financial Sponsorship

SPONSOR	LONG-TERM VISITORS	SHORT-TERM VISITORS	**TOTAL**
Chinese Government	761.5	-	**761.5**
Host Institutions	169.5	70	**239.5**
Private Sources	363	-	**363**
Canadian Government	195.5	80	**275.5**
Other	48.5	85	**133.5**
Unspecified	112	629[1]	**741**
TOTAL	**1650**	**864**	**2514**

[1] It is difficult to determine the sponsorship of many Chinese academic visitors to Canada, but it appears that a significant number of those in the "unknown" category were sponsored by the Chinese Government.

APPENDIX 6

CHINESE ACADEMICS IN CANADA

Distribution by Sex

SEX	LONG-TERM VISITORS	SHORT-TERM VISITORS	TOTAL
Male	1156	468	**1624**
Female	346	100	**446**
Unspecified	148	296	**444**
TOTAL	**1650**	**864**	**2514**

APPENDIX 7

CHINESE ACADEMICS IN CANADA

Place of Birth

CHINESE PROVINCE OR CITY	LONG-TERM VISITORS	SHORT-TERM VISITORS	TOTAL
NORTHEAST CHINA			
Heilongjiang	28	6	34
Jilin	16	8	24
Liaoning	34	28	62
subtotals	**78**	**42**	**120**
NORTHWEST CHINA			
Gansu	5	1	6
Nei Mongol	1	3	4
Ningxia	2	1	3
Qinghai	0	0	0
Xinjiang	0	0	0
subtotals	**8**	**5**	**13**
SOUTH CHINA			
Fujian	59	35	94
Guangdong	218	46	264
Guangxi	10	4	14
subtotals	**287**	**85**	**372**
SOUTHWEST CHINA			
Guizhou	6	4	10
Sichuan	90	31	121
Xizang	0	0	0
Yunnan	5	3	8
subtotals	**101**	**38**	**139**

CHINESE PROVINCE OR CITY	LONG-TERM VISITORS	SHORT-TERM VISITORS	TOTAL
YANGTZE RIVER REGION			
Anhui	22	18	40
Hubei	54	28	82
Hunan	46	24	70
Jiangsu	142	96	238
Jiangxi	17	14	31
Shanghai	279	69	348
Zhejiang	89	65	154
subtotals	**649**	**314**	**963**
YELLOW RIVER REGION			
Beijing	107	53	160
Hebei	42	46	88
Henan	15	7	22
Shaanxi	8	9	17
Shandong	59	39	98
Shanxi	17	8	25
Tianjin	34	15	49
subtotals	**282**	**177**	**459**
OTHER AREAS	**24**	**3**	**27**
UNSPECIFIED	**221**	**200**	**421**
TOTAL	**1650**	**864**	**2514**

CHINESE ACADEMICS IN CANADA

Last Position Prior to Departure for Canada

LAST POSITION IN CHINA	LONG-TERM VISITORS	SHORT-TERM VISITORS	TOTAL
Students	414	8	**422**
Professors	500	213	**713**
Researchers	206	140	**346**
Engineers	166	101	**267**
Physicians	70	37	**107**
Other	131	208	**339**
Unspecified	163	157	**320**
TOTAL	**1650**	**864**	**2514**

APPENDIX 9

CHINESE ACADEMICS IN CANADA

Last Unit Prior to Departure for Canada

LAST UNIT IN CHINA	LONG-TERM VISITORS	SHORT-TERM VISITORS	TOTAL
Universities and Colleges	767	225	**992**
Research Institutes	303	209	**512**
Government Bureaus	36	98	**134**
Factories	57	15	**72**
Hospitals	52	33	**85**
Other	50	108	**158**
Unspecified	385	176	**561**
TOTAL	**1650**	**864**	**2514**

APPENDIX 10

CHINESE ACADEMICS IN CANADA

Last Residence Prior to Departure for Canada

CHINESE PROVINCE OR CITY	LONG-TERM VISITORS	SHORT-TERM VISITORS	TOTAL
NORTHEAST CHINA			
Heilongjiang	23	9	32
Jilin	16	7	23
Liaoning	17	22	39
subtotals	**56**	**38**	**94**
NORTHWEST CHINA			
Gansu	24	6	30
Nei Mongol	4	0	4
Ningxia	0	3	3
Qinghai	1	2	3
Xinjiang	1	2	3
subtotals	**30**	**13**	**43**
SOUTH CHINA			
Fujian	32	11	43
Guangdong	181	20	201
Guangxi	9	1	10
subtotals	**222**	**32**	**254**
SOUTHWEST CHINA			
Guizhou	5	0	5
Sichuan	79	17	96
Xizang	0	0	0
Yunnan	5	1	6
subtotals	**89**	**18**	**107**

CHINESE PROVINCE OR CITY	LONG-TERM VISITORS	SHORT-TERM VISITORS	TOTAL
YANGTZE RIVER REGION			
Anhui	23	3	26
Hubei	84	19	103
Hunan	25	5	30
Jiangsu	59	13	72
Jiangxi	4	0	4
Shanghai	207	56	263
Zhejiang	11	9	20
subtotals	**413**	**105**	**518**
YELLOW RIVER REGION			
Beijing	407	316	723
Hebei	9	11	20
Henan	14	2	16
Shaanxi	53	15	68
Shandong	43	15	58
Shanxi	6	3	9
Tianjin	49	22	71
subtotals	**581**	**384**	**965**
UNKNOWN	**259**	**274**	**533**
TOTALS	**1650**	**864**	**2514**

CHINESE ACADEMICS IN CANADA

Home Institutions in China: Colleges and Universities

INSTITUTION	LOCATION	LONG-TERM VISITORS	SHORT-TERM VISITORS	TOTAL	FIELDS OF STUDY IN CANADA
Anhui College of Chinese Medicine	Anhui	1	0	1	S2
Anhui Institute of Agriculture	Anhui	1	1	2	AG1
Anhui Institute of Technology	Anhui	1	0	1	S3
Anhui University	Anhui	2	0	2	S2 S5
Baotou Medical College	Nei Mongol	1	0	1	M3
Beijing Agricultural University	Beijing	13	3	16	AG1 M2 S1 S2
Beijing Cinema Academy	Beijing	0	2	2	X1
Beijing College of Aeronautics	Beijing	6	1	7	E1 E5 E6 E8
Beijing College of Chemical Engineering	Beijing	3	1	4	E3 E8 S2
Beijing College of Geology	Beijing	1	0	1	S4
Beijing College of Light Industry	Beijing	1	0	1	S5
Beijing College of Metallurgy and Electromechanics	Beijing	0	1	1	S4
Beijing Film Academy	Beijing	0	2	2	X2
Beijing Foreign Languages Institute	Beijing	15	1	16	A6 A7 HS
Beijing Institute of Agricultural Mechanization	Beijing	2	0	2	AG1 E6
Beijing Institute of Commerce	Beijing	4	0	4	X5
Beijing Institute of Foreign Trade	Beijing	22	3	25	A4 A6 X5
Beijing Institute of Forestry	Beijing	6	1	7	AG1 AG2 M3 S1
Beijing Institute of Post and Telecommunications	Beijing	6	0	6	E5 E6 S5
Beijing Institute of Technology	Beijing	6	2	8	A6 E5 E6 E8
Beijing Language Institute	Beijing	7	1	8	A6 A7 A9 A11
Beijing Medical College	Beijing	4	12	16	M1 M2 M3 S2
Beijing Physical Culture Institute	Beijing	1	0	1	A6
Beijing Second Foreign Languages Institute	Beijing	9	0	9	A6 A7
Beijing Second Medical College	Beijing	0	2	2	M2 S1
Beijing Teachers College	Beijing	6	1	7	A5 A6 HS S5
Beijing University	Beijing	42	25	67	A4 A6 A7 A8 A14 A17 AG1 AG2 E4 E5 E6 E7 E8 M2 S1 S2 S4 S5 S6 S7 X3
Beijing University of Iron and Steel Technology	Beijing	8	2	10	E6 E7 E8 S4 S5
Central Academy of Fine Arts	Beijing	0	1	1	E8

HOME INSTITUTIONS OF CHINESE ACADEMICS IN CANADA: COLLEGES AND UNIVERSITIES (Cont'd)

INSTITUTION	LOCATION	LONG-TERM VISITORS	SHORT-TERM VISITORS	TOTAL	FIELDS OF STUDY IN CANADA
Central China Agricultural Institute	Hubei	3	0	3	AG1 AG2 S1
Central China University of Science and Technology	Hubei	14	6	20	E5 E6 S3 S5 S6 X1 X5
Central China Teachers College	Hubei	1	1	2	A11
Central Institute for Nationalities	Beijing	0	1	1	A13
Central-South College of Mining and Metallurgy	Hunan	10	1	11	E4 E5 E7 E8 S2 S3 S4 S5
Changchun College of Geology	Jilin	3	0	3	S4
Changsha Railway Institute	Hunan	3	0	3	AG1 E4 S5
Chengdu Institute of Geology	Sichuan	2	1	3	S4
Chengdu Institute of Telecommunication Engineering	Sichuan	2	4	6	E5 E8
Chengdu University of Science and Technology	Sichuan	0	1	1	
China Foreign Affairs College	Beijing	0	1	1	A13
China Mining Institute	Sichuan	1	0	1	E7
China University of Science and Technology	Anhui	8	1	9	E3 S2 S7
China University of Science and Technology	Beijing	1	1	2	S1 S7
Chinese Medical College for Advanced Studies	Beijing	0	1	1	M2
Chongqing Architectural Engineering Institute	Sichuan	1	0	1	X1
Chongqing Institute of Communication	Sichuan	1	0	1	E4
Chongqing Medical College	Sichuan	1	1	2	M2
Chongqing University	Sichuan	17	0	17	E5 E6 E7 S3 S7
College of International Relations	Beijing	4	5	9	A6 A9 A13 AG2 X3
Dalian College of Light Industry	Liaoning	1	0	1	E6
Dalian Foreign Languages Institute	Liaoning	1	0	1	A6
Dalian Institute of Technology	Liaoning	1	4	5	A5 E3 E4 E6
Dalian Merchant Marine Academy	Liaoning	1	0	1	A6
East China College of Chemical Engineering	Shanghai	6	2	8	E3 E5 S2
East China Institute of Engineering	Jiangsu	2	0	2	E5 E6
East China Institute of Water Conservancy	Jiangsu	3	0	3	E6 S4 S6
East China Normal University	Shanghai	12	16	28	A5 A6 A8 AG1 M2 E4 S2 S4 S5 S7

HOME INSTITUTIONS OF CHINESE ACADEMICS IN CANADA: COLLEGES AND UNIVERSITIES (Cont'd)

INSTITUTION	LOCATION	LONG-TERM VISITORS	SHORT-TERM VISITORS	TOTAL	FIELDS OF STUDY IN CANADA
East China Petroleum Institute	Shandong	1	1	2	S4 S7
Fudan University	Shanghai	10	5	15	A6 AG1 E5 E6 M2 S2 S5
Fuzhou University	Fujian	1	0	1	E4
Gansu Normal University	Gansu	1	0	1	S5
Guangxi Medical College	Guangxi	2	0	2	M2
Guangxi Teachers College	Guangxi	1	0	1	A6
Guangxi University	Guangxi	3	0	3	A6 E5
Guangzhou Foreign Languages Institute	Guangdong	13	0	13	A5 A6 A7 HS S3
Guangzhou Teachers College	Guangdong	1	0	1	HS
Guiyang Medical College	Guizhou	1	0	1	M2
Guizhou Institute of Technology	Guizhou	1	0	1	E5
Hangzhou Commercial College	Zhejiang	2	0	2	X5
Harbin College of Shipbuilding	Heilongjiang	8	2	10	E1 E5 E6 S3 S6 S7
Harbin Institute of Technology	Heilongjiang	0	1	1	E6
Harbin Medical University	Heilongjiang	2	1	3	M2 X1
Hebei Institute of Technology	Hebei	0	1	1	S8
Hebei Medical College	Hebei	2	0	2	M2
Hefei Polytechnical University	Anhui	2	0	2	E5 S7
Heilongjiang Institute of Commerce	Heilongjiang	4	0	4	A4 X5
Heilongjiang University	Heilongjiang	0	2	2	X1
Hunan Medical College	Hunan	0	1	1	M2
Hunan Teachers College	Hunan	1	0	1	A6
Hunan University	Hunan	3	0	3	E3 E4 E5
Inner Mongolia University	Nei Mongol	2	0	2	A11 S2
Jiangshan Petroleum Institute	Hubei	1	0	1	S7
Jiangsu Teachers College	Jiangsu	1	0	1	S5
Jiangxi Institute of Finance and Economics	Jiangxi	1	0	1	A4
Jiangxi Medical College	Jiangxi	1	0	1	M2
Jilin University	Jilin	2	1	3	A6 X1
Jinan University	Guangdong	8	7	15	A6 A18 HS M2 S5 S7 X1 X5

HOME INSTITUTIONS OF CHINESE ACADEMICS IN CANADA: COLLEGES AND UNIVERSITIES (Cont'd)

INSTITUTION	LOCATION	LONG-TERM VISITORS	SHORT-TERM VISITORS	TOTAL	FIELDS OF STUDY IN CANADA
Kunming Institute of Technology	Yunnan	0	1	1	
Kunming Medical College	Yunnan	1	0	1	S1
Lanzhou University	Gansu	10	2	12	A6 E3 E4 E6 M2 S1 S2 S5 S7
Liaoning Institute of Foreign Languages	Liaoning	2	0	2	A6
Luoyang College of Agricultural Machinery	Henan	1	0	1	E6
Nanjing Agricultural College	Jiangsu	4	0	4	AG1 S1
Nanjing College of Aeronautics	Jiangsu	4	0	4	E1
Nanjing Forestry Products Engineering Institute	Jiangsu	5	1	6	AG2
Nanjing Foreign Languages Institute	Jiangsu	1	0	1	A6
Nanjing Institute of Meteorology	Jiangsu	2	0	2	S4
Nanjing Institute of Post and Telecommunications	Jiangsu	2	0	2	E5
Nanjing Institute of Technology	Jiangsu	6	0	6	E3 E5 S1 S7
Nanjing Medical College	Jiangsu	1	0	1	M2
Nanjing Teachers College	Jiangsu	2	0	2	S5 S7
Nanjing University	Jiangsu	7	7	14	A6 A7 A9 AG1 S4 S7
Nankai University	Tianjin	16	7	23	A6 A9 M2 S2 S5 S7 X5
Nantong Medical College	Jiangsu	1	0	1	M2
Norman Bethune Medical University	Jilin	3	1	4	M2
Northeast Agricultural College	Heilongjiang	0	1	1	X1
Northeast College of Electric Power	Jilin	1	0	1	E5
Northeast Forestry Institute	Heilongjiang	6	0	6	AG2 E4
Northeast Institute of Technology	Liaoning	4	3	7	E7 S2
Northeast Teachers University	Jilin	1	0	1	A6
Northwest Agricultural College	Shaanxi	3	2	5	AG1 S1
Northwest China Institute of Telecommunication Engineering	Shaanxi	2	2	4	E5 S7
Northwest China Polytechnical University	Shaanxi	4	1	5	E3 E5
Northwest China University	Shaanxi	1	0	1	E5
Northwest Forestry Institute	Shaanxi	1	0	1	AG2
People's University of China	Beijing	8	2	10	A6 E3 S3 X5

HOME INSTITUTIONS OF CHINESE ACADEMICS IN CANADA: COLLEGES AND UNIVERSITIES (Cont'd)

INSTITUTION	LOCATION	LONG-TERM VISITORS	SHORT-TERM VISITORS	TOTAL	FIELDS OF STUDY IN CANADA
Qinghua University	Beijing	15	6	21	A5 E3 E4 E5 E6 E8 S3 S7
Qufu Teachers College	Shandong	1	0	1	S5
Shaanxi Institute of Technology	Shaanxi	1	0	1	E5
Shandong Agricultural Institute	Shandong	1	0	1	AG1
Shandong College of Agricultural Mechanization	Shandong	1	0	1	E2
Shandong College of Oceanology	Shandong	4	4	8	S2 S4 S6
Shandong Institute of Technology	Shandong	2	0	2	E5
Shandong Medical College	Shandong	3	2	5	M2 S2 X1
Shandong Teachers University	Shandong	5	0	5	A6 A18
Shandong University	Shandong	9	4	13	A6 A9 E3 HS S5 S7
Shanghai College of Chinese Medicine	Shanghai	1	0	1	HS
Shanghai First Medical College	Shanghai	6	4	10	M2
Shanghai Foreign Languages Institute	Shanghai	8	0	8	A6 A7 A11
Shanghai Jiaotong University	Shanghai	26	3	29	A6 A7 E1 E4 E5 E6 E8 E11 S2 S3 S6 X5
Shanghai Part-time Institute of Technology	Shanghai	1	0	1	E5
Shanghai Railway College	Shanghai	3	0	3	E5 E6 S3
Shanghai Second Medical College	Shanghai	3	0	3	M2
Shanghai Teachers College	Shanghai	6	0	6	A6 E5 S2 X2
Shanghai Textile College	Shanghai	5	0	5	E1 E3 HS S2 S7
Shanghai University of Science and Technology	Shanghai	5	1	6	E5 S3
Shanxi Medical College	Shanxi	2	0	2	M2
Shanxi Teachers College	Shanxi	2	0	2	A6 S7
Shenyang College of Electromechanics	Liaoning	1	0	1	S3
Sichuan Foreign Languages Institute	Sichuan	3	0	3	A6 A7
Sichuan Medical College	Sichuan	13	5	18	A6 M1 M2
Sichuan Teachers College	Sichuan	0	1	1	A5
Sichuan University	Sichuan	6	2	8	A6 S1 S3 S5 S8
Sichuan Veterinary Institute	Sichuan	1	0	1	AG3

HOME INSTITUTIONS OF CHINESE ACADEMICS IN CANADA: COLLEGES AND UNIVERSITIES (Cont'd)

INSTITUTION	LOCATION	LONG-TERM VISITORS	SHORT-TERM VISITORS	TOTAL	FIELDS OF STUDY IN CANADA
South China Agricultural College	Guangdong	2	0	2	AG1 E2
South China College of Engineering	Guangdong	8	1	9	E3 E5 S3 S7 X1
South China Teachers College	Guangdong	1	0	1	S3
Southwest China Jiaotong University	Sichuan	3	0	3	E5 S3
Tianjin College of Commerce	Tianjin	1	0	1	X5
Tianjin College of Light Industry	Tianjin	1	0	1	E3
Tianjin College of Textile Engineering	Tianjin	1	0	1	S7
Tianjin Foreign Languages Institute	Tianjin	1	0	1	A6
Tianjin Medical College	Tianjin	3	0	3	M2 S1
Tianjin Teachers College	Tianjin	3	0	3	A6 S2 S5
Tianjin University	Tianjin	8	6	14	A6 E3 E4 E5 E6 M2 S7 X5
Tongji University	Shanghai	7	0	7	E4 E6 S4 X2
University of Shanghai	Shanghai	0	2	2	A5 A14
Wenzhou Medical College	Zhejiang	1	0	1	M2
Wuhan College of Iron and Steel	Hubei	1	0	1	E3
Wuhan Institute of Building Materials	Hubei	5	0	5	E4 E6 E8 S4
Wuhan Institute of Geodesy, Photogrammetry and Cartography	Hubei	5	0	5	A8 E4
Wuhan Institute of Geology	Hubei	4	0	4	E7 S4 S7
Wuhan Institute of Technology	Hubei	3	0	3	E6 E7
Wuhan Institute of Water Conservancy and Electric Power	Hubei	7	0	7	E4 E5 E6 E8 S2
Wuhan Medical College	Hubei	2	0	2	M2
Wuhan Teachers College	Hubei	2	0	2	S2
Wuhan University	Hubei	14	4	18	A4 A6 E5 S1 S2 S3 S5 S7 X3
Xiamen College of Aquatic Products	Fujian	1	0	1	S1
Xiamen University	Fujian	21	7	28	A6 S2 S6 X5
Xi'an Foreign Languages Institute	Shaanxi	0	1	1	A6
Xi'an Institute of Highways	Shaanxi	1	0	1	E6
Xi'an Institute of Metallurgy and Architecture	Shaanxi	1	0	1	E6
Xi'an Institute of Technology	Shaanxi	1	0	1	E5

HOME INSTITUTIONS OF CHINESE ACADEMICS IN CANADA: COLLEGES AND UNIVERSITIES (Cont'd)

INSTITUTION	LOCATION	LONG-TERM VISITORS	SHORT-TERM VISITORS	TOTAL	FIELDS OF STUDY IN CANADA
Xi'an Jiaotong University	Shaanxi	18	3	21	E5 S3 X5
Xi'an Mining Institute	Shaanxi	1	0	1	E5
Xuzhou Medical College	Jiangsu	1	0	1	M3
Zhanjiang Medical College	Guangdong	1	1	2	M2
Zhejiang Medical University	Zhejiang	0	1	1	M2
Zhejiang University	Zhejiang	3	4	7	A6 E3 E4 E5 E6
Zhengzhou Institute of Technology	Henan	1	0	1	E5
Zhengzhou University	Henan	1	0	1	S7
Zhongshan Medical College	Guangdong	2	1	3	M2
Zhongshan University	Guangdong	7	1	8	A2 A6 HS M2 S1 S5 S7
Zunyi Medical College	Guizhou	1	0	1	S2
Unspecified		48	0	48	A3 A6 A7 A11 A17 AG1 E5 E6 E8 HS S1 S2 S3 S7 X3
TOTALS:		767	225	992	

CHINESE ACADEMICS IN CANADA

Home Institutions in China: Research Institutes

INSTITUTION	LOCATION	LONG-TERM VISITORS	SHORT-TERM VISITORS	TOTAL	FIELDS OF STUDY IN CANADA
Aeronautical Materials Institute	Beijing	4	0	4	E3 E6 E7
Automatic Control Technique Research Institute	Shanxi	1	0	1	S3
Beijing Academy of Aeronautical Science	Beijing	1	0	1	E5
Beijing Aviation and Space Medicine Engineering Research Institute	Beijing	0	3	3	E1
Beijing Building Materials Research Institute	Beijing	0	1	1	E8
Beijing Control Engineering Institute	Beijing	2	0	2	E5
Beijing Control Project Research Centre	Beijing	1	0	1	S7
Beijing Electronics Application and Research Institute	Beijing	0	1	1	E5
Beijing Environment Engineering Experiment Station	Beijing	1	0	1	E6
Beijing Glass Research Institute	Beijing	2	0	2	E7 S7
Beijing Institute of Aeronautics and Astronautics	Beijing	0	1	1	E1
Beijing Institute of Data Processing Techniques	Beijing	1	0	1	S3
Beijing Institute of Epidemiology and Microbiology	Beijing	1	0	1	M2
Beijing Mechanical and Electrical Research Institute	Beijing	2	0	2	S3
Beijing Medical Equipment Research Institute	Beijing	1	0	1	S7
Beijing Mining and Metallurgical Research Institute	Beijing	5	0	5	E7 S3
Beijing Posts and Telecommunications Research Institute	Beijing	3	0	3	E5
Beijing Radio Survey Research Institute	Beijing	0	1	1	E5
Beijing Radio Technology Research Institute	Beijing	1	0	1	E5
Beijing Research Institute of International Trade	Beijing	0	1	1	A4
Beijing Refinery Design Institute	Beijing	1	0	1	E6
Beijing Remote Sensing Research Institute	Beijing	1	6	7	E5 E8 S3
Beijing Scientific Information Institute	Beijing	2	0	2	S3
Beijing Tuberculosis Institute	Beijing	1	0	1	M2
Blood Transfusion Research Institute	Beijing	0	1	1	M2
Changchun Automobile Research Institute	Jilin	0	1	1	E8
Changsha Mining and Metallurgy Research Institute	Hunan	0	1	1	S4
Changsha Research Institute of Equipment of Semiconductor Technology	Hunan	0	1	1	E5
Chengdu Research Institute of Geology and Mineral Resources	Sichuan	1	0	1	S4
China Automatic Chemistry Council	Beijing	0	1	1	S2

HOME INSTITUTIONS OF CHINESE ACADEMICS IN CANADA: RESEARCH INSTITUTES (Cont'd)

INSTITUTION	LOCATION	LONG-TERM VISITORS	SHORT-TERM VISITORS	TOTAL	FIELDS OF STUDY IN CANADA
China Aviation Research Institute for Standardization	Beijing	1	0	1	E5
China Institute of Scientific and Technological Information	Beijing	0	2	2	E5 S8 X4
China Petroleum Planning Engineering Institute	Beijing	0	4	4	E8
China Radio Wave Transmission Researching Institute	Henan	0	1	1	E5
China Sociology Society	Beijing	0	1	1	A17
Chinese Academy of Agricultural Mechanization Sciences	Beijing	2	0	2	E2 S8
Chinese Academy of Agricultural Sciences	Jilin	0	1	1	AG1
Agricultural Economics Institute	Beijing	0	1	1	S8
Crop Breeding and Cultivation Institute	Beijing	1	0	1	AG1
Crop Germplasm Resources Institute	Beijing	2	0	2	AG1 S1
Fujian Rice and Wheat Institute	Fujian	1	0	1	AG1
Grasslands Research Institute	Beijing	1	0	1	AG1
Institute for the Application of Atomic Energy in Agriculture	Beijing	1	0	1	AG1
Vegetable Research Institute	Beijing	1	0	1	AG1
Chinese Academy of Forestry					
Wood Industry Institute	Beijing	1	0	1	E8
Chinese Academy of Geological Sciences	Beijing	0	3	3	S4
Geomechanics Institute	Beijing	1	0	1	S7
Institute of Rock and Mineral Analysis	Beijing	0	2	2	S4
Mineral Deposits Institute		1	0	1	S4
Chinese Academy of Medical Sciences	Beijing	0	4	4	M2
Basic Medical Sciences Institute	Beijing	6	0	6	M2
Blood Transfusion Institute	Sichuan	1	0	1	A6
Cancer Research Institute	Beijing	4	4	8	M2 S1
Cardiovascular Institute	Beijing	1	0	1	M2
Health Institute	Beijing	3	0	3	M2
Hematology Institute	Beijing	0	1	1	M2
Library	Beijing	0	1	1	M2
Materia Medica Institute	Beijing	1	0	1	M3
Medical Research Institute	Beijing	1	0	1	M2
Parasitic Diseases Institute	Shanghai	1	0	1	M2
Scientific Information Institute	Beijing	0	2	2	M2

HOME INSTITUTIONS OF CHINESE ACADEMICS IN CANADA: RESEARCH INSTITUTES (Cont'd)

INSTITUTION	LOCATION	LONG-TERM VISITORS	SHORT-TERM VISITORS	TOTAL	FIELDS OF STUDY IN CANADA
Chinese Academy of Railway Sciences Institute of Electronic Computing Technique	Beijing	1	0	1	E8
Chinese Academy of Sciences		4	7	11	A5 A8 M2 S3 S4 S6 S7 S8
Acoustics Institute	Beijing	1	0	1	S6
Anhui Optics and Precision Instruments Institute	Anhui	2	0	2	M2 S7
Applied Mathematics Institute	Beijing	1	0	1	S5
Atomic Energy Institute	Beijing	1	1	2	E6
Automation Institute	Beijing	1	0	1	E5
Beijing Astronomical Observatory	Beijing	0	1	1	S7
Biophysics Institute	Beijing	3	0	3	M2 S1 S7
Botany Institute	Beijing	1	0	1	S1
Changchun Applied Chemistry Institute	Jilin	2	0	2	S2
Changchun Optics and Precision Instruments Institute	Jilin	1	0	1	M2
Chemical Engineering and Metallurgy Institute	Beijing	1	0	1	E7
Chemical Physics Institute	Shandong	0	1	1	S7
Chemistry Institute	Beijing	6	2	8	S2 S4
Chengdu Computer Centre	Sichuan	1	0	1	S3
Chengdu Organic Chemistry Institute	Sichuan	2	0	2	S2
Computer Centre	Beijing	1	6	7	S3
Computer Technology Institute	Beijing	4	1	5	S3
Dalian Chemical Physics Institute	Liaoning	2	0	2	S2
Developmental Biology Institute	Beijing	1	1	2	M2
Electronics Institute	Beijing	1	0	1	E5
Engineering Mechanics Institute	Heilongjiang	0	1	1	E6
Environmental Chemistry Institute	Beijing	2	0	2	S2
Foreign Affairs Bureau	Guangdong	1	0	1	A18
Foreign Affairs Bureau	Beijing	0	3	3	S7
Forestry and Pedology Institute	Liaoning	0	1	1	AG2
Fujian Institute for Research on the Structure of Materials	Fujian	1	1	2	S2

HOME INSTITUTIONS OF CHINESE ACADEMICS IN CANADA: RESEARCH INSTITUTES (Cont'd)

INSTITUTION	LOCATION	LONG-TERM VISITORS	SHORT-TERM VISITORS	TOTAL	FIELDS OF STUDY IN CANADA
Chinese Academy of Sciences					
Genetics Institute	Beijing	1	1	2	AG1 S1 S8
Geodesy and Geophysics Institute	Beijing	4	1	5	S4 S7
Geology Institute	Beijing	1	2	3	S4 S8
Guangzhou Chemistry Institute	Guangdong	1	0	1	S2
Guiyang Geochemistry Institute	Guizhou	0	1	1	S4
Hefei Branch	Anhui	0	1	1	S5
High Energy Physics Institute	Beijing	4	1	5	E3 S7
Hydrobiology Institute	Hubei	3	0	3	S1
Lanzhou Chemical Physics Institute	Gansu	2	0	2	S2
Lanzhou Glaciology and Permafrost Institute	Gansu	0	1	1	S6
Mathematics Institute	Beijing	0	1	1	S5
Mechanics Institute	Beijing	4	4	8	E6 E8
Metals Institute	Liaoning	1	0	1	E7
Modern Physics Institute	Gansu	2	0	2	M2
Nanjing Geology and Paleontology Institute	Jiangsu	2	2	4	S4
Northwest Institute of Plateau Biology	Qinghai	0	1	1	S1
Oceanology Institute	Shandong	7	3	10	S1 S6
Oceanology of the South China Sea Institute	Guangdong	1	0	1	S6
Photochemistry Institute	Beijing	2	0	2	S2
Physics Institute	Beijing	1	1	2	S7
Physiology Institute	Beijing	0	1	1	M2
Planning Bureau	Beijing	0	2	2	S8
Semiconductor Institute	Beijing	1	0	1	S7
Shanghai Biochemistry Institute	Shanghai	4	2	6	M2 S2
Shanghai Metallurgy Institute	Shanghai	1	1	2	E5 S7
Shanghai Nuclear Science Institute	Shanghai	1	0	1	S7
Shanghai Observatory	Shanghai	0	1	1	S7
Shanghai Optics and Precision Instruments Institute	Shanghai	1	0	1	S7
Shanghai Organic Chemistry Institute	Shanghai	1	0	1	S2
Shanghai Pharmacology Institute	Shanghai	2	0	2	S2

HOME INSTITUTIONS OF CHINESE ACADEMICS IN CANADA: RESEARCH INSTITUTES (Cont'd)

INSTITUTION	LOCATION	LONG-TERM VISITORS	SHORT-TERM VISITORS	TOTAL	FIELDS OF STUDY IN CANADA
Chinese Academy of Sciences					
Shanghai Physiology Institute	Shanghai	1	2	3	M2 S2
Shenyang Automation Institute	Liaoning	0	1	1	E6
Soil Science Institute	Jiangsu	0	1	1	AG1
South China Botany Institute	Guangdong	1	0	1	S1
Systems Science Institute	Beijing	2	0	2	E5 S5
Theoretical Physics Institute	Beijing	2	0	2	S7
Wuhan Petrology and Soil Mechanics Institute	Hubei	1	0	1	E2
Wuhan Physics Institute	Hubei	1	5	6	S7
Wuhan Virology Institute	Hubei	1	0	1	M2
Zijinshan Observatory	Jiangsu	0	2	2	S7
Zoology Institute	Beijing	2	1	3	S1
Chinese Academy of Social Sciences	Beijing	2	4	6	A6 A15 A18
American Studies Institute	Beijing	0	1	1	A18
Chinese History Institute	Beijing	0	1	1	A18
Chinese Literature Institute	Beijing	0	1	1	A11
Economics Institute	Beijing	0	1	1	A18
Foreign Affairs Bureau	Beijing	0	2	2	A18
Foreign Literature Institute	Beijing	1	1	2	A11
Institute of Social Science Information	Beijing	0	1	1	A18
Law Institute	Beijing	0	1	1	A18
National Minority Studies Institute	Beijing	1	3	4	A1 A13 A18 X1
Philosophy Institute	Beijing	0	1	1	A12
Sociology Institute	Beijing	0	1	1	A18
Soviet and East European Studies Institute	Beijing	0	1	1	A16
World Economy and Politics Institute	Beijing	1	1	2	A18
World History Institute	Beijing	0	1	1	A9
World Religions Institute	Beijing	0	4	4	A15
Chinese Aerodynamic Research and Development Centre	Beijing	1	0	1	E1
Chinese Aerodynamic Research and Development Centre	Sichuan	2	0	2	E1
Chinese Aeronautical Radio Electronics Research Institute	Beijing	1	0	1	E5
Chinese Aeronautical Radio Electronics Research Institute	Shanghai	2	0	2	E5 E8
Chinese Aeronautical Research Establishment	Beijing	3	0	3	E6

HOME INSTITUTIONS OF CHINESE ACADEMICS IN CANADA: RESEARCH INSTITUTES (Cont'd)

INSTITUTION	LOCATION	LONG-TERM VISITORS	SHORT-TERM VISITORS	TOTAL	FIELDS OF STUDY IN CANADA
Chinese Aeronautical Scientific and Technical Institute		1	0	1	E1
Chinese Institute of Contemporary International Relations	Beijing	0	3	3	A13
Chinese Medicine Research Institute	Beijing	0	1	1	M2
Chinese Mineral Institute	Jiangsu	1	0	1	E7
Chinese Research Academy of Environmental Sciences	Beijing	1	0	1	S8
Chinese Ship Scientific Research Centre	Jiangsu	4	0	4	S7
Chongqing Mining Design Research Institute	Sichuan	1	0	1	E4
Communication Engineering Research Institute	Beijing	1	0	1	E5
Computer Institute of Jiangsu	Jiangsu	2	0	2	S3
Computing Centre Shandong	Shandong	1	0	1	S3
Construction Machinery Research Institute		0	1	1	E8
Control Institute of Bioproducts	Beijing	0	1	1	
Design and Research Institute of Forest Products Industry	Beijing	1	0	1	AG2
Design Institute of Water Conservancy and Electrical Power	Hunan	1	0	1	E5
Electric Power Research Institute	Beijing	1	0	1	E5
Electric Power Testing and Research Institute	Yunnan	1	0	1	E5
Electrical Power Design Institute	Jilin	1	0	1	E5
Electronic Engineering Designing Institute of China	Beijing	1	0	1	S3
Electronics Technology Applications Research Institute	Shaanxi	1	0	1	E5
Exploration Technology Institute	Beijing	1	0	1	E5
Family Planning Research Institute	Beijing	0	1	1	M2
Fifth Refinery Institute		1	0	1	E3
First Institute of Oceanography	Shandong	3	0	3	S6
First Ministry of Machine Building					
Automation Research Institute	Beijing	1	0	1	E5
Chengdu Tool Research Institute	Sichuan	1	0	1	E6
Computer Centre	Beijing	0	3	3	S3
Sixth Design Institute	Henan	1	0	1	E4
Technical Information Institute	Beijing	0	1	1	E6
Zhengzhou Machinery Research Institute	Henan	1	0	1	E6
Forestry Research Institute	Ningxia	0	1	1	AG1

HOME INSTITUTIONS OF CHINESE ACADEMICS IN CANADA: RESEARCH INSTITUTES (Cont'd)

INSTITUTION	LOCATION	LONG-TERM VISITORS	SHORT-TERM VISITORS	TOTAL	FIELDS OF STUDY IN CANADA
Fourth Ministry of Machine Building					
Technical Information Institute	Beijing	1	0	1	X4
Fujian Hydropower Design Institute	Fujian	2	0	2	E4
Geology and Mineral Resources Research Institute	Liaoning	0	1	1	S4
Geophysical and Geochemical Prospecting Institute	Hebei	1	0	1	S2
Geophysical Prospecting Institute	Shaanxi	1	0	1	E7
Guangdong Provincial Cardiovascular Institute	Guangdong	1	0	1	M2
Guangdong Institute of Epidemiology	Guangdong	1	0	1	M2
Guangdong Microbiology Institute	Guangdong	0	3	3	S1
Guangxi Institute of Botany	Guangxi	1	0	1	S2
Hebei Medical Science Academy	Hebei	1	0	1	M2
Hebei Research Institute of Semiconductor Technology	Hebei	0	1	1	E5
Heilongjiang Animal Husbandry Research Institute	Heilongjiang	1	0	1	S1
Hubei Academy of Social Sciences	Hubei	0	1	1	A18
Institute of Marine Scientific and Technological Information	Tianjin	2	0	2	S3 S6
Institute of Survey and Design on Water Conservancy and Electric Power	Guangdong	1	0	1	S7
Iron and Steel Research Institute	Anhui	1	0	1	E7
Kunming Institute of Metallurgy Research	Yunnan	1	0	1	E7
Lanzhou Institute of Automation	Gansu	1	0	1	E8
Lanzhou Seismologic Institute	Gansu	1	0	1	S7
Luoyang Mining Machinery Research Institute	Henan	1	0	1	E6
Maanshen Mining Research Institute	Anhui	1	0	1	E7
Marine Design and Research Institute	Shanghai	0	3	3	E8
Microbe Research Institute	Beijing	0	1	1	S2
Ministry of Agricultural Machine Building					
Third Institute	Sichuan	1	0	1	E6
Ministry of Building Materials					
Building Materials Research Institute	Beijing	1	0	1	E4
Design and Research Institute of Cement Industry	Hubei	1	0	1	E4
Ministry of Chemical Industry					
Synthetic Material Aging Institute	Guangdong	1	0	1	S2

HOME INSTITUTIONS OF CHINESE ACADEMICS IN CANADA: RESEARCH INSTITUTES (Cont'd)

INSTITUTION	LOCATION	LONG-TERM VISITORS	SHORT-TERM VISITORS	TOTAL	FIELDS OF STUDY IN CANADA
Ministry of Communications					
Fourth Design Institute	Guangdong	1	0	1	X2
Ministry of Food					
Cereal Oil Chemistry Science Research Institute	Beijing	0	1	1	AG1
Grain Storage Science Research Institute	Sichuan	0	2	2	AG1
Science Research and Project Institute	Beijing	0	1	1	AG1
Ministry of Geology and Minerals					
Geological Research Institute	Beijing	0	1	1	S4
Hydrogeology Institute	Hebei	1	0	1	S4
Petroleum Geology Institute	Beijing	1	0	1	S4
Ministry of Light Industry					
Pulp and Paper Research Institute	Beijing	1	0	1	E8
Ministry of Metallurgical Industry					
Automatic Research Institute	Beijing	0	1	1	E7
Iron and Steel Research Institute	Beijing	1	1	2	E7
Mining and Metallurgy Research Laboratory	Beijing	0	1	1	E7
Research Institute of Standards	Beijing	1	0	1	E7
Ministry of Post and Telecommunications					
Fourth Research Institute	Shaanxi	3	0	3	E5
Ministry of Textile Industry					
Design Institute	Beijing	1	0	1	S3
Ministry of Water Conservancy and Power					
Scientific Research Institute		0	2	2	E5
Nanjing Hydrologic Research Institute	Jiangsu	0	1	1	S3
Nanjing Research Institute of Electronics Technology	Jiangsu	2	0	2	E5 E8
National Bureau of Surveying and Mapping					
Research Institute of Geodesy, Photogrammetry and Cartography	Beijing	1	0	1	E8
Research Institute of Surveying and Mapping	Beijing	1	0	1	E8
National Research Institute of Sports Science	Beijing	0	4	4	X6
North China Chemical Engineering					
Design and Research Institute	Beijing	1	0	1	E4

HOME INSTITUTIONS OF CHINESE ACADEMICS IN CANADA: RESEARCH INSTITUTES (Cont'd)

INSTITUTION	LOCATION	LONG-TERM VISITORS	SHORT-TERM VISITORS	TOTAL	FIELDS OF STUDY IN CANADA
North China Radio Equipment Research Institute	Hebei	1	0	1	E5
Northeast Institute of Design and Prospecting	Jilin	1	0	1	E4
Northwest Building Design Institute	Shaanxi	1	0	1	E7
Northwest Electrical Power Design Institute	Shaanxi	1	0	1	E5
Oil Science Research Institute		1	0	1	S4
Panzhihua Iron and Steel Research Institute	Sichuan	1	0	1	S3
Petroleum Chemical Science Research Institute	Beijing	0	3	3	S4
Petroleum Institute of Planning and Design	Sichuan	1	0	1	E6
Petroleum Machinery Research Institute	Gansu	1	0	1	E4
Petroleum Processing Research Institute	Beijing	1	0	1	E3
Pipeline Design and Research Institute	Hebei	1	0	1	E8
Plasma Physics Institute	Anhui	0	1	1	S7
Research Institute for the Protection of the Yangtze River Against Pollution	Hubei	1	0	1	E3
Science Commission of Shaanxi	Shaanxi	0	1	1	S8
Scientific Research Institute of Petroleum Exploration and Development	Beijing	0	3	3	S4
Second Institute of Oceanography	Zhejiang	2	0	2	E3 S6
Second Ministry of Machine Building Reactor Engineering and Design Research Institute	Beijing	1	0	1	E6
Shandong Chemistry Research Institute	Shandong	1	0	1	S2
Shanghai Academy of Agricultural Sciences	Shanghai	1	0	1	AG1
Shanghai Academy of Social Sciences	Shanghai	1	2	3	A2 A4 X5
Shanghai Cancer Institute	Shanghai	1	0	1	M2
Shanghai Chemical Engineering Institute	Shanghai	0	1	1	S2
Shanghai Computing Technology Institute	Shanghai	2	0	2	E5
Shanghai Drug Control Institute	Shanghai	1	0	1	M3
Shanghai Environmental Protection Research Institute	Shanghai	1	0	1	E4
Shanghai Institute of Process Automation Instrumentation	Shanghai	1	0	1	S7
Shanghai Institute of Sciences	Shanghai	0	1	1	S8
Shanghai Marine Diesel Engine Research Institute	Shanghai	1	0	1	E6

HOME INSTITUTIONS OF CHINESE ACADEMICS IN CANADA: RESEARCH INSTITUTES (Cont'd)

INSTITUTION	LOCATION	LONG-TERM VISITORS	SHORT-TERM VISITORS	TOTAL	FIELDS OF STUDY IN CANADA
Shanghai Mechanical and Electrical Designing Institute	Shanghai	2	0	2	E3 E5
Shanghai Plant Physiology Institute	Shanghai	0	2	2	M2 S2
Shanghai Science and Technology Information Institute	Shanghai	1	1	2	S8 X3
Shanghai Ship Design and Research Institute	Shanghai	2	4	6	E5 E6 E8
Shanghai Telecommunication Cables Research Institute	Shanghai	1	0	1	E5
Shanghai Testing Technology Institute	Shanghai	1	0	1	E6
Shanghai Tumors Research Institute	Shanghai	1	0	1	M2
Shanxi Provincial Academy of Social Sciences	Shanxi	0	1	1	A18
Shijiazhuang Communications Laboratories	Hebei	0	2	2	E5
Shijiazhuang Telecommunication Research Institute	Hebei	0	1	1	E5
Shipboard Communication Equipment Experiment Station		1	0	1	E5
Sichuan Corrosion and Protective Materials Institute	Sichuan	1	0	1	S2
Sichuan Industrial Institute of Antibiotics	Sichuan	1	0	1	S2
Silver Mining and Metallurgy Research Institute	Gansu	2	0	2	E7 S4
South China Industrial Institute	Guangdong	1	0	1	E8
Southwest China Institute of Applied Magnetics	Sichuan	1	0	1	S7
State Capital Construction Commission					
Academy of Building Research	Beijing	1	0	1	E8
State Seismological Bureau of China					
Geology Institute	Beijing	1	2	3	S4
Geophysics Institute		0	1	1	S4
Seismology Institute	Gansu	0	1	1	S4
Surveying and Mapping Research Institute	Beijing	0	1	1	E8
Textile Research Institute	Hebei	1	0	1	E8
Third Institute of Oceanography	Fujian	2	0	2	S2 S6
Tianjin Geology and Mineral Resources Institute	Tianjin	1	4	5	S4
Tianjin Materia Medica Institute	Tianjin	1	0	1	M3
Tractor Research Institute	Henan	1	0	1	E6
Uranium Geology Research Institute	Beijing	2	0	2	S2 S4
Uranium Mine Research Institute	Hunan	1	0	1	S7
Urban Planning and Design Research Institute	Beijing	0	1	1	A8

HOME INSTITUTIONS OF CHINESE ACADEMICS IN CANADA: RESEARCH INSTITUTES (Cont'd)

INSTITUTION	LOCATION	LONG-TERM VISITORS	SHORT-TERM VISITORS	TOTAL	FIELDS OF STUDY IN CANADA
Welding Research Institute	Heilongjiang	1	0	1	E7
Wuhan High Voltage Research Institute	Hubei	1	0	1	E5
Wuhan River Transportation Institute	Hubei	1	0	1	HS
Wuhan Ship and Design Research Institute	Hubei	1	0	1	S7
Xi'an Agricultural Research Institute	Shaanxi	0	1	1	E2
Xi'an High-Voltage Electrical Apparatus Research Institute	Shaanxi	1	2	3	E5
Xi'an Institute of Metallurgy Construction Engineering	Shaanxi	1	0	1	E7
Xi'an Radio Institute	Shaanxi	1	0	1	E5
Xinjiang Academy of Science of Agricultural Reclamation	Xinjiang	1	0	1	AG3
Yangtze Water Conservancy and Hydro Electric Power Research Institute	Hubei	2	0	2	E4 E5
Zhongyuan Research Institute of Electronics Technology	Henan	1	0	1	S7
TOTALS:		303	209	512	

CHINESE ACADEMICS IN CANADA

Home Institutions in China: Hospitals

INSTITUTION	LOCATION	LONG-TERM VISITORS	SHORT-TERM VISITORS	TOTAL	FIELDS OF STUDY IN CANADA
Anhui Provincial Hospital	Anhui	1	0	1	M2
Beijing Blood Transfusion Station	Beijing	0	1	1	M2
Beijing Children's Hospital	Beijing	1	0	1	M2
Beijing Hospital	Beijing	3	0	3	M2
Beijing Jishuitan Hospital	Beijing	1	0	1	M2
Beijing Medical College No. 1 Affiliated Hospital	Beijing	5	5	10	M2
Beijing Medical College No. 3 Affiliated Hospital	Beijing	2	3	5	M2
Beijing Medical College People's Hospital	Beijing	0	1	1	M2
Beijing Obstetrics and Gynecology Hospital	Beijing	0	2	2	M2
Capital Hospital	Beijing	3	4	7	M2
Chengdu Health and Anti-Epidemic Station	Sichuan	1	0	1	M2
Chongqing Hospital	Sichuan	1	0	1	M2
Chongqing Medical College No. 1 Affiliated Hospital	Sichuan	1	0	1	M2
Fujian Anti-Epidemic Station	Fujian	1	0	1	M2
Fuwai Hospital	Beijing	0	1	1	M2
General Hospital of PLA of China	Beijing	0	1	1	M2
Guangxi Anti-Epidemic Station	Guangxi	1	0	1	M2
Guangzhou No. 1 People's Hospital	Guangdong	1	0	1	HS
Guangzhou No. 3 People's Hospital	Guangdong	1	0	1	HS
Henan Anti-Epidemic Station	Henan	1	0	1	M2
Huashan Hospital	Shanghai	0	1	1	M2
Hubei Maternal and Child Health Care Hospital	Hubei	1	1	2	M2
Hubei Medical College Hospital of Stomatology	Hubei	1	0	1	M1
Hunan Medical College No. 1 Affiliated Hospital	Hunan	1	0	1	M2
Kunming Medical College No. 1 Affiliated Hospital	Yunnan	1	0	1	M2
Langfang District Hospital	Beijing	0	1	1	M2
Langfang People's Hospital	Beijing	1	0	1	M2
Shaanxi Provincial People's Hospital	Shaanxi	1	0	1	M2
Shanghai Blood Transfusion Centre	Shanghai	2	0	2	M2 S1
Shanghai Children's Hospital	Shanghai	4	0	4	M2
Shanghai First Medical College Children's Hospital	Shanghai	1	0	1	M2

HOME INSTITUTIONS OF CHINESE ACADEMICS IN CANADA: HOSPITALS (Cont'd)

INSTITUTION	LOCATION	LONG-TERM VISITORS	SHORT-TERM VISITORS	TOTAL	FIELDS OF STUDY IN CANADA
Shanghai Hospital for Workers of Power Industry	Shanghai	1	0	1	HS
Shanghai Medical Information Centre	Shanghai	0	1	1	M2
Shanghai No. 1 People's Hospital	Shanghai	0	1	1	M2
Shanghai Second Medical College Xinhua Hospital	Shanghai	1	0	1	M2
Shanxi Anti-Epidemic Station	Shanxi	1	0	1	M2
Sichuan Anti-Epidemic Station	Sichuan	1	0	1	M2
Taping Hospital	Sichuan	0	1	1	M2
Tianjin Central Gynecology and Obstetrics Hospital	Tianjin	0	1	1	M2
Tianjin Children's Hospital	Tianjin	0	1	1	M2
Tianjin Medical Centre Hospital	Tianjin	1	1	2	M2
Tianjin No. 1 Central Hospital	Tianjin	2	3	5	M2
Tianjin No. 2 Central Hospital	Tianjin	1	0	1	M2
Wuhan Medical College No. 2 Affiliated Hospital	Hubei	1	0	1	M2
Xi'an Central Hospital	Shaanxi	0	1	1	M2
Xi'an Maternal and Child Hospital	Shaanxi	0	1	1	M2
Yanon Hospital	Guangdong	0	1	1	A6
Yunnan Anti-Epidemic Station	Yunnan	1	0	1	M2
Zhejiang Traditional Medical Hospital	Zhejiang	1	0	1	M3
Zhongshan Medical College No. 2 Affiliated Hospital	Guangdong	1	0	1	HS
Unspecified		3	0	3	HS
TOTALS:		52	33	85	

CHINESE ACADEMICS IN CANADA

Home Institutions in China: Government

INSTITUTION	LOCATION	LONG-TERM VISITORS	SHORT-TERM VISITORS	TOTAL	FIELDS OF STUDY IN CANADA
Bank of China	Beijing	1	0	1	X5
Beijing General Education Bureau	Beijing	0	1	1	X1
Beijing Municipal Computation Centre	Beijing	1	0	1	S3
Beijing Nursery and Kindergarten Office	Beijing	0	1	1	A17
Beijing Power Industry Bureau	Beijing	0	1	1	E5
Beijing Real Estate Bureau	Beijing	1	0	1	HS
Central Broadcasting Administration	Beijing	2	0	2	A6 HS
Central Meteorological Bureau	Beijing	0	1	1	S8
Changchun Commodity Inspection Bureau	Jilin	0	1	1	AG1
China National Cereals, Oils and Foodstuffs Import and Export Corporation	Beijing	0	1	1	X5
Dalian Commodity Inspection Bureau	Liaoning	0	1	1	AG1
Fujian Bureau of Education	Fujian	0	1	1	X1
Fujian Geological Bureau	Fujian	0	1	1	S4
Fujian Municipal Commission	Fujian	0	1	1	S8
Fushun Municipality	Liaoning	0	1	1	S8
Guangdong Bureau of Culture	Guangdong	1	0	1	HS
Guangdong Geological Bureau	Guangdong	0	1	1	S4
Hebei Animal Husbandry Bureau	Hebei	0	5	5	AG1
Hebei Office of Foreign Affairs	Hebei	0	1	1	AG1
Heilongjiang Animal Husbandry Bureau	Heilongjiang	0	1	1	AG1
Heilongjiang Bureau of State Farms	Heilongjiang	0	2	2	AG1
Huai River Commission	Anhui	1	0	1	E4
Import and Export Commodities Inspection Bureau	Beijing	0	2	2	X5
Inner Mongolia Geological Bureau	Nei Mongol	1	0	1	E8
Ministry of Agriculture	Anhui	0	3	3	A17 AG1
Ministry of Coal Industry	Beijing	2	0	2	S7 X2
Ministry of Chemical Industry Educational Department	Beijing	0	1	1	S2
Ministry of Communications Guangzhou Computer Centre	Guangdong	0	4	4	S3
Ministry of Education	Beijing	0	3	3	X1
Children's Education Section	Beijing	0	2	2	A17 X1

HOME INSTITUTIONS OF CHINESE ACADEMICS IN CANADA: GOVERNMENT (Cont'd)

INSTITUTION	LOCATION	LONG-TERM VISITORS	SHORT-TERM VISITORS	TOTAL	FIELDS OF STUDY IN CANADA
Ministry of Education					
Foreign Affairs Department	Beijing	3	8	11	A5 A6 A7
Higher Education Department	Beijing	0	3	3	X1
Planning Department	Beijing	0	1	1	X1
Scientific and Technological Bureau	Beijing	0	1	1	X1
Ministry of Electric Power	Beijing	0	7	7	E5
Zhejiang Electric Bureau	Zhejiang	0	3	3	E5
Ministry of Foreign Affairs	Beijing	1	0	1	A13
Ministry of Foreign Economic Relations and Trade	Beijing	2	9	11	A6 A11 S8 X5
Ministry of Geology and Minerals	Beijing	1	2	3	S4
Hunan Geological Bureau	Hunan	0	1	1	S4
Ministry of Health	Beijing	0	1	1	M2
Foreign Affairs Bureau	Beijing	0	1	1	M2
Ministry of Metallurgical Industry	Beijing	1	0	1	E7
Education Section	Beijing	0	1	1	X1
Ministry of Public Health	Beijing	1	0	1	A6
Ministry of Railways	Beijing	1	0	1	E5
Ministry of Water Conservancy and Electric Power	Beijing	1	2	3	E5 S3
Ningxia Hui Nationality Autonomous Region					
People's Government	Ningxia	0	2	2	AG1
Agricultural Bureau	Ningxia	0	1	1	AG1
Northeast Power Bureau		0	1	1	E5
Northwest China Electrical Supply Bureau	Shaanxi	1	0	1	E5
Political Consultative Conference	Beijing	0	1	1	A17
Qingdao Import Export Commodity Inspection Bureau	Shandong	0	1	1	X5
Quinghai Geological Bureau	Qinghai	1	0	1	S2
Shanxi Power Bureau	Shanxi	0	1	1	E5
Sichuan Geological Bureau	Sichuan	1	1	2	E7 S4
State Bureau of Aquatic Products	Beijing	1	0	1	S1
State Bureau of Cartography	Beijing	1	0	1	S3
State Bureau of Non-ferrous Metals	Beijing	0	1	1	S8

HOME INSTITUTIONS OF CHINESE ACADEMICS IN CANADA: GOVERNMENT (Cont'd)

INSTITUTION	LOCATION	LONG-TERM VISITORS	SHORT-TERM VISITORS	TOTAL	FIELDS OF STUDY IN CANADA
State Import Export Commission	Beijing	0	1	1	X5
State Planning Commission	Beijing	0	3	3	X1
State Scientific and Technological Commission	Beijing	2	8	10	E8 S8 X3
Tianjin Import and Export Commodities Inspection Bureau	Tianjin	0	1	1	X5
Xi'an Pharmaceutical Inspection Office	Shaanxi	1	0	1	M3
Yangtze Valley Planning Office	Hubei	3	0	3	E4 E8
Yellow River Water Conservancy Commission		1	0	1	E4
Unspecified		3	0	3	HS
TOTALS:		36	98	134	

APPENDIX 15

CHINESE ACADEMICS IN CANADA

Home Institutions in China:
Abbreviations for "Fields of Study in Canada"

A = Arts

A1	Anthropology
A2	Asian Studies
A3	Communications
A4	Economics
A5	Education
A6	English
A7	French
A8	Geography
A9	History
A10	Journalism
A11	Languages & Literature
A12	Philosophy
A13	Political Science
A14	Psychology
A15	Religion
A16	Russian Studies
A17	Sociology
A18	Unspecified

AG = Agriculture

AG1	Agriculture
AG2	Forestry
AG3	Vet Sci

E = Engineering

E1	Aeronautical
E2	Agricultural
E3	Chemical
E4	Civil
E5	Electrical
E6	Mechanical
E7	Metallurgical
E8	Unspecified

HS = High School

M = Medicine

M1	Dentistry
M2	Medicine
M3	Pharmacology

S = Science

S1	Biology
S2	Chemistry
S3	Computer Science
S4	Geology
S5	Mathematics
S6	Oceanography
S7	Physics
S8	Unspecified

X = Other

X1	Academic Exchange
X2	Fine Arts
X3	Law
X4	Library Studies
X5	Management
X6	Physical Education

APPENDIX 16

CHINESE ACADEMICS IN CANADA

Academic Delegations to Canada

DATE	NAME OF DELEGATION	SIZE	STAY	BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF ACTIVITIES
1971				
November	Bethune Symposium Delegation	2	21 days	participated in a "Symposium on Dr. Norman Bethune" at McGill University and then visited the University of Toronto and the province of Saskatchewan
1972				
June	Physics Delegation		7 days	attended the annual meeting of the Canadian Association of Physicists and visited the University of Alberta
November	Medical Delegation	12	11 days	toured Canadian medical facilities at the University of Alberta, McGill University, Université de Montréal, the University of Toronto and the University of Western Ontario
November	Science Delegation	10	17 days	toured science facilities at the University of British Columbia, Université Laval, McGill University, Université du Québec, University of Toronto, the University of Waterloo and the National Research Council of Canada
1974				
January	Replantation Medical Delegation	4	10 days	participated in symposia on "Replantation of Limbs and Digits" and toured medical facilities at McGill University, McMaster University, the University of Ottawa and the University of Toronto
October	Bipartite Medical Delegation	11	35 days	toured medical facilities at the University of Alberta, the University of British Columbia, Université Laval, McGill University, McMaster University, the University of Saskatchewan and the University of Toronto

Academic Delegations to Canada (Cont'd)

DATE	NAME OF DELEGATION	SIZE	STAY	BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF ACTIVITIES
1974				
October	Bethune Medical Delegation	2	35 days	lectured at McGill University (as part of the Bethune Medical Exchange) and also toured medical facilities in Canada in conjunction with the Bipartite Medical Delegation (see above)
1975				
September	Fisheries Delegation	8	19 days	visited research facilities in Ottawa, Halifax, Toronto, Winnipeg, Calgary and Vancouver at the invitation of the Minister of State for Fisheries
October	Higher Education Delegation	10	16 days	toured Canadian higher education facilities at the University of British Columbia, Carleton University, Concordia University, Dalhousie University, McGill University, Université de Montréal, University of Ottawa, Université du Québec à Montréal, the University of Toronto and the University of Waterloo
October	Electrical Engineering Delegation	8	30 days	familiarization tour of Canadian research facilities
1976				
June	Surveying and Cartography Delegation	8		visited research facilities across Canada at the invitation of the Ministry of Energy, Mines and Resources
1977				
June	Fracture Mechanics Delegation	5	28 days	attended a "Conference on Fracture Mechanics" at the University of Waterloo and then visited facilities at the University of Alberta, the University of British Columbia, McGill University, McMaster University, Université de Montréal, the University of Ottawa, the University of Toronto and the National Research Council of Canada

Academic Delegations to Canada (Cont'd)

DATE	NAME OF DELEGATION	SIZE	STAY	BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF ACTIVITIES
1977				
September	Chinese Coal Society Delegation			attended the "Sixth International Strata Control Conference" in Banff, Alberta at the invitation of the Ministry of Energy, Mines and Resources
1978				
June	Soil Science Delegation			attended the Eleventh Congress of the International Society of Soil Science
August	Agricultural Delegation	12	30 days	visited research institutes, farms and factories across Canada as part of a one month study tour
August	Metallurgical Delegation		11 days	visited research and production facilities in Ottawa and Montreal and made a field trip to mines in Labrador, Newfoundland and Québec
September	New China News Agency Delegation		10 days	toured production facilities across Canada and visited the University of Toronto
October	Chinese Education Delegation	10	14 days	discussed the accommodation of Chinese scholars and students in Canada and became familiar with Canadian higher education during visits to the University of Alberta, Athabasca University, the University of British Columbia, Carleton University, Université Laval, McGill University, Université de Montréal, the University of Ottawa, the University of Regina, Simon Fraser University, the University of Toronto and the University of Waterloo as well as to several research institutes and community colleges

Academic Delegations to Canada (Cont'd)

DATE	NAME OF DELEGATION	SIZE	STAY	BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF ACTIVITIES
1978				
October	Professorial Exchange Delegation	3	70 days	lectured on Chinese history and language at universities across Canada under the auspices of the official professorial exchange program administered by AUCC
December	Chemistry Delegation	6	20 days	attended a "UNESCO International Chemistry Symposium" in Toronto and also visited facilities at McGill University, the University of Toronto, the University of Waterloo and the National Research Council
1979				
April	Posts and Telecommunications Delegation		14 days	visited research and communications facilities in Montreal, Ottawa, Toronto and other Canadian cities at the invitation of the Ministry of Communications
June	Mathematics Delegation	4	8 days	visited the "Centre de recherche de mathématiques appliquées" of Université de Montréal
August	Astronomy Delegation	6	25 days	participated in the Sixteenth General Assembly of the International Astronomical Union and a subsequent "Symposium on Solid Body Particles in the Solar System"
September	Chemistry Delegation	2	7 days	visited the Chemistry Department at the University of British Columbia
September	Health Delegation	6	4 days	visited the Faculty of Health Sciences at McMaster University
October	Sociology Delegation	2	48 days	lectured at universities across Canada
October	Chinese Association of Science and Technology Delegation	10	22 days	travelled across Canada at the invitation of the Canadian Broadcasting Corporation

Academic Delegations to Canada (Cont'd)

DATE	NAME OF DELEGATION	SIZE	STAY	BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF ACTIVITIES
1979				
November	Bethune Lecture Delegation	2	30 days	participated in the "Bethune Memorial Lecture Series" at McGill University
1980				
January	Radio Engineering Delegation	4	21 days	visited the Faculty of Applied Science and Engineering at the University of Toronto
April	Electrical Engineering Delegation	4	5 days	studied "Wind Energy Technology" at research facilities in Toronto
May	WHO Medical Delegation	6	4 days	visited McGill University and McMaster University at the invitation of National Health and Welfare Canada
May	Electrical Engineering Delegation	2	28 days	attended a Union Radio Scientific International Symposium at Bishop's University and an Institute of Electrical and Electronics Engineers/Antenna and Propagation Society Symposium in Quebec and then visited McGill University and the University of Western Ontario
May	Rockefeller Medical Delegation	4	13 days	visited McMaster University and the University of Toronto to examine the integration of medical education with teaching hospital facilities
May	Electrical Engineering Delegation	4	10 days	attended the North American Radio Science Meeting and International Symposium
June	Automotive Engineering Delegation	2	10 days	attended meetings at the invitation of the International Standardization Branch of the Standards Council of Canada
June	Petroleum Delegation	3	10 days	attended meetings at the invitation of the International Standardization Branch of the Standards Council of Canada

Academic Delegations to Canada (Cont'd)

DATE	NAME OF DELEGATION	SIZE	STAY	BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF ACTIVITIES
1980				
July	Science and Technology Delegation	5	21 days	attended the "First Global Conference on the Future" at the invitation of the Canadian Futures Society
July	Esperanto Delegation	3	7 days	attended the Second Pacific Esperanto Congress at the invitation of the Canadian Esperanto Association
July	Fermentation Delegation	4	15 days	attended the "Sixth International Fermentation Symposium - 1980" at the University of Western Ontario
July	Electrical Engineering Delegation	3	4 days	attended the "Third International Conference on Ion Implantation Equipment and Techniques"
August	Mechanical Engineering Delegation	10	14 days	attended the "Fifteenth International Congress of Theoretical and Applied Mechanics" and visited several Canadian universities
August	Metallurgical Engineering Delegation	3	12 days	attended a "Symposium on Automation in Mining, Mineral and Metal Processing" and also visited Carleton University, McGill University, Université de Montréal, the University of Ottawa and the National Research Council
August	Mechanical Engineering Delegation	6	14 days	attended the "Eighteenth International Symposium on Combustion" at the University of Waterloo
August	Metallurgical Engineering Delegation	3	12 days	attended the "International Symposium on Metallurgical Slags" at the invitation of the Atlantic Regional Laboratories of the National Research Council
August	Oceanography Delegation	5	14 days	attended a "Symposium on Enclosed Marine Experimental Ecosystems" (at the invitation of the Institute of Ocean Sciences) and also visited the University of British Columbia

Academic Delegations to Canada (Cont'd)

DATE	NAME OF DELEGATION	SIZE	STAY	BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF ACTIVITIES
1980				
August	Religions Delegation	3	7 days	attended the Fourteenth International Congress of the Association for the History of Religions
August	Physics Delegation	4	14 days	visited Université Laval, the University of Toronto and the National Research Council facilities in Ottawa
September	Social Sciences Delegation	2	60 days	lectured at the University of British Columbia, McGill University and other Canadian institutions under the auspices of the professorial exchange program administered by SSHRC
September	Marine Engineering Delegation	3	10 days	attended the "Fourteenth Canadian Symposium on Air Cushion Technology"
September	Aviation and Space Medicine Delegation	3	14 days	attended the "Twenty-eighth International Congress of Aviation and Space Medicine" and also visited McGill University
October	Educational Exchange Delegation	3	14 days	visited Québec educational facilities at the invitation of the Québec government
October	Beijing Medical College Delegation	2	10 days	visited McGill University (with which it shares an academic exchange relationship) and several other Canadian institutions
November	Oceanography Delegation	7	14 days	visited Canadian facilities at the invitation of the Institute of Ocean Sciences
November	State Seismological Bureau Delegation	4	21 days	visited facilities at the University of Alberta, the University of British Columbia and the University of Toronto and at government and corporate research centres at the invitation of Energy, Mines and Resources Canada

Academic Delegations to Canada (Cont'd)

DATE	NAME OF DELEGATION	SIZE	STAY	BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF ACTIVITIES
1980				
December	Beijing Medical College Delegation	7	9 days	toured medical facilities in Montreal, Ottawa and Toronto at the invitation of the Association of Hospital Directors of Canada
December	Cinema Delegation	2		visited the production and teaching facilities at Ryerson Polytechnical Institute
	Foreign Trade Delegation	6		participated in a Canada/China Trade Conference co-sponsored by the University of Regina
1981				
April	Hydrology Delegation	2	9 days	completed a study tour of data banks under the auspices of the United Nations Development Program
April	Science and Technology Delegation	4	15 days	visited the Ontario Science Centre
August	Geology Delegation	4	30 days	visited the Geological Survey of Canada
September	Social Sciences Delegation	7	5 days	visited the University of Western Ontario
Fall	Chinese Writers Delegation	2	10 days	made a reciprocal trip to Canada, visiting Carleton University, the University of Manitoba, McGill University, Université de Montréal and York University
October	Jinan University Delegation	5	14 days	concluded a formal exchange agreement with Simon Fraser University and then visited McGill University and the University of Toronto
October	Mining and Geology Delegation	5	25 days	visited facilities at the University of Alberta, the University of British Columbia, McGill University, Queen's University and the University of Toronto and also at government research laboratories in Elliot Lake and Ottawa

Academic Delegations to Canada (Cont'd)

DATE	NAME OF DELEGATION	SIZE	STAY	BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF ACTIVITIES
1981				
October	Chemical Engineering Delegation	2	12 days	attended the "Second World Congress of Chemical Engineering" and also visited McGill University and the University of Waterloo
November	Medical Librarians Delegation	5	14 days	visited medical libraries across Canada as part of a WHO-sponsored project to establish a biomedical information network in China
November	Sports Science Delegation	4	15 days	visited Ottawa and Montreal to study computer retrieval systems at the invitation of the Institute of Comparative Physical Education at Concordia University
December	Remote Sensing Delegation	6	4 days	completed a short study tour at the Canadian Centre for Remote Sensing
December	China Association for Science and Technology Delegation	5	20 days	visited the Ontario Science Centre in preparation for a spring 1982 exhibition on Chinese Science and Technology
1982				
January	Sichuan Medical College Delegation	3	28 days	visited the Faculty of Medicine at the University of Toronto under the auspices of the exchange agreement between the two institutions
February	Banff Management Delegation	2	56 days	studied at the Banff School of Advanced Management with support from CIDA
March	Communications Delegation	2	11 days	attended a "Digital Communications Satellite, Microwave and Cable Systems Seminar" and also visited the University of Ottawa and communications companies in the Ottawa area

Academic Delegations to Canada (Cont'd)

DATE	NAME OF DELEGATION	SIZE	STAY	BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF ACTIVITIES
1982				
March	Social Sciences Delegation	4	89 days	toured Canadian universities under the auspices of the professorial exchange agreement between the Chinese Academy of Social Sciences and SSHRC
April	International Relations Delegation	3	15 days	participated in a "Conference on Politics Among Pacific Rim Nations" and also visited Simon Fraser University
May	Economics Delegation	3		visited the University of British Columbia and other institutions and lectured on their areas of specialization
June	Beijing University Law Delegation	2	13 days	attended the "Sixteenth Annual Conference on the Law of the Sea" and visited Dalhousie University
July	UNDP Agricultural Delegation	5	21 days	visited the University of Guelph as well as facilities in Ottawa and Saskatchewan under the auspices of the United Nations Development Program
August	Building Materials Delegation	5	24 days	visited facilities in Ontario, Québec and British Columbia at the invitation of the appropriate provincial governments
September	Geology Delegation	2	14 days	participated in a field trip at the invitation of the University of Western Ontario
September	Agricultural Delegation	8	30 days	completed an Agrodev Canada-sponsored study tour of Canada which included visits to the University of Alberta, the University of Guelph and McGill University
October	Beijing University Physics Delegation	2	30 days	visited McGill University and several other Canadian universities

Academic Delegations to Canada (Cont'd)

DATE 1982	NAME OF DELEGATION	SIZE	STAY	BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF ACTIVITIES
October	Geology Delegation Geology Delegation	5 5	16 days 23 days	studied "Precambrian Greenstone Belts" and "Canadian Tantalum Deposits" at the invitation of Energy, Mines and Resources Canada
October	Management Delegation	23	21 days	participated in a Canada/China Management Education Conference convened in Ottawa by AUCC under CIDA auspices; prior to the conference, the delegation was divided into three groups which visited a total of twenty-five Canadian universities with management programs
October	Geology Delegation	4	24 days	visited Canadian research facilities
October	Social Sciences Delegation	4	84 days	visited Canadian campuses to do research under the auspices of SSHRC's professorial exchange program with the Chinese Academy of Social Sciences
October	Chinese Writers Delegation	4	14 days	visited the University of British Columbia and other Canadian institutions at the invitation of the Department of External Affairs
November	Science and Technology Delegation	4	4 days	met with representatives of IDRC in Ottawa
November	Science and Technology Delegation	10	15 days	studied Canadian science and technology policies under the auspices of the United Nations
November	Heilongjiang Higher Education Delegation	5	4 days	visited the University of Alberta and other institutions to explore educational exchange possibilities
December	Tianjin No. 1 Central Hospital Delegation	3	12 days	exchanged medical information with Hotel Dieu Hospital in St. Catherine's Ontario
	Oceanography Delegation	4		attended the "First International Phycological Congress" which was held at Memorial University of Newfoundland

Academic Delegations to Canada (Cont'd)

DATE	NAME OF DELEGATION	SIZE	STAY	BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF ACTIVITIES
1982				
	Machine Building Delegation	3		participated in "Energex 82," a conference on energy sponsored by the University of Regina
1983				
January	Ministry of Education Delegation	7	14 days	toured Canadian universities to meet with Chinese scholars and students in Canada
January	Beijing Institute of Foreign Trade Delegation	2		visited Saint Mary's University and other Canadian institutions in connection with the opening of the Canada/China Language Training Centre
January	East China Normal University Delegation	13	30 days	participated in an IDRC-sponsored education conference organized by the Faculty of Education of the University of Victoria
April	Ministry of Foreign Economic Relations and Trade Delegation	4	14 days	completed a CIDA-sponsored familiarization tour of Canada which included visits to the University of British Columbia, Concordia University, McGill University, Université de Montréal, Université du Québec à Montréal, the University of Saskatchewan, the University of Toronto, York University and George Brown College
April	Chinese Academy of Sciences Delegation	8	14 days	visited the University of British Columbia, the University of Saskatchewan, the University of Toronto and several government research centres at the invitation of the National Research Council of Canada
May	Television University Delegation	5	13 days	investigated facilities for television universities in Vancouver and Toronto under the auspices of the Consortium for International Cooperation in Higher Education
June	Civil Engineering Delegation	5		attended the Annual Meeting of the Canadian Society for Civil Engineering and visited Université Laval

CHINESE ACADEMICS IN CANADA
LONG-TERM VISITORS

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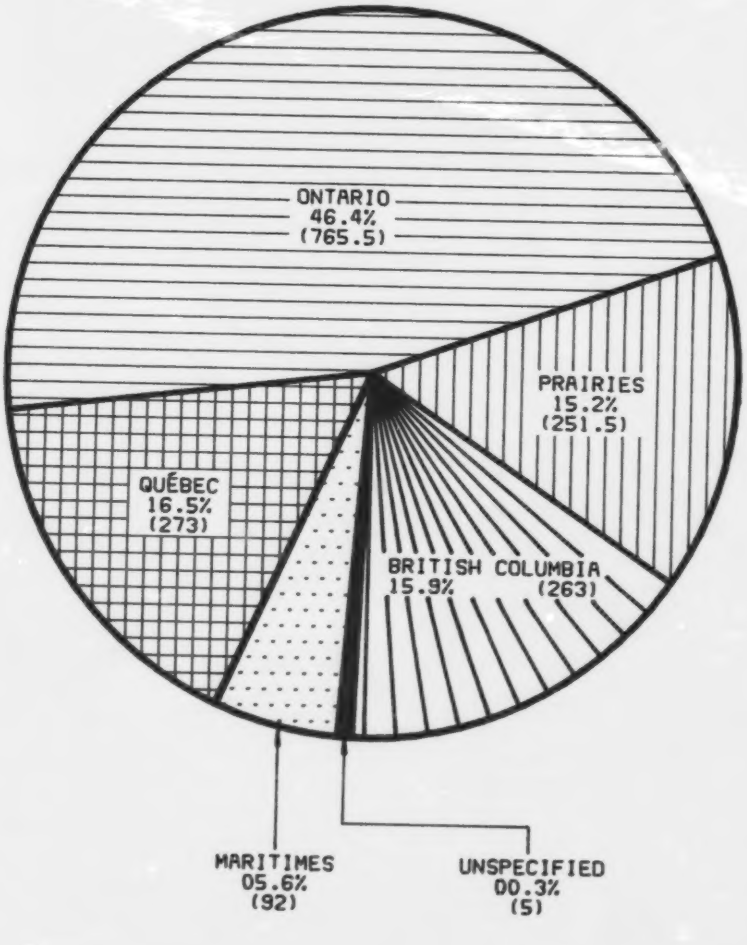
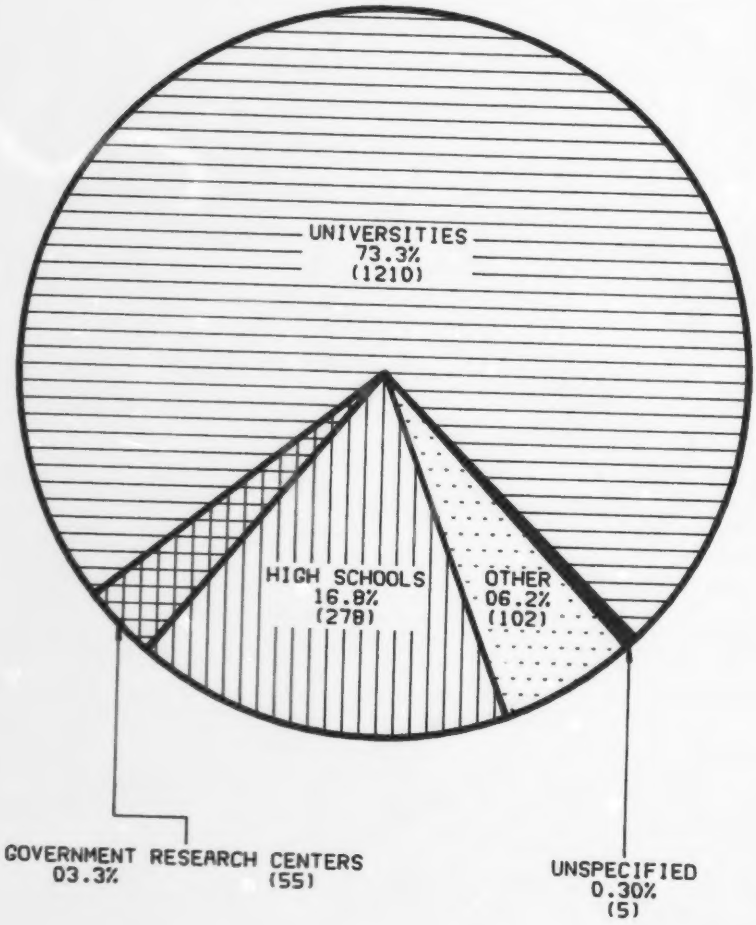


CHINESE ACADEMICS IN CANADA
LONG-TERM VISITORS

HOST INSTITUTIONS IN CANADA:



CHINESE ACADEMICS IN CANADA
LONG-TERM VISITORS

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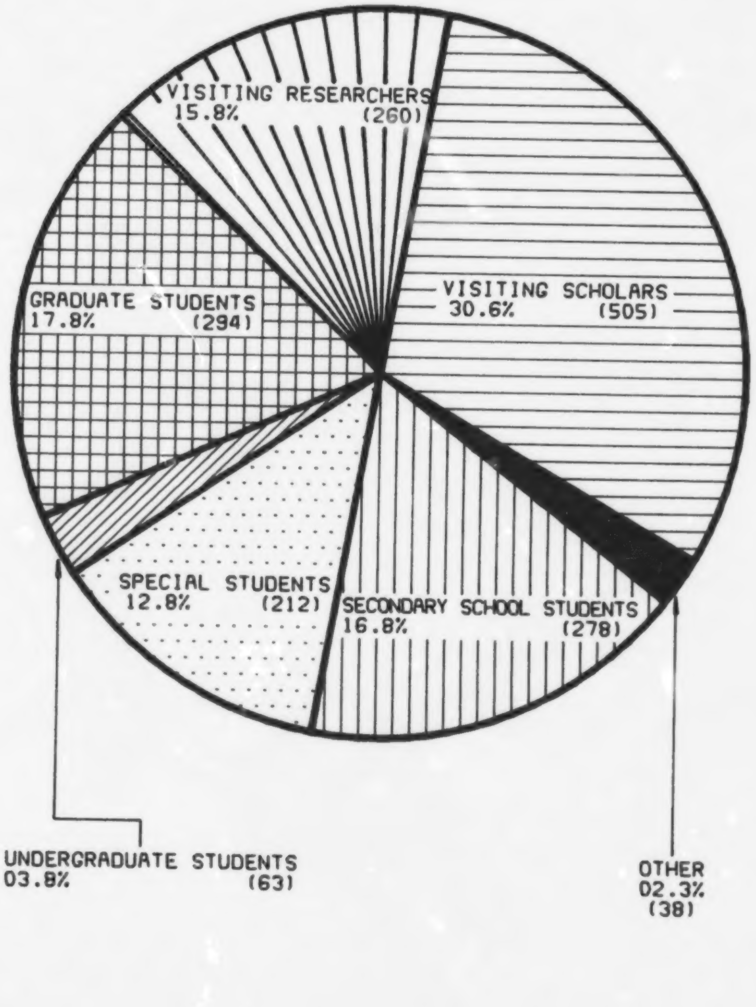
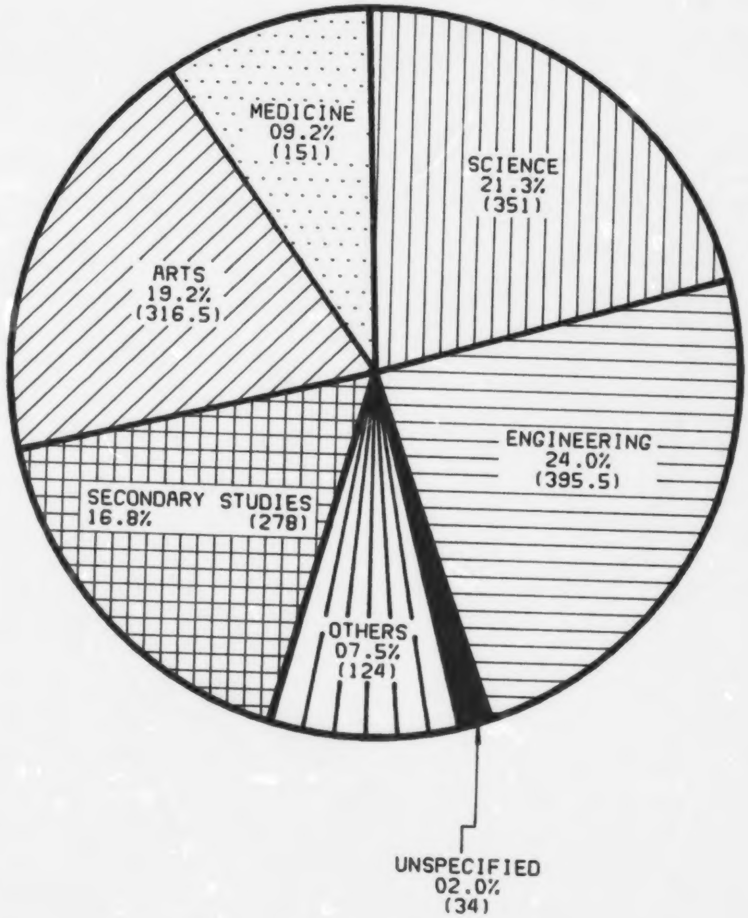


CHINESE ACADEMICS IN CANADA
LONG-TERM VISITORS

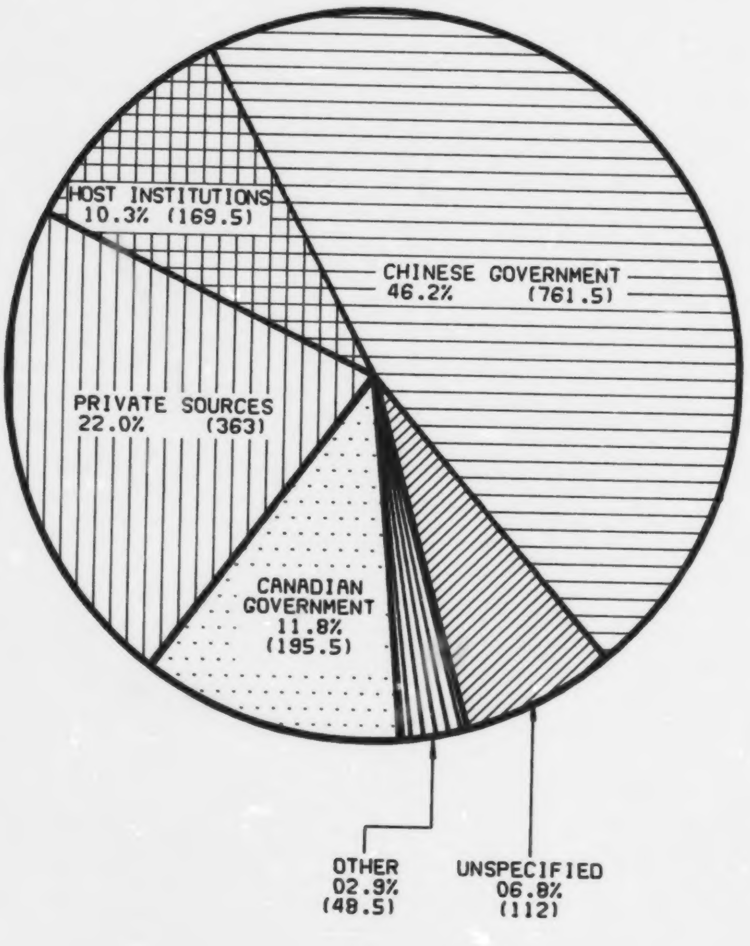
FIELDS OF STUDY IN CANADA:



APPENDIX 21

CHINESE ACADEMICS IN CANADA LONG-TERM VISITORS

FINANCIAL SPONSORSHIP:



CHINESE ACADEMICS IN CANADA LONG-TERM VISITORS

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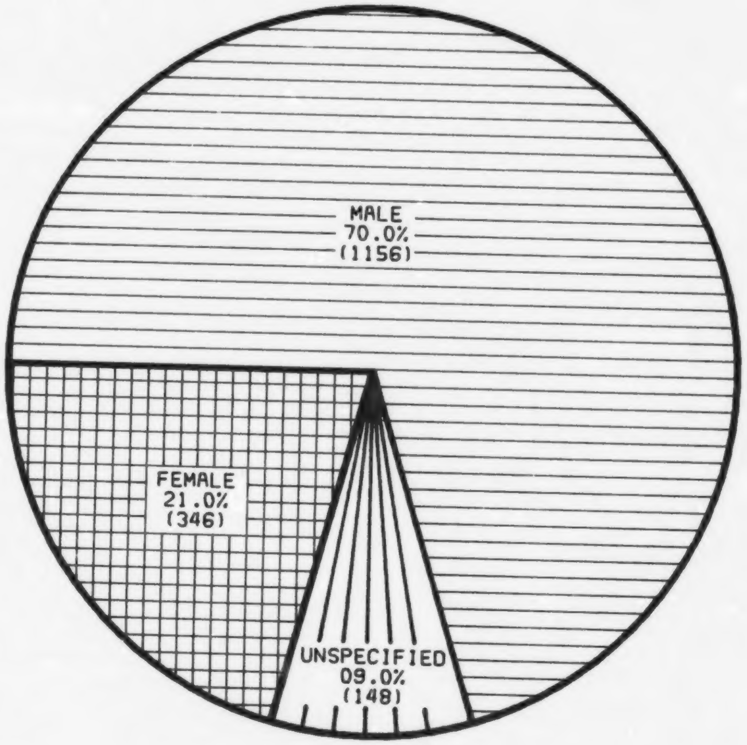
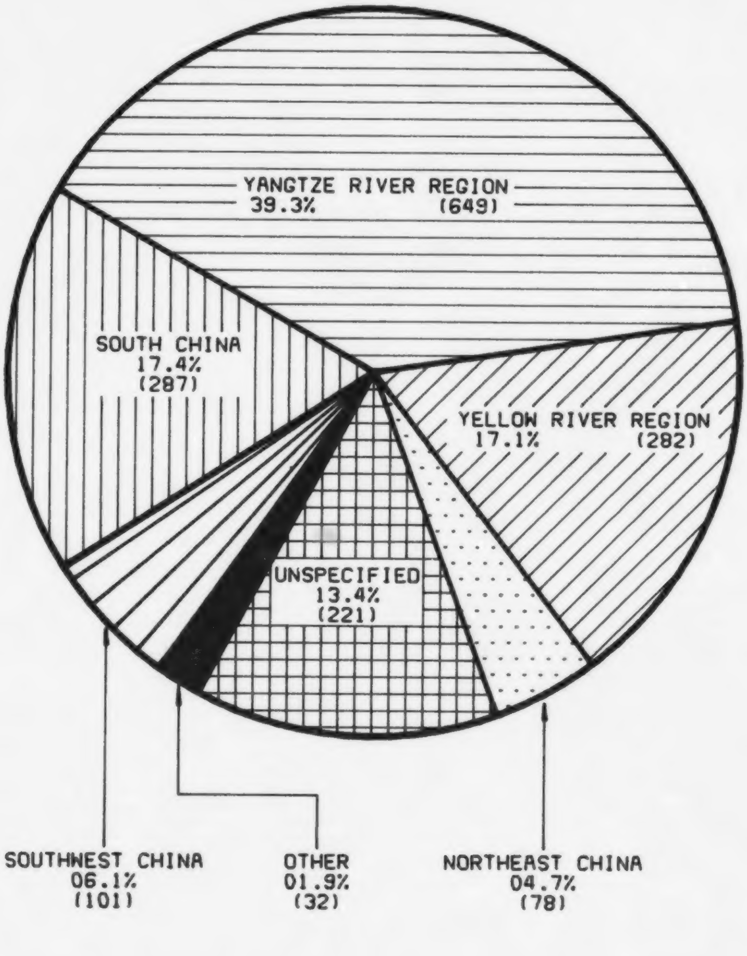


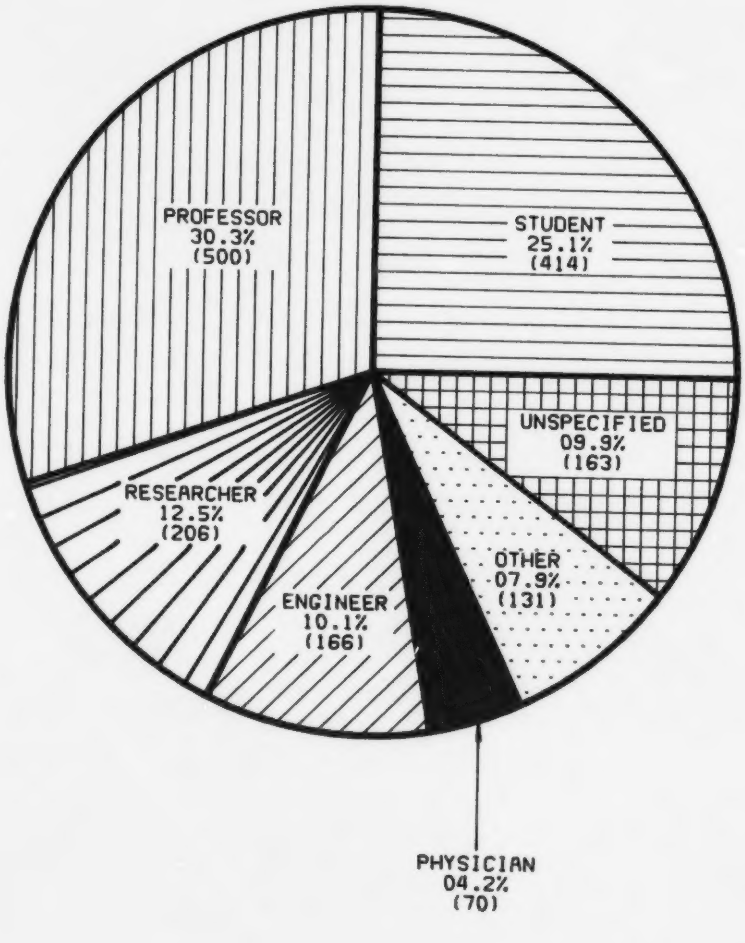
CHINESE ACADEMICS IN CANADA
LONG-TERM VISITORS

PLACE OF BIRTH:



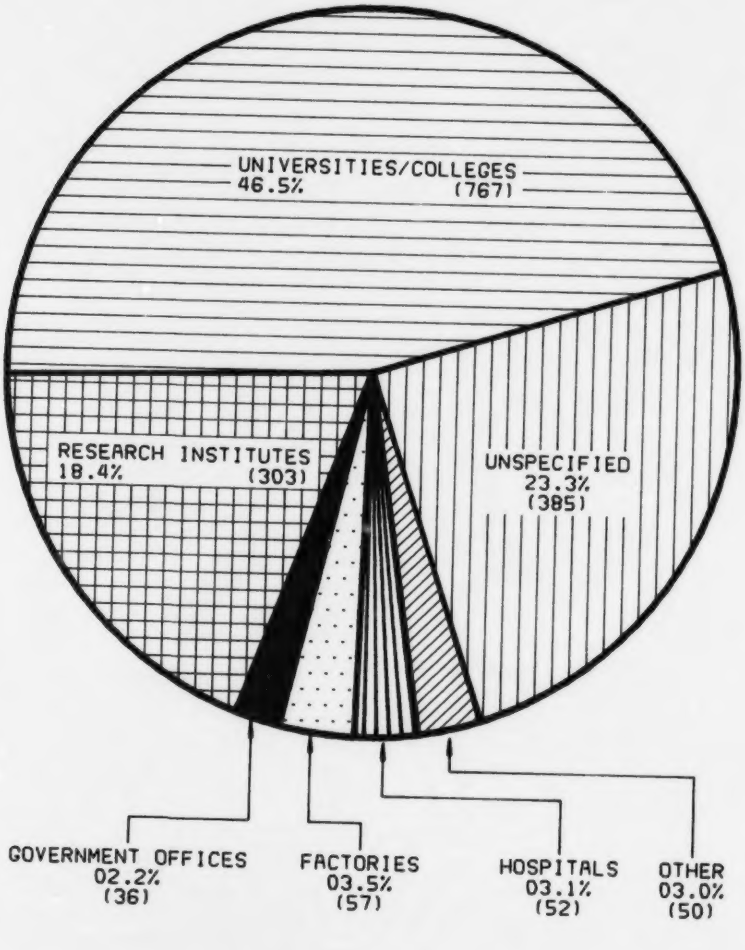
CHINESE ACADEMICS IN CANADA
LONG-TERM VISITORS

LAST POSITION IN CHINA:



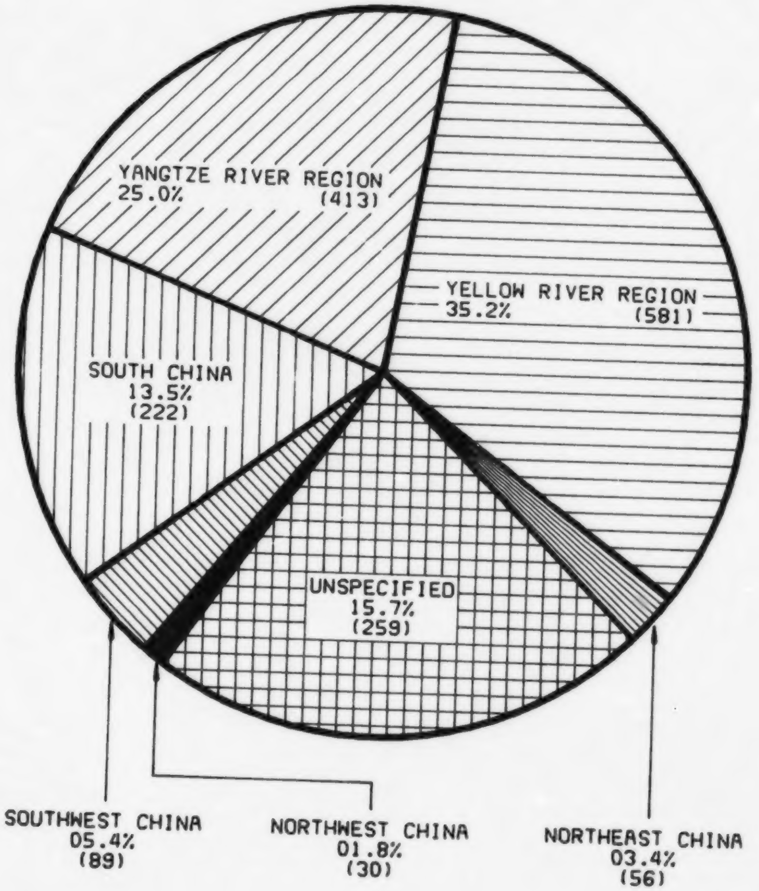
CHINESE ACADEMICS IN CANADA
LONG-TERM VISITORS

LAST UNIT IN CHINA:



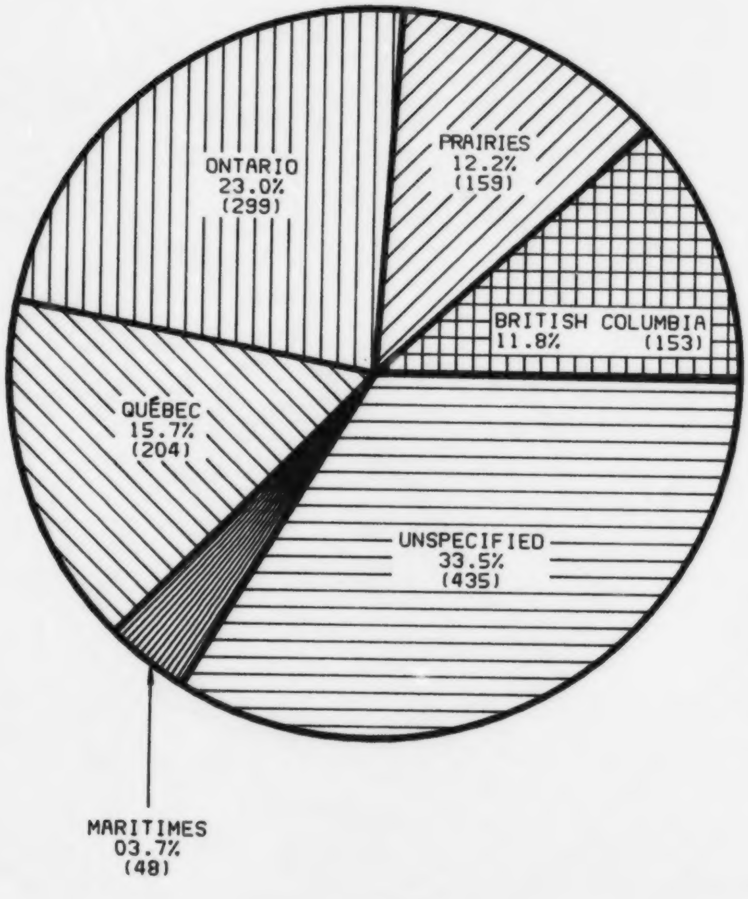
CHINESE ACADEMICS IN CANADA
LONG-TERM VISITORS

LAST RESIDENCE IN CHINA:



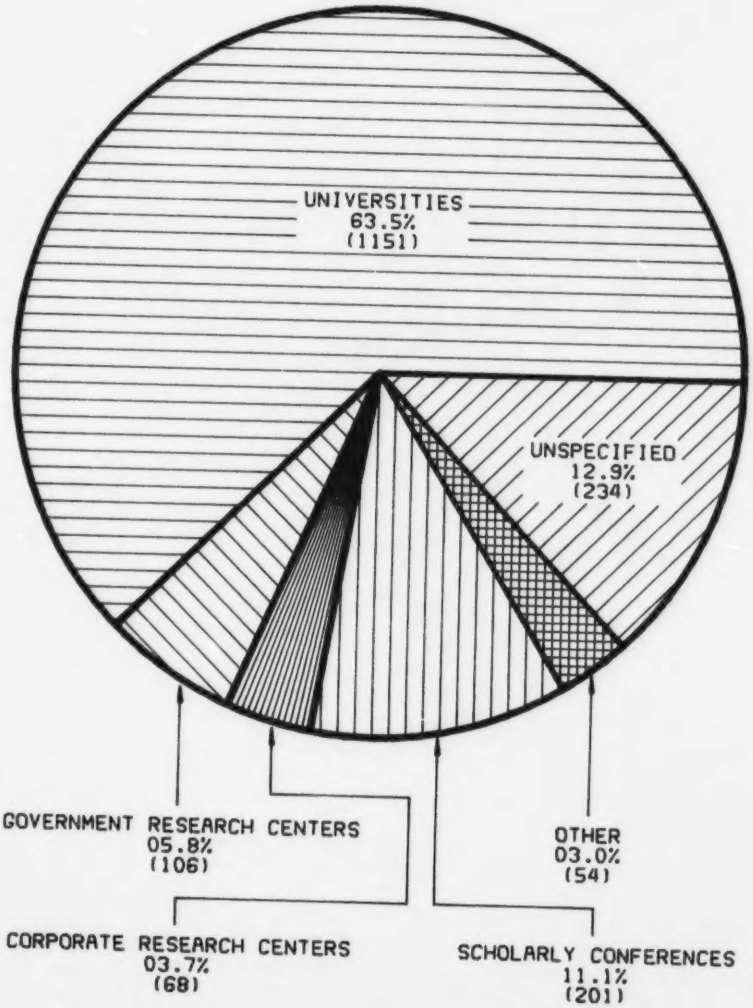
CHINESE ACADEMICS IN CANADA
SHORT-TERM VISITORS

DISTRIBUTION ACROSS CANADA:



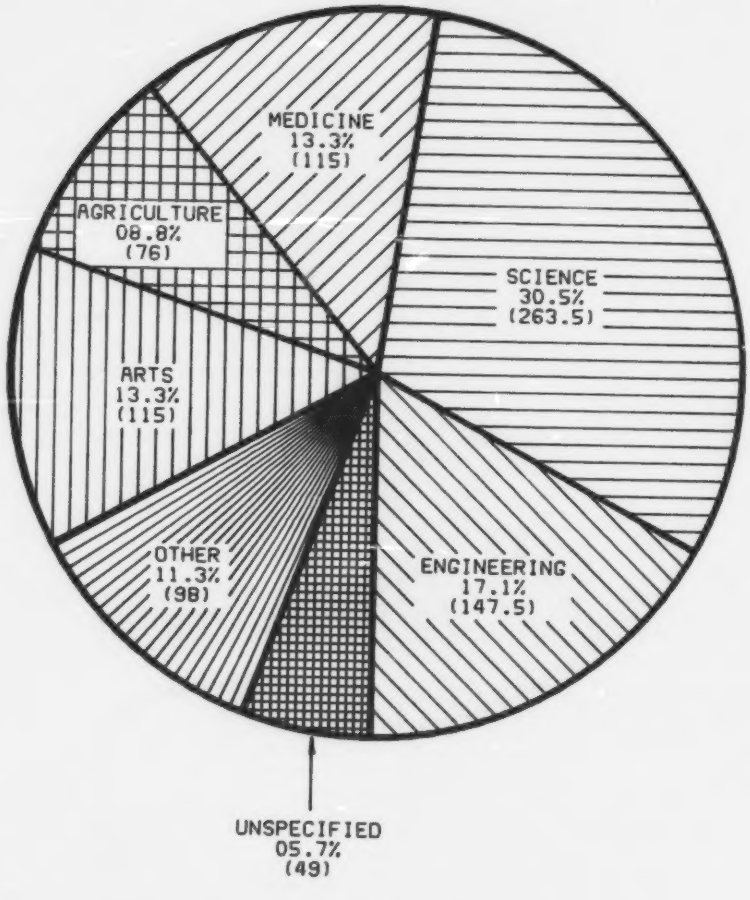
CHINESE ACADEMICS IN CANADA
SHORT-TERM VISITORS

HOST INSTITUTIONS IN CANADA:



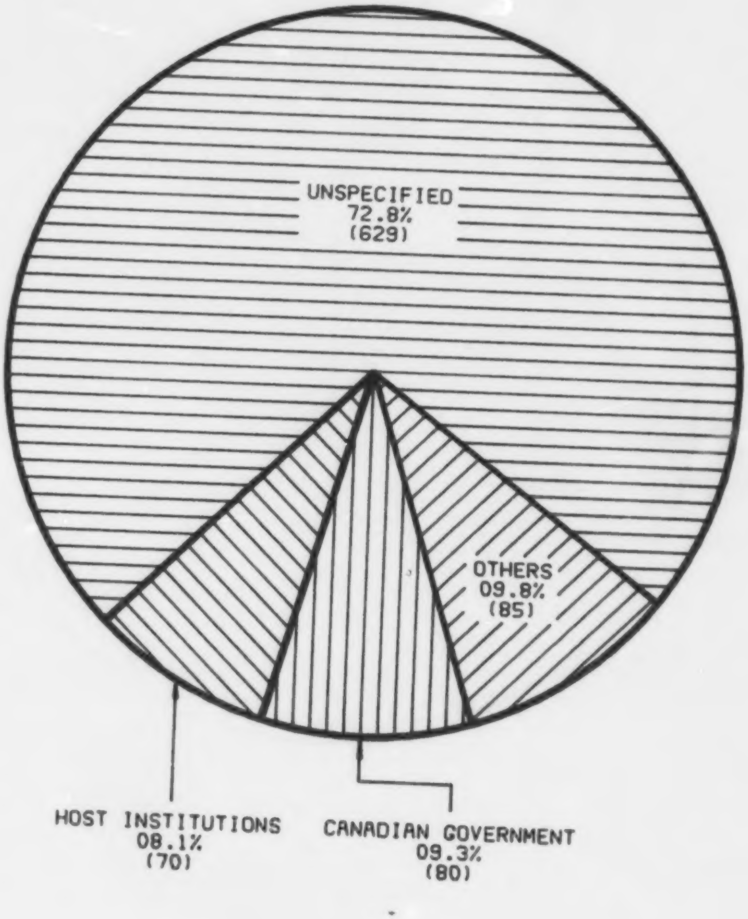
CHINESE ACADEMICS IN CANADA
SHORT-TERM VISITORS

FIELDS OF STUDY IN CANADA:



CHINESE ACADEMICS IN CANADA
SHORT-TERM VISITORS

FINANCIAL SPONSORSHIP:



CHINESE ACADEMICS IN CANADA
SHORT-TERM VISITORS

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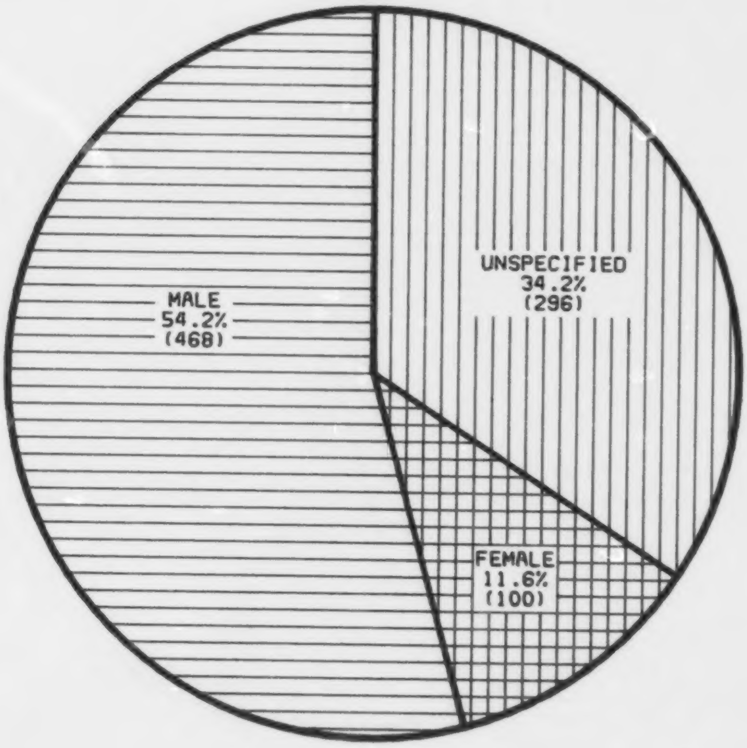
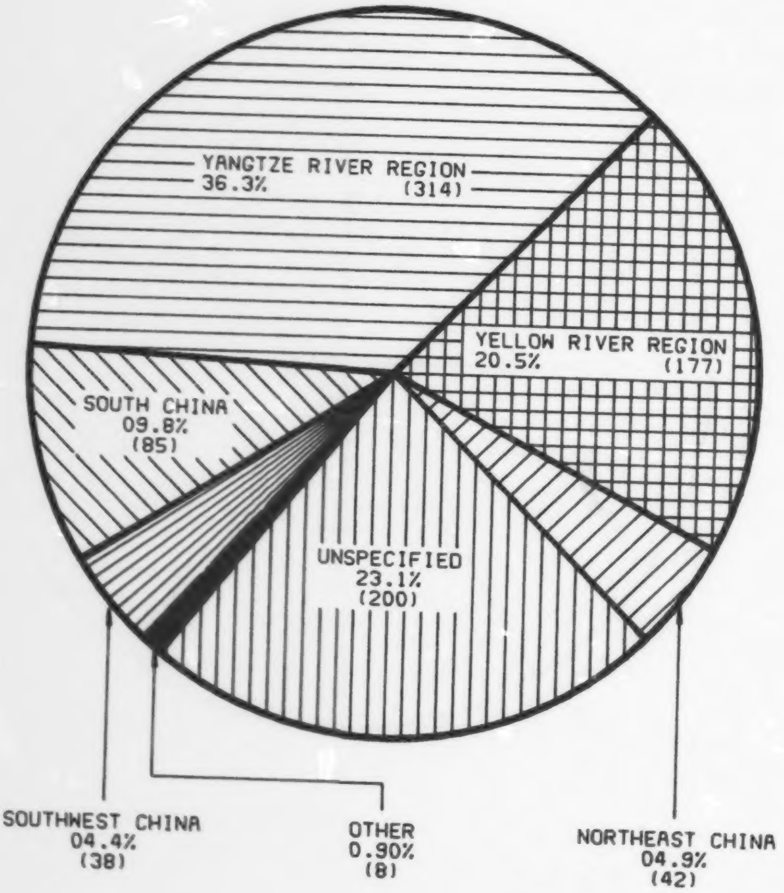


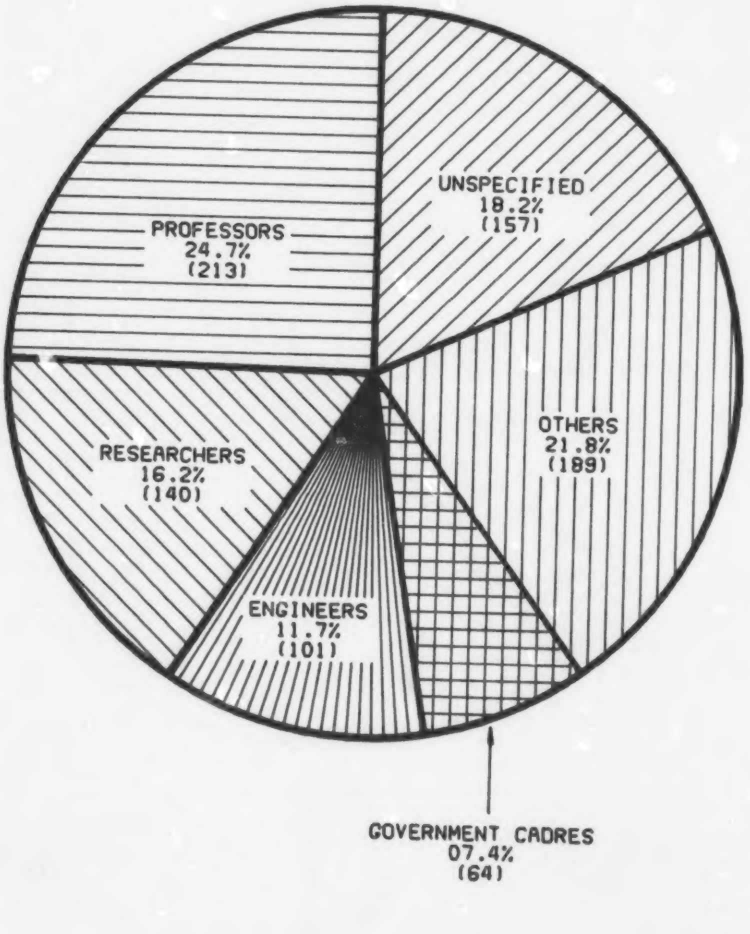
CHINESE ACADEMICS IN CANADA
SHORT-TERM VISITORS

PLACE OF BIRTH:



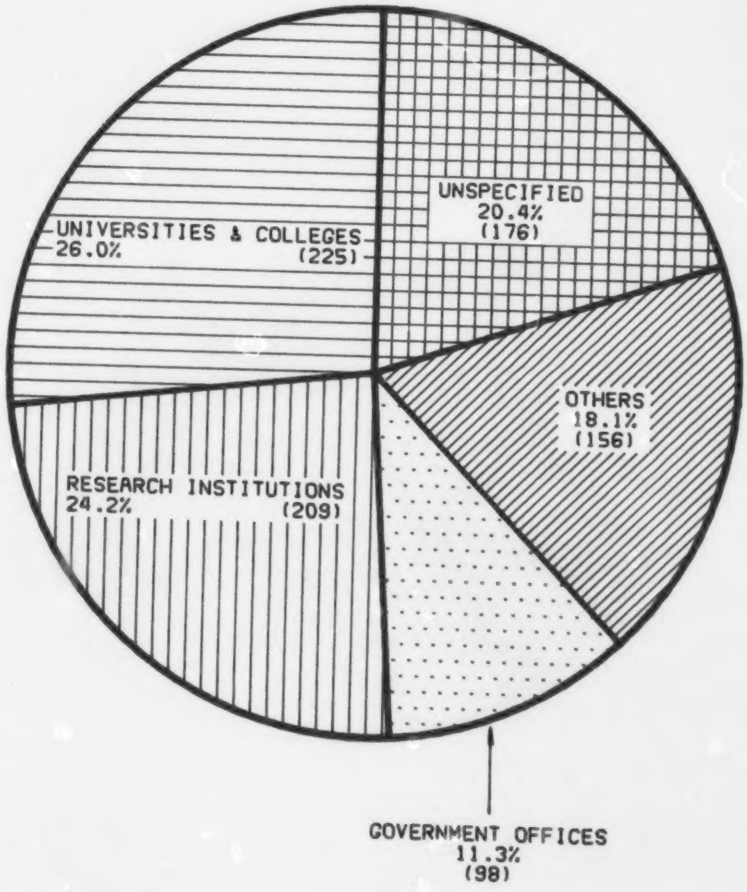
CHINESE ACADEMICS IN CANADA
SHORT-TERM VISITORS

LAST POSITION IN CHINA:



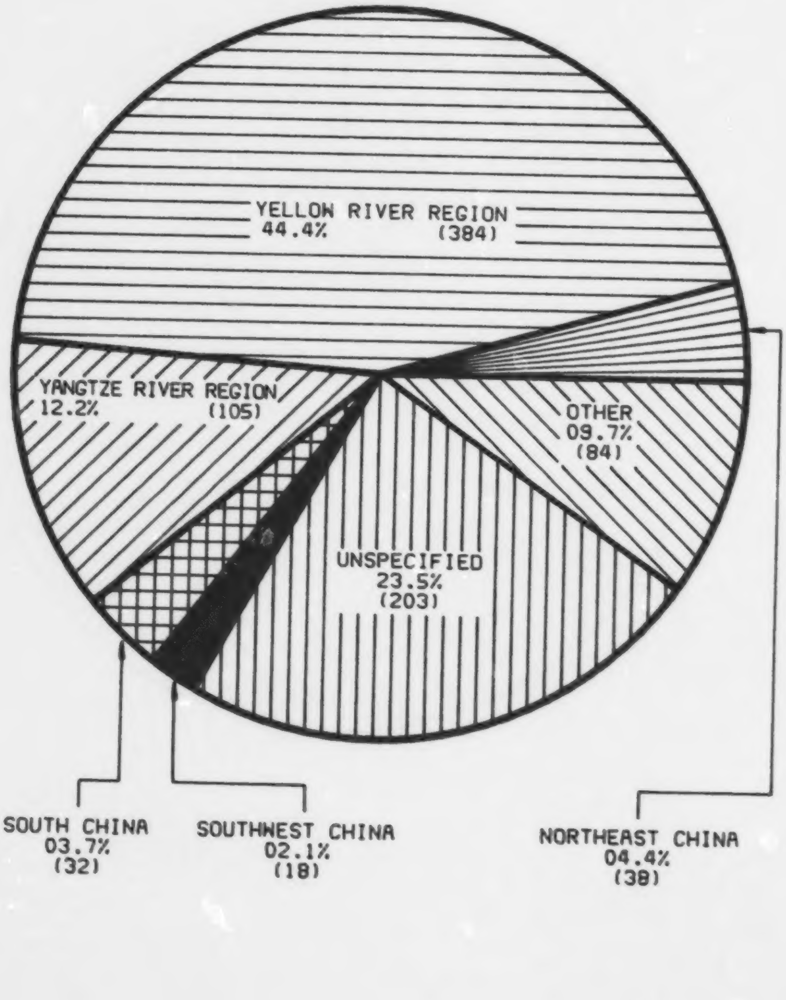
CHINESE ACADEMICS IN CANADA
SHORT-TERM VISITORS

LAST UNIT IN CHINA:



CHINESE ACADEMICS IN CANADA
SHORT-TERM VISITORS

LAST RESIDENCE IN CHINA:



APPENDIX 36

CANADIAN ACADEMICS IN CHINA

UNIVERSITY PROFESSORS

Years of Arrival in China

YEAR	NUMBER OF FACULTY
1971	14
1972	12
1973	21
1974	33
1975	33
1976	33
1977	26
1978	42
1979	51
1980	83
1981	99
1982	145
1983	220
Unspecified	6
TOTAL VISITS	**818**

APPENDIX 37

CANADIAN ACADEMICS IN CHINA

UNIVERSITY PROFESSORS

Home Institutions in Canada

ATLANTIC CANADA		40	(6.6%)
Acadia University	1		
Dalhousie University	17		
Memorial University	3		
Mount Saint Vincent University	1		
University of New Brunswick	8		
Saint Mary's University	9		
Technical University of Nova Scotia	1		
BRITISH COLUMBIA		140	(23.0%)
University of British Columbia	105		
Simon Fraser University	15		
University of Victoria	20		
ONTARIO		232	(38.1%)
Carleton University	7		
University of Guelph	18		
Laurentian University	1		
McMaster University	17		
University of Ottawa	13		
Queen's University	12		
Ryerson Polytechnical Institute	14		
University of Toronto	115		
Trent University	1		
Waterloo University	8		
University of Western Ontario	10		
York University	16		
QUÉBEC		111	(18.2%)
Concordia University	16		
Université Laval	15		
McGill University	44		
Université de Montréal	28		
Université du Québec à Montréal	5		
Université de Sherbrooke	3		
PRAIRIES		86	(14.1%)
University of Alberta	24		
University of Calgary	8		
University of Manitoba	15		
University of Regina	27		
University of Saskatchewan	11		
University of Winnipeg	1		
TOTAL		609	

APPENDIX 38

CANADIAN ACADEMICS IN CHINA

UNIVERSITY PROFESSORS

Fields of Specialization

AGRICULTURE		36	(5.6%)
ARTS		215	(33.6%)
Anthropology	6		
Asian Studies	58		
Communications	7		
Economics	2		
Education	40		
Geography	15		
History	2		
Languages	26		
Literature	12		
Philosophy	1		
Political Science	15		
Psychology	2		
Religion	6		
Slavonic Studies	1		
Social Work	8		
Sociology	14		
ENGINEERING		47	(7.4%)
Aerospace	2		
Chemical	5		
Civil	6		
Electrical	16		
Industrial	1		
Mechanical	7		
Mining and Mineral	5		
Surveying	2		
Systems Design	1		
Unspecified	2		
FINE ARTS		18	(2.8%)
Architecture	5		
Art	5		
Film	3		
Music	5		

MANAGEMENT		35	(5.5%)
MEDICINE		89	(13.9%)
SCIENCE		82	(12.8%)
Biology	9		
Chemistry	17		
Computer Science	5		
Geology	13		
Mathematics	16		
Metallurgy	6		
Oceanography	3		
Physics and Astronomy	13		
UNIVERSITY ADMINISTRATION		82	(12.8%)
MISCELLANEOUS		35	(5.5%)
Athletics	4		
Dentistry	3		
Forestry	6		
Law	10		
Library Science	8		
Unspecified	4		
TOTAL		639[1]	

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[1] includes 30 university administrators who are counted under both their field of specialization and their administrative position

APPENDIX 39

CANADIAN ACADEMICS IN CHINA

UNIVERSITY PROFESSORS

Home Residence by Specialization

	ATLANTIC REGION	BRITISH COLUMBIA	ONTARIO	QUÉBEC	PRAIRIE REGION	TOTAL
Agriculture	-	1	11	6	18	36
Arts	11	61	81	35	27	215
Engineering	5	3	21	12	6	47
Fine Arts	-	2	9	2	5	18
Management	6	7	11	6	5	35
Medicine	5	19	33	28	4	89
Science	3	20	38	9	12	82
University Administration	7	21	29	11	14	82
Miscellaneous	7	13	6	7	2	35
TOTAL	**44**	**147**	**239**	**116**	**93**	**639**[1]

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[1] includes 30 university administrators who are counted under both their fields of specialization and their administrative positions

APPENDIX 40

CANADIAN ACADEMICS IN CHINA

UNIVERSITY PROFESSORS

Visits to Chinese Provinces and Municipalities

NORTHEAST CHINA		54
Heilongjiang	19	
Jilin	21	
Liaoning	14	
NORTHWEST CHINA		41
Gansu	16	
Nei Mongol	17	
Ningxia	1	
Qinghai	1	
Xinjiang	6	
SOUTH CHINA		379
Fujian	28	
Guangdong	301	
Guangxi	50	
SOUTHWEST CHINA		88
Guizhou	1	
Sichuan	73	
Xizang	0	
Yunnan	14	
YANGTZE RIVER REGION		737
Anhui	4	
Hubei	76	
Hunan	39	
Jiangsu	142	
Jiangxi	4	
Shanghai	383	
Zhejiang	89	
YELLOW RIVER REGION		854
Beijing	554	
Hebei	48	
Henan	26	
Shaanxi	105	
Shandong	42	
Shanxi	2	
Tianjin	77	
INCOMPLETE CHINA ITINERARIES		106
TOTAL		**2259**

CANADIAN ACADEMICS IN CHINA

UNIVERSITY PROFESSORS

Primary Purpose of Visits to China

PURPOSE	NUMBER OF VISITS	PERCENTAGE
Academic Exchange	147	18.0
Academic Tourism	244	29.8
Conferences	27	3.3
Consultation	28	3.4
Language Instruction	37	4.5
Lecture	222	27.1
Miscellaneous	36	4.4
Research	77	9.4
TOTAL	**818**	

CANADIAN ACADEMICS IN CHINA

UNIVERSITY PROFESSORS

Frequency of Visits to China

NUMBER OF VISITS	NUMBER OF FACULTY	PERCENTAGE
One	487	80.0
Two	72	11.8
Three	28	4.6
Four or more	22	3.6
TOTAL	**609**	

CANADIAN ACADEMICS IN CHINA

CANADA/CHINA STUDENT EXCHANGE

Application Success Rate by Year

YEAR	APPLICATIONS	PLACEMENTS	PERCENTAGE
1973/74	50	20	22.2[1]
1974/75	31	8	25.8
1975/76	43	14	32.5
1976/77	44	14	31.8
1977/78	66	14	21.2
1978/79	42	10	23.8
1979/80	65	9	13.8
1980/81	64	7	10.9
1981/82	47	7	14.9
1982/83	46	7	15.2
1983/84	44	5	11.4
TOTAL	**542**	**115**	**21.2**

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[1] calculated on basis of 45 applications for 10 government-sponsored positions

APPENDIX 44

CANADIAN ACADEMICS IN CHINA

CANADA/CHINA STUDENT EXCHANGE

Institutional Affiliations of Applicants and Participants

CANADIAN UNIVERSITIES	NUMBER OF APPLICANTS	NUMBER OF PARTICIPANTS	PERCENTAGE SUCCESSFUL
ATLANTIC REGION	**16**	**4**	**25.0**
Dalhousie University	4	1	25.0
Université de Moncton	1	0	0.0
Mount Allison University	2	0	0.0
University of New Brunswick	1	0	0.0
Saint Mary's University	6	3	50.0
St. Frances Xavier University	2	0	0.0
BRITISH COLUMBIA	**111**	**44**	**39.6**
University of British Columbia	90	43	47.8
Simon Fraser University	3	0	0.0
University of Victoria	18	1	5.5
ONTARIO	**208**	**43**	**20.7**
Brock University	1	1	100.0
Carleton University	21	2	9.5
University of Guelph	8	1	12.5
Laurentian University	3	0	0.0
McMaster University	3	0	0.0
University of Ottawa	17	2	11.8
Queen's University	9	1	11.1
Ryerson Polytechnical Institute	1	0	0.0
University of Toronto	70	21	30.0
Trent University	3	0	0.0
University of Waterloo	10	2	20.0
University of Western Ontario	15	1	6.7
Wilfrid Laurier University	1	0	0.0
University of Windsor	11	1	9.1
York University	35	11	31.4
PRAIRIE REGION	**63**	**16**	**25.4**
University of Alberta	36	8	22.2
Brandon University	2	0	0.0
University of Calgary	8	0	0.0
University of Manitoba	6	2	33.3
University of Regina	2	0	0.0
University of Saskatchewan	6	5	83.3
University of Winnipeg	3	1	33.3

CANADIAN UNIVERSITIES	NUMBER OF APPLICANTS	NUMBER OF PARTICIPANTS	PERCENTAGE SUCCESSFUL
QUÉBEC	**146**	**33**	**22.6**
Bishop's University	1	0	0.0
Concordia University	23	3	13.0
Université Laval	26	4	15.4
McGill University	45	15	33.3
Université de Montréal	31	9	29.0
Université du Québec	15	2	13.3
Université de Sherbrooke	5	0	0.0
OTHER INSTITUTIONS	**68**	**31**	**45.6**
Other Canadian Institutions	1	0	0.0
U.S.A. Institutions	30	15	50.0
Institutions Abroad	21	8	38.1
Unknown	16	8	50.0
TOTALS	**612**[1]	**171**[2]	**27.9**

[1] reflects 542 applications received during the eleven year period from 1973 to 1983

[2] reflects the selection of 115 participants, 56 of whom were affiliated with more than one Canadian institution

APPENDIX 45

CANADIAN ACADEMICS IN CHINA

CANADA/CHINA STUDENT EXCHANGE

Distribution by Sex and by Year of Departure for China

YEAR	MALES	FEMALES	TOTAL
1973	10	10	20
1974	5	3	8
1975	6	8	14
1976	12	2	14
1977	9	5	14
1978	4	6	10
1979	2	7	9
1980	4	3	7
1981	2	5	7
1982	2	5	7
1983	2	3	5
TOTAL	**58**	**57**	**115**

CANADIAN ACADEMICS IN CHINA

CANADA/CHINA STUDENT EXCHANGE

Permanent Residence in Canada

RESIDENCE	NUMBER	PERCENTAGE
Alberta	5	4.3
British Columbia	29	25.2
Manitoba	1	0.9
New Brunswick	1	0.9
Nova Scotia	3	2.6
Ontario	38	33.0
Québec	29	25.2
Saskatchewan	5	4.3
Other Countries	3	2.6
Unknown	1	0.9
TOTAL	115	

CANADIAN ACADEMICS IN CHINA

CANADA/CHINA STUDENT EXCHANGE

Undergraduate Fields of Study in Canada

SUBJECT	NUMBER	PERCENTAGE
Asian Studies	39	33.9
Fine Arts	3.5	3.0
History	10	8.7
Languages and Linguistics	8.5	7.4
Medicine	4	3.5
Political Science	18	15.7
Sociology and Anthropology	9	7.8
Other Subjects	10	8.7
Unknown	13	11.3
TOTAL	115	

CANADIAN ACADEMICS IN CHINA

CANADA/CHINA STUDENT EXCHANGE

Career Plans of Participants

	NUMBER	PERCENTAGE
Further Study	26	20.5
Teaching	33	26.0
Government Service	12	9.4
Other Careers	14	11.0
No Comment	42	33.1
TOTAL	127[1]	

[1] includes twelve students who indicated multiple career plans

APPENDIX 49

CANADIAN ACADEMICS IN CHINA

CANADA/CHINA STUDENT EXCHANGE

Chinese Language Level upon Arrival in China

LANGUAGE LEVEL	NUMBER OF STUDENTS	PERCENTAGE
None	12	10.4
Elementary	14	12.2
Intermediate	52	45.2
Advanced	11	9.6
Unknown	26	22.6
TOTAL	115	

CANADIAN ACADEMICS IN CHINA

CANADA/CHINA STUDENT EXCHANGE

Fields of Study in China After Initial Language Training

	NUMBER	PERCENTAGE
Fine Arts	5	3.9
History	34	27.0
Language only	22	17.4
Law	1	0.8
Linguistics	4	3.2
Literature	21	16.7
Medicine	3	2.4
Physical Education	1	0.8
Political Philosophy	15	11.9
Unknown	20	15.9
TOTALS	**126**[1]	

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[1] includes eleven students who studied more than one subject in China

CANADIAN ACADEMICS IN CHINA

CANADA/CHINA STUDENT EXCHANGE

Chinese Institutions Attended After Graduation from the Beijing Language Institute

CHINESE INSTITUTION	NUMBER OF STUDENTS
Beijing Cartography Institute	1
Beijing Institute of Physical Culture	1
Beijing Institute of Traditional Medicine	1
Beijing Medical College	1
Beijing University	41
Chinese Academy of Fine Arts	1
East China Normal University	2
Fudan University	11
Liaoning University	4
Nanjing University	17
Nankai University	5
Shandong University	3
Zhejiang Academy of Fine Arts	1
Unknown	8
TOTAL	97

APPENDIX 52

CANADIAN ACADEMICS IN CHINA

UNIVERSITY PROFESSORS

Subject Index

Agriculture

Baker, B.	McGill University	140
Bentley, C.F.	University of Alberta	74
Bigsby, F.W.	University of Saskatchewan	198
Bowland, J.	University of Alberta	72
Coupland, R.T.	University of Saskatchewan	199
Crown, P.	University of Alberta	74
Donefer, E.	McGill University	141
Downey, B.R.	McGill University	140
Gillespie, T.	University of Guelph	117
Harvey, B.L.	University of Saskatchewan	199
Hedlin, R.A.	University of Manitoba	130
Henry, J.L.	University of Saskatchewan	198
Howell, D.	University of Guelph	117
Jones, S.	University of Guelph	117
Julian, R.	University of Guelph	117
Jutras, P.	McGill University	140
Kennelly, J.J.	University of Alberta	74
Kondra, Z.P.	University of Alberta	74
Larter, E.N.	University of Manitoba	130
Maplesden, D.	University of Guelph	117
McDonald, J.	University of Guelph	117
McGinnis, R.C.	University of Manitoba	130
McVetty, P.	University of Manitoba	130
Milne, F.	University of Guelph	116
Moxley, J.	McGill University	140
Neerovitch, E.	McGill University	141
Phillips, T.	University of Guelph	116*
Pitt, M.D.	University of British Columbia	89
Rowe, J.S.	University of Saskatchewan	199
Shute, J.	University of Guelph	116*
Simpson, G.M.	University of Saskatchewan	199
Switzer, C.	University of Guelph	116
Tai, W.	University of Manitoba	129
Thurtell, G.	University of Guelph	117
Yeh, M.	University of Manitoba	130
Zoerb, G.C.	University of Saskatchewan	198

Anthropology

Belshaw, C.S.	University of British Columbia	90
Bibeau, G.	Université de Montréal	159**
Chow, W.S.	University of Winnipeg	
Johnson, E.	University of British Columbia	81

Anthropology (Cont'd)

Kalmar, I.	University of Toronto	223***
Lee, R.	University of Toronto	215

Architecture

Banz, G.	University of Toronto	226
Bisson, R.	Université de Montréal	157*
Davidson, C.H.	Université de Montréal	157*
Lee, D.H.	University of Toronto	226
Sandori, P.	University of Toronto	226

Art

Anderson, R.	University of British Columbia	91
Cruise, J.E.	University of Toronto	216*
Dohrenwend, D.	University of Toronto	214
Hodkinson, I.S.	Queen's University	175
Lee, R.	University of Regina	182

Asian Studies

Barrett, D.	McMaster University	150
Bedeski, R.E.	Carleton University	102
Bryant, D.J.	University of Victoria	235
Chamberlain, H.B.	University of British Columbia	83*
Chang, J.	McGill University	137*
Chang Wei-pen	Université de Montréal	158
Ch'en, J.	York University	250
Ching, J.	University of Toronto	216
Chossudovsky, M.	University of Ottawa	168
Chu, R.	University of Toronto	214, 219**
Copley, R.	University of British Columbia	83
Cranmer-Byng, J.	University of Toronto	215
Croizier, R.	University of Victoria	91, 235
Dolezelova, M.	University of Toronto	222
Endicott, S.L.	York University	249
Evans, B.	University of Alberta	72
Falkenheim, V.	University of Toronto	215, 216
Fang Woon	University of Victoria	235
Frolic, B.M.	York University	249
Gerson, J.J.	University of Toronto	220***
Gewurtz, M.	York University	249
Hainsworth, G.B.	University of British Columbia	83
Helly, D.	Université de Montréal	157
Ho, S.P.S.	University of British Columbia	84, 85
Hsieh Pei-chih	University of Regina	181, 183*
Huenemann, R.	University of British Columbia	84, 85
Jacobson, H.E.	University of British Columbia	81*
Johnson, G.E.	University of British Columbia	81
Lary, D.C.M.	York University	249

Asian Studies (Cont'd)

Leblanc, C.	Université de Montréal	158
Lin, P.T.K.	McGill University	136, 139**
Luk, S.H.	University of Toronto	217
Marchand, J.	University of Victoria	235
Melby, J.	University of Guelph	116*
Mitchell, P.M.	York University	249
Morrison, B.M.	University of British Columbia	83*
Munro, S.	University of Alberta	74**
Noumoff, S.J.	McGill University	136
Pearson, R.J.	University of British Columbia	81*, 89
Pulleyblank, E.G.	University of British Columbia	86
Quo, F.Q.	Simon Fraser University	205, 206**
Rawski, T.G.	University of Toronto	215, 216
Robinson, N.	University of Guelph	116
Samuels, M.S.	University of British Columbia	82, 83*
Saywell, W.G.	Simon Fraser University	205
Schlepp, W.A.	University of Toronto	219
Schmidt, J.D.	University of British Columbia	91
Shu, C.H.	University of Toronto	215
Singer, M.	Concordia University	106*
Stephens, B.	University of Toronto	216
Stevens, C.	University of Toronto	221
Sun, M.	Saint Mary's University	192**
Tan, K.C.	University of Guelph	116
Tsau Shu-ying	York University	251
Veilleux, L.	Université de Montréal	156
Walls, J.	University of Victoria	234
Wang, P.	McGill University	141
Wickberg, E.	University of British Columbia	82

Athletics

Broom, E.	University of British Columbia	89
Enos, E.	Concordia University	107
Hindmarch, R.G.	University of British Columbia	81, 90
Morford, W.R.	University of British Columbia	81, 90

Biology

Ayles, G.B.	University of Manitoba	129
Druehl, L.	Simon Fraser University	207
Foreman, R.E.	University of British Columbia	91
Haynes, R.H.	York University	250
Nozzolillo, C.	University of Ottawa	168*
Randall, D.J.	University of British Columbia	87
Srivistava, L.	Simon Fraser University	207
Stacey, N.E.	University of Alberta	73
Suzuki, D.	University of British Columbia	89

Chemistry

Amberg, C.	Carleton University	102
Chan, T.H.	McGill University	138, 139**
Chow, Y.L.	Simon Fraser University	206
Dolphin, D.H.	University of British Columbia	88
Dove, J.E.	University of Toronto	220*
Guillet, J.E.	University of Toronto	220
Hyne, J.B.	University of Calgary	99
Koningstein, A.	Carleton University	102
Kwak, J.	Dalhousie University	111*
Lee, C.C.	University of Saskatchewan	198
Malli, G.L.	Simon Fraser University	206
Schmid, G.H.	University of Toronto	220
Stephens, R.	Dalhousie University	112
Tidwell, T.T.	University of Toronto	222
Wan, J.K.S.	Queen's University	175
Winnik, M.A.	University of Toronto	224
Wong, C.M.	University of Manitoba	129

Communications

Anderson, R.S.	Simon Fraser University	206
Charron, C.Y.	Université du Québec à Montréal	171
Crysler, L.	Concordia University	107
Lamontagne, J.	Université de Montréal	157
Leiss, W.	Simon Fraser University	206
McCallum, J.	Ryerson Polytechnical Institute	188
Valaskakis, G.	Concordia University	107

Computer Science

Chanson, S.T.	University of British Columbia	86
Cheung, T.Y.	University of Ottawa	169
Findley, M.R.	Université Laval	125
Suen, C.Y.	Concordia University	107
Symes, L.R.	University of Regina	183

Dentistry

Locke, R.S.	University of Toronto	215
Ten Cate, A.R.	University of Toronto	221
Wah Leung, S.	University of British Columbia	83, 84

Economics

Okuda, K.	Simon Fraser University	206
Pal, I.D.	University of Victoria	234**

Education

Andrews, J.H.	University of British Columbia	82*
Ashworth, N.M.	University of British Columbia	85*
Barakett, J.	Concordia University	106*
Bentley, T.R.**	University of British Columbia	90**
Bigsby, K.	University of Victoria	235
Black, S.	University of British Columbia	82*
Chant, D.	Ryerson Polytechnical Institute	187
Daniels, L.B.	University of British Columbia	86
Devlin, L.	University of Victoria	235
Dow, M.	University of Western Ontario	244*
Downing, J.A.	University of Victoria	235
Gamberg, R.	Dalhousie University	111***
Gaskell, J.	University of British Columbia	83*
Gaskell, P.J.	University of British Columbia	83*
Gillett, M.	McGill University	139
Harvey, B.	University of Victoria	235
Kattackal, J.	University of Ottawa	168
Katz, J.	University of British Columbia	86, 218
Kirchner, G.	Simon Fraser University	205*
Kong, S.L.	University of Toronto	86, 218
Kratzmann, A.	University of Victoria	235
Larocque, G.	Université de Montréal	159
Law, N.	University of British Columbia	85*
MacDonald, J.	University of Calgary	99*
Maheu, L.	Université de Montréal	157
Manalaysay, R.G.	Acadia University	
Manicom, A.	Dalhousie University	111*
Mason, G.	University of Victoria	235
McBeath, A.G.	University of Regina	182
Mickelson, N.	University of Victoria	235
Miller, A.	University of Toronto	221*
Neufeld, J.S.	University of Regina	183*
Nevison, M.B.	University of British Columbia	84*
Owen, E.E.	University of Victoria	234, 235
Sampson, G.P.	Simon Fraser University	205***
Scarfe, N.V.	University of British Columbia	82*, 85*, 99*
Selmon, G.R.	University of British Columbia	82
Thompson, L.	Queen's University	175***
Thornton, J.E.	University of British Columbia	84*
Wong, S.M.	University of British Columbia	87

Engineering

Lavigueur, J.B.	Université de Montréal	156
Slemon, G.	University of Toronto	219**, 223

Engineering, Aerospace

Etkin, B.	University of Toronto	222
Glass, I.I.	University of Toronto	219

Engineering, Chemical

Becker, H.A.	Queen's University	176
Mak, Y.C.	Ryerson Polytechnical Institute	187
Pei, D.C.T.	University of Waterloo	239
Piggott, M.R.	University of Toronto	223
Rapson, W.H.	University of Toronto	218

Engineering, Civil

Bergan, A.T.	University of Saskatchewan	198
Dawe, J.	University of New Brunswick	164
Morgenstern, N.R.	University of Alberta	72
Ng, S.	University of Ottawa	168
Timusk, J.	University of Toronto	220
Tinawi, R.	Université de Montréal	158

Engineering, Electrical

Balasubramanian, R.	University of New Brunswick	164
Dewan, S.B.	University of Toronto	226
Gervais, Y.	Université de Montréal	159
Gourishankar, V.G.	University of Alberta	74
Holmes, F.E.	University of Toronto	225
Kao, K.C.	University of Manitoba	130
Kocsis, A.	Université de Sherbrooke	202
Lee, A.	Ryerson Polytechnical Institute	188*
Mukhedkar, D.	Université de Montréal	159
Sinha, N.K.	McMaster University	149
Smith, K.C.	University of Toronto	217
Swamy, M.N.S.	Concordia University	107
Tou, C.P.	Technical University of Nova Scotia	
Wonham, W.M.	University of Toronto	219
Yip, G.L.	McGill University	140
Yu Yao-nan	University of British Columbia	85

Engineering, Industrial

Blais, R.	Université de Montréal	158

Engineering, Mechanical

Burns, D.J.	University of Waterloo	240
Jue, B.	Ryerson Polytechnical Institute	188*
Hsu, T.R.	University of Manitoba	129
Lin, S.	Concordia University	106
Netsch, H.	Université Laval	124

Engineering, Mechanical (Cont'd)

Plumtree, A.	University of Waterloo	240
Walker, J.	University of Calgary	99

Engineering, Mining and Mineral

Brawner, C.O.	University of British Columbia	86
Brown, A.	Université de Montréal	158
Elbrond, J.	Université de Montréal	157
Hall, A.E.	University of British Columbia	90
Thompkins, R.W.	Queen's University	176

Engineering, Surveying

Chrzanowski, A.	University of New Brunswick	164
Hamilton, A.C.	University of New Brunswick	164

Engineering, Systems Design

Hipel, K.W.	University of Waterloo	240

Film

Kelly, J.B.	Ryerson Polytechnical Institute	188
Lewis, L.	Ryerson Polytechnical Institute	188*
Sauro, E.	Ryerson Polytechnical Institute	188

Forestry

Baskerville, G.L.	University of New Brunswick	163
Gardner, J.A.F.	University of British Columbia	85
Ker, J.W.	University of New Brunswick	163
Murphy, P.J.	University of Alberta	73
Nordin, V.J.	University of Toronto	73, 86, 163, 219
Sziklai, O.	University of British Columbia	84

Geography

Bjorklund, E.M.	University of Western Ontario	244
Dale, E.H.	University of Regina	183*
De Koninck, R.	Université Laval	125
Galloway, J.H.	University of Toronto	221
Gentilcore, R.L.	McMaster University	149, 221
Hardwick, W.G.	University of British Columbia	85**
Lai, D.	University of Victoria	233
Lemon, J.T.	University of Toronto	216*
MacKay, J.R.	University of British Columbia	90
Mitchell, B.	University of Waterloo	240
Philbrick, A.K.	University of Western Ontario	244
Smil, V.	University of Manitoba	130

Geography (Cont'd)

Waddell, E.	Université Laval	125
Whitney, J.B.R.	University of Toronto	215
Woo, M.K.	McMaster University	149

Geology

Armstrong, R.L.	University of British Columbia	90
Campbell, F.	University of Calgary	99
Chagnon, J.Y.	Université Laval	124
Copper, P.	Laurentian University of Sudbury	120
Fyfe, W.S.	University of Western Ontario	245
Goodwin, A.M.	University of Toronto	225
Greenwood, H.J.	University of British Columbia	87
Lenz, A.C.	University of Western Ontario	245
Morton, R.D.	University of Alberta	73
Norris, G.	University of Toronto	217
Russell, R.D.	University of British Columbia	84
Schwerdtner, W.M.	University of Toronto	225
Scott, S.D.	University of Toronto	224

History

Prince-Falmagne, T.	Université de Montréal	159*
Turner, M.	Dalhousie University	111*

Languages

Allen, W.	Concordia University	106***
Bancroft, W.J.	University of Toronto	225*
Baulu, C.	McGill University	137***
Belfiore, M.H.	University of Toronto	219***
Bruno, D.	McGill University	139***
Coe, R.M.	Simon Fraser University	206***
Cooke, D.A.	York University	250***
Couture, J.	University of Ottawa	168***
Earls, L.	University of Toronto	220***
Fischer, R.	University of Toronto	222***
Gannon, R.E.	York University	250***
Kay, M.L.	York University	250***
Kuntsman, T.	University of Ottawa	168***
Marchand, R.	Ryerson Polytechnical Institute	188***
Martin, I.	York University	250***
Migneron, M.	University of Ottawa	168***
Mitchell, K.R.	University of Regina	182***
Morin, J.Y.	Université de Montréal	159***
Newton, B.E.	Simon Fraser University	206***
Parsons, P.	University of Toronto	223***
Patrie, J.	University of Alberta	73***
Sénéchal, R.	University of New Brunswick	163***
Smith, B.	Concordia University	106***

Languages (Cont'd)

Speirs, D.	University of Toronto	216***
Stokes, A.	Concordia University	106***
Wilson, D.A.	Queen's University	176***

Law

Ansley, C.M.	University of British Columbia	80*
Archibald, B.	Dalhousie University	112
Chen, T.P.	Queen's University	176
Crocker, B.	Dalhousie University	111*
Elliot, R.M.	University of British Columbia	84, 85
Johnston, D.M.	Dalhousie University	111*
Lysyk, K.	University of British Columbia	85
MacDonald, R.S.J.	Dalhousie University	112
MacIntyre, J.M.	University of British Columbia	92
Smith, M.D.H.	University of British Columbia	87

Library Science

Carpentier, L.	Concordia University	106*
Chang, M.M.	McGill University	138
Leide, J.	McGill University	139
Lewis, E.	McGill University	140*
McInnes, D.N.	University of British Columbia	92
Shorthouse, T.J.	University of British Columbia	88
Singer, L.	Concordia University	106*
Slavin, S.M.	McGill University	137*

Literature

Bentley, G.E.	University of Toronto	222
Chau, W.C.	Ryerson Polytechnical Institute	187**, 188**
Cosbey, R.C.	University of Regina	181
Geddes, G.	Concordia University	107
Holoch, D.	York University	251
Johnson, C.	University of Victoria	234
Kroetsch, R.	University of Manitoba	130
Laine, M.	University of Toronto	214*
Laychuck, J.	University of Calgary	99*
McMullin, S.E.	University of Waterloo	240
Snyder, J.K.	Saint Mary's University	192
Tudor, K.R.	Saint Mary's University	192

Management

Abdel-Malek, T.A.	University of Calgary	99
Atkins, D.	University of British Columbia	91
Bernard, P.M.	Université du Québec à Montréal	171
Carson, J.	University of Ottawa	102, 169, 176
Chamard, J.C.	Saint Mary's University	192*

Management (Cont'd)

Cray, D.	Carleton University	102, 169, 176
Crowston, W.B.	York University	250
Dipchand, C.	Dalhousie University	102, 192
DiStefano, J.J.	University of Western Ontario	245
Ducharme, J.	Université du Québec à Montréal	141, 159, 172
Dulude, L.S.	Université de Montréal	141, 159, 172
Etemad, H.	McGill University	141, 159, 172
Fertuck, L.	University of Toronto	225
Fitzgerald, P.A.	Saint Mary's University	192
Frolich, N.	University of Manitoba	130
Goldberg, M.A.	University of British Columbia	89, 91
Hutchings, M.R.	University of Regina	182
Jobson, D.	University of Alberta	74
Johnston, C.B.	University of Western Ontario	245
Kirpalani, V.H.	Concordia University	107, 141, 159 172
LeBon, C.	Université Laval	124
Levi, M.	University of British Columbia	91
Lusztig, P.A.	University of British Columbia	91
Menzefricke, U.	University of Toronto	221
Miner, F.C.	Saint Mary's University	112, 192
Petersen, E.R.	Queen's University	102, 169, 176
Schiebelhut, J.H.	Dalhousie University	112, 192
Schwab, B.	University of British Columbia	91
Shaw, D.E.	University of Regina	182**
Szendrovits, A.Z.	McMaster University	150
Szonyi, A.J.	University of Toronto	224
Tigert, B.J.	University of Toronto	223
Uyeno, D.	University of British Columbia	91
Weinberg, C.	University of British Columbia	91
West, E.	University of New Brunswick	164

Mathematics

Barbeau, E.J.	University of Toronto	224
Bondy, J.A.	University of Waterloo	240
Coleman, A.J.	Queen's University	175
Conlan, J.	University of Regina	183*
Davis, H.C.	University of Toronto	214
Engstrom, P.G.	University of Regina	183*
Evans, M.J.	University of Toronto	221
Graham, I.R.	University of Toronto	219
Ho, C.Y.	University of Toronto	222
Kennedy, E.	University of Victoria	234**
Mendelsohn, E.	University of Toronto	225
Murdoch, D.C.	University of British Columbia	89*
Schulzer, M.	University of British Columbia	84*
Tall, F.D.	University of Toronto	222
Thompson, A.C.	Dalhousie University	101*
Tutte, W.T.	University of Waterloo	240

Medicine

Allodi, F.	University of Toronto	216
Applegarth, D.A.	University of British Columbia	89
Armstrong, G.W.D.	University of Ottawa	168
Bates, D.	McGill University	138
Becklake, M.R.	McGill University	137
Bergeron, M.	Université Laval	124
Bobechko, W.P.	University of Toronto	224
Bourret, R.	Université de Montréal	159
Brindle, G.F.	Université de Sherbrooke	202
Burrow, G.N.	University of Toronto	223
Camerlain, M.	Université de Sherbrooke	202
Chang, H.K.	McGill University	141
Chang, T.M.S.	McGill University	138
Chernesky, M.	McMaster University	149
Churchill, V.M.	University of Toronto	224
Copp, D.H.	University of British Columbia	88
Cruess, R.	McGill University	139
Cruess, S.	McGill University	139
Cunningham, J.R.	University of Toronto	224
Delva, P.	Université de Montréal	158
Dirks, J.H.	University of British Columbia	89
Edelist, G.	University of Toronto	215
Elliot, A.J.	University of British Columbia	92
Emkin, M.	McMaster University	150
Entin, M.	McGill University	137
Evans, J.	University of Toronto	214
Filler, R.M.	University of Toronto	224
Friesen, J.D.	University of Toronto	224
Glorieux, F.	McGill University	139
Godfrey, C.M.	University of Toronto	216
Guttmann, R.	McGill University	140
Harrison, R.C.	University of British Columbia	90
Hillman, D.	Memorial University of Newfoundland	153
Hillman, E.	Memorial University of Newfoundland	153
Holmes, B.	University of Toronto	219**
Horwood-Nash, D.	University of Toronto	221
Jacques, A.	Université Laval	223
Jenkins, L.C.	University of British Columbia	82
Johns, H.	University of Toronto	221
Johnston, D.C.	University of Alberta	74
Keddy, B.	Dalhousie University	111*
Kinch, R.A.H.	McGill University	137
Klonoff, H.	University of British Columbia	84
Liew, C.C.	University of Toronto	218
Lin, T.Y.	University of British Columbia	88
Lindsay, W.K.	University of Toronto	224
Llewellyn-Thomas, E.H.	University of Toronto	220
Lowy, F.H.	University of Toronto	223
MacIntosh, F.	McGill University	139

Medicine (Cont'd)

MacMillan, V.H.	University of Toronto	226
Margolese, R.	McGill University	141
McAlister, N.H.	University of Toronto	224
McGraw, R.	University of British Columbia	87
McGregor, M.	McGill University	137
McIntyre, J.W.R.	University of Alberta	72
Miller, M.	University of British Columbia	84
Moon, Y.S.	University of British Columbia	87
Morin, J.D.	University of Toronto	224
Morin, Y.	Université Laval	123
Morison, J.D.	University of British Columbia	84*
Nickerson, M.	McGill University	137
Oseasohn, R.O.	McGill University	139
Painter, D.	University of Toronto	225
Painter, R.H.	University of Toronto	225
Pirlot, P.	Université de Montréal	157
Pomeranz, B.H.	University of Toronto	218
Poon, Y.K.	University of Manitoba	129
Price, J.D.E.	University of British Columbia	91
Prince, R.	McGill University	138
Purkis, I.	Dalhousie University	111
Rioux, J.	Université Laval	124
Rochon, J.	Université Laval	124
Rossall, R.E.	University of Alberta	73
Segal, S.	University of British Columbia	83
Sheinin, R.	University of Toronto	214
Shires, D.	Dalhousie University	112
Sindon, A.	Université de Montréal	157
Spoerel, W.	University of Western Ontario	244
Steward, D.J.	University of Toronto	224
Stiver, G.	University of British Columbia	91
Stoughton, W.V.	University of Toronto	223
Sun, A.	University of Toronto	226
Sung, S.C.	University of British Columbia	88
Trusler, G.A.	University of Toronto	224
Vance, D.E.	University of British Columbia	89
Vu Lou	Université Laval	124
Walters, M.B.	University of British Columbia	84
Wong, J.T.	University of Toronto	217
Wong, N.	University of British Columbia	88

Metallurgy

Brimacombe, J.K.	University of British Columbia	88
Embury, J.D.	McMaster University	149
Irons, G.A.	McMaster University	150
Lu, W.K.	McMaster University	148

Metallurgy (Cont'd)

Piercey, G.R.	McMaster University	149
Purdy, G.R.	McMaster University	149

Music

Bowie, M.	University of Alberta	73
Fisher, L.	University of Alberta	73
Gibbard, D.C.	University of British Columbia	82*
Nelson, N.	University of Alberta	73
Tait, M.	University of Alberta	73

Oceanography

Harrison, P.J.	University of British Columbia	88
Lalli, C.M.	University of British Columbia	87
Parsons, T.R.	University of British Columbia	87

Philosophy

Ware, R.	University of Calgary	98*

Physics and Astronomy

Austin, G.L.	McGill University	141
Chau, W.Y.	Queen's University	175
Chin, S.L.	Université Laval	124
Code, R.F.	University of Toronto	225
Hitschfeld, W.F.	McGill University	140
Kunstatter, G.	University of Toronto	222
Lee, J.K.P.	McGill University	139
Lessard, R.	Université Laval	124
Moffat, J.W.	University of Toronto	222
Papini, G.A.	University of Regina	182
Robertson, B.E.	University of Regina	183
Unruh, W.G.	University of British Columbia	90
York, D.	University of Toronto	220

Political Science

Badour, W.	University of Ottawa	167*
Barlow, B.H.	University of Regina	181*
Bélanger, A.	Université de Montréal	157*
de Vlieger, D.	University of Regina	183
Hervouet, G.	Université Laval	123
Keith, R.	University of Calgary	99
Korany, B.	Université de Montréal	159
Lévesque, J.	Université du Québec à Montréal	171*
Mytelka, L.	Carleton University	102*
Piotte, J.M.	Université du Québec à Montréal	171*

Political Science (Cont'd)

Potichnyi, P.J.	McMaster University	148
Roberts, J.K.	University of Regina	181*
Simmons, R.	University of Guelph	116*
Tepper, E.	Carleton University	102*
Wiseman, H.	University of Guelph	116*

Psychology

Livant, W.P.	University of Regina	181
Rands, S.	University of Regina	181*

Religion

Jan, Y.H.	McMaster University	149
Oh, K.	University of Regina	183*
Oxtoby, W.G.	University of Toronto	217
Powles, C.H.	University of Toronto	217**
Shinohara, K.	McMaster University	149
Whitehead, R.L.	University of Toronto	214

Slavonic Studies

Futrell, M.	University of British Columbia	89*

Social Work

Baines, C.	Ryerson Polytechnical Institute	187
Garber, R.	University of Toronto	226*
Herington, W.A.	University of Toronto	225*
Hill, M.	University of British Columbia	91*
McIntyre, E.	University of Toronto	216*
Nann, R.C.	University of British Columbia	83*
Splane, R.B.	University of British Columbia	86*
Stolar, E.	University of British Columbia	91*

Sociology

Barrett, G.	Saint Mary's University	191*
Daniels, D.	University of Regina	182
Gamberg, H.	Dalhousie University	111***
Kennedy, L.W.	University of Alberta	73
Li, P.	University of Saskatchewan	199
Marsden, L.	University of Toronto	220
McCrorie, J.N.	University of Regina	181*
Reitz, J.G.	University of Toronto	223*
Sévigny, R.	Université de Montréal	158*
Smythe, D.W.	University of Regina	181*
Stolzman, J.	Dalhousie University	111*
Turk, A.T.	University of Toronto	221

Sociology (Cont'd)

Walters, V.	Concordia University	106*
Willmott, D.E.	York University	250*

University Administrators

Barber, L.I.	University of Regina	181**
Baskerville, G.L.	University of New Brunswick	163
Bell, R.E.	McGill University	137**
Bent, D.	University of Alberta	74, 99, 130
Blachford, C.W.	University of Regina	182**
Bled, Y.	University of Ottawa	168*
Bourke, D.	McGill University	139**
Bowland, J.	University of Alberta	72
Cairns, J.C.	University of Guelph	116, 117
Cochran, J.F.	Simon Fraser University	206**
Connell, G.E.	University of Western Ontario	245*
Crowston, W.B.	York University	250
Cruess, R.	McGill University	139
Deutsch, J.J.	Queen's University	175**
Falkenheim, P.L.	University of Toronto	223
Ferry, R.J.P.	University of Victoria	234**
Forster, D.F.	University of Guelph	116
Gardner, J.A.F.	University of British Columbia	86
Guindon, R.	University of Ottawa	168**
Ham, J.	University of Toronto	219**
Hitschfeld, W.F.	McGill University	140
Hutchings, M.R.	University of Regina	182
Hyne, J.B.	University of Calgary	99
Ironside, A.	University of British Columbia	84*
Jay, C.D.	University of Toronto	217*
Johnston, C.B.	University of Western Ontario	245
Johnston, D.	McGill University	139**
Kenny, D.T.	University of British Columbia	90**
Ker, J.W.	University of New Brunswick	163
King, L.J.	McMaster University	148**
Kratzmann, A.	University of Victoria	235
Kruger, A.	University of Toronto	219**
Lacoste, P.	Université de Montréal	157**
Lavigueur, J.B.	Université de Montréal	156
LeBon, C.	Université Laval	124
Lee, A.A.	McMaster University	148**
Lusztig, P.A.	University of British Columbia	91
Lysyk, K.	University of British Columbia	85
MacDonald, M.S.J.	Mount Saint Vincent University	
MacDonald, J.	University of Calgary	99*
MacFarlane, M.	University of British Columbia	81*, 89*
Maplesden, D.	University of Guelph	117
McGinnis, R.C.	University of Manitoba	130
Miles, W.	Queen's University	175*

University Administrators (Cont'd)

Miner, F.C.	Saint Mary's University	112, 192
Moir, P.E.	University of British Columbia	83*
Morrison, J.	Saint Mary's University	192*
Munro, J.M.	Simon Fraser University	205, 206**
Nemetz, N.T.	University of British Columbia	82**, 102**, 129**, 137**, 157**, 168**, 175**, 244**
Nordin, V.J.	University of Toronto	73, 86, 163, 219
Norquay, M.	Ryerson Polytechnical Institute	187
Oliver, M.	Carleton University	102**
Ozmon, K.L.	Saint Mary's University	192**
Pedersen, K.G.	University of British Columbia	87**, 205**
Petch, H.E.	University of Victoria	234**
Petersen, E.	McGill University	139**
Rawkins, P.	Ryerson Polytechnical Institute	187**, 188**
Riddell, W.A.	University of Regina	181, 183**
Russell, R.D.	University of British Columbia	84
Saywell, W.G.	Simon Fraser University	205
Scarfe, N.V.	University of British Columbia	82*, 85*, 99*
Segal, B.	Ryerson Polytechnical Institute	187**, 188**
Shaw, D.E.	University of Regina	182**
Singer, M.	Concordia University	106*
Sirluck, E.	University of Manitoba	129**
Slemon, G.	University of Toronto	219**, 223
Small, W.W.	York University	249*
Spinks, J.	University of Saskatchewan	198
Strangway, D.	University of Toronto	219**
Stuart, I.	University of Victoria	234**
Switzer, C.	University of Guelph	117
Symes, L.R.	University of Regina	183
Szendrovits, A.Z.	McMaster University	150
Theall, D.F.	Trent University	137**
Volkoff, G.M.	University of British Columbia	84*
West, E.	University of New Brunswick	164
Whitehead, T.	University of British Columbia	82*
Wicijowski, J.G.	University of Regina	182**
Williams, D.C.	University of Western Ontario	244**
Wolff, R.N.	University of Toronto	223
Woodsworth, K.	University of British Columbia	81***
Yaffe, L.	McGill University	139**

Unspecified

Lee, G.	Memorial University of Newfoundland	153*
Pickett, M.C.	University of Toronto	224*
Roberts, H.W.	University of Alberta	72*
Sheh, C.C.	University of Toronto	215*

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* Listed in text under "Academic Tourism"
** Listed in text under "Academic Exchange"
*** Listed in text under "Language Instruction"

APPENDIX 53

CANADIAN ACADEMICS IN CHINA

CANADA/CHINA STUDENT EXCHANGE

Participants by Year of Arrival in China

1973

Brangham, R.
Brennan, P.
Burton, N.G.
Clarke, L.G.
Gedalof, I.
Griffiths, S.G.
Harding, L.
Hitchins, P.A.
Horrobin, P.A.
Howard, P.M.
Howard, R.W.
Laytner, A.
Letarte, C.
McGregor, M.
Minden, K.
Nishi, J.H.
Parisien, E.
Peikert, W.
Ripley, S.A.
Tessier, M.

1974

Brook, T.J.
Chan, A.B.
Helliker, J.R.
Judd, E.R.
Paltiel, J.T.
Taschereau, S.
Wong, C.J.
Zweig, D.S.

1975

Allnutt, C.J.
Bergenstein, S.K.
Fenwick, A.E.
Lee, B.
Lipman, E.I.M.
Lum, B.A.
Martin, J.L.
Mercier, P.J.
Schatzky, S.E.
Sibley, J.E.
Sproul, L.R.
Waxman, E.
Whetham, A.H.
Zuckerman, E.

1976

Benson, J.A.
Brown, D.M.
Duffy, G.D.
Goldin, H.A.
Herschorn, S.
Keenan, R.E.
Lavoie, G.
Lonergan, R.E.
Sachs, M.A.
Stanley, T.J.
Steben, B.D.
Steben, G.
Thomas, H.A.L.
Willock, T.D.

1977

Adams, M.D.
Battat, Y.J.
Boyd, M.C.
Clarke, D.C.
Hall, H.D.
Kohut, J.M.
Lankford, J.M.
Lefebvre, M.L.
Lemieux, C.
Louis, R.V.C.
Lowe, E.J.
Murray, E.G.
Till, B.D.
Volkoff, A.

1978

Burton, C.E.P.
Crepault, D.
Gregson, S.D.
Hershkovitz, L.R.
Keenan, J.
Lafleur, M.
Levesque, G.
Little, S.F.
Manion, M.F.
Vaucamps, F.A.

1979

Garmsen, S.R.
lowlett, R.
Langille, A.
May, L.A.
Pelletier, G.A.
Poohkay, S.H.
Russell, T.C.
Spiess, M.L.
Turford, J.R.

1980

Falk, A.M.
Ho, B.
Keller, P.N.
Kwong, L.
MacPherson, J.A.
McGurk, S.J.
Stevens, B.A.

1981

Babcock, S.E.
Burge, J.
Long, J.A.
Maudsley, C.R.
Phillips, M.J.
Truscott, E.G.
Yu, G.C.S.

1982

Bentley, J.G.
Courville, M.J.
Day, M.M.
Leroy, B.J.
Lim, C.
Sarkar, M.
Taylor, S.J.

1983

Béliveau, F.
Howson, N.
Johnston, A.
Kolot, A.
MacLeod, P.

APPENDIX 54

CANADIAN ACADEMICS IN CHINA

QUÉBEC/CHINA STUDENT EXCHANGE

Participants

Boisseau, L.
Carani, R.G.
Casault, A.
Codère, D.
Deschênes, P.
Gagnon, P.
Huot, M.C.
Lafrance, Y.
Levesque, D.
Lizotte, R.
Nolet, P.
Ratte, J.
Renaud, C.
Thomas, M.
Tremblay, S.

APPENDIX 55

CANADIAN ACADEMICS IN CHINA

Academic Delegations to China

DATE	NAME OF DELEGATION	SIZE	STAY	BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF ACTIVITIES
1971				
July	UBC China Tour	25	28 days	visited Beijing, Tianjin, Shijiazhuang, Jinan, Nanjing, Suzhou, Shanghai and Guangzhou
1972				
June	University of Toronto China Tour	20	21 days	toured Beijing, Shanghai, Wuhan and Guangzhou
June	Hamilton High School Students China Tour	25	21 days	toured Beijing, Tianjin and Shanghai
1973				
April	Canadian Medical Association Delegation	16	14 days	toured Beijing and South China at the invitation of the Chinese Medical Association
April	UBC China Tour	16	21 days	focusing on the "Status of Women in China," toured Beijing, Shanghai, Hangzhou, Wuhan, Shijiazhuang and Guangzhou
April	Canadian Institute for International Affairs Delegation	15	14 days	toured Beijing, Shanghai and Guangzhou at the invitation of the Chinese People's Institute of Foreign Affairs
May	Replantation Delegation	13	21 days	visited hospitals and medical schools in Beijing, Shanghai, Hangzhou and Guangzhou at the invitation of the Chinese Medical Association
June	Agricultural Scientists Delegation	3		toured Beijing, Jilin, Hebei, Shanxi, Shanghai and Guangzhou at the invitation of the Chinese Academy of Agricultural and Forestry Sciences
June	McGill University/ Université de Montréal China Tour	31	30 days	toured Beijing, Xi'an, Yan'an, Shanghai and Guangzhou

Academic Delegations to China (Cont'd)

DATE	NAME OF DELEGATION	SIZE	STAY	BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF ACTIVITIES
1973				
September	Science and Technology Delegation	16	14 days	visited educational and research institutions in Beijing, Shanghai, Hangzhou and Guangzhou at the invitation of the Chinese Academy of Sciences
Fall	McGill Bethune Medical Delegation	2	60 days	lectured at Beijing Medical College and at Zhongshan Medical College
December	UBC Thunderbirds Hockey Team		19 days	played exhibition games in Beijing, Heilongjiang and Jilin at the invitation of the All-China Sports Federation
1974				
March	Québec Students Tour	10		visited Beijing, Yan'an, Shijiazhuang, Nanjing, Shanghai and Guangzhou
April	Acupuncture Delegation	10	42 days	studied acupuncture techniques in Beijing and South China
April	Canadian Association for Adult Education China Tour	25	21 days	toured Shanghai, Wuxi, Nanjing and Guangzhou
May	University of Guelph China Tour	20	21 days	toured Beijing, Tianjin, Shanghai and Guangzhou
May	University of Ottawa China Tour	25	20 days	toured Beijing, Shanghai, Tianjin, Wuhan and Guangzhou
June	Agricultural Scientists Delegation			toured agricultural facilities in Beijing, Jilin, Heilongjiang and Liaoning at the invitation of the Chinese Academy of Agricultural and Forestry Sciences
July	University Presidents Delegation	13	14 days	visited educational facilities in Beijing, Shanghai and Guangzhou at the invitation of the Ministry of Education

Academic Delegations to China (Cont'd)

DATE	NAME OF DELEGATION	SIZE	STAY	BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF ACTIVITIES
1974				
October	Canadian Nurses China Tour	25		toured Beijing and South China
1975				
May	UBC China Tour	25	21 days	examined China's educational system while touring Beijing, Tianjin, Nanjing, Shanghai, Changsha and Guangzhou
June	Concordia University China Tour	40	5 days	visited Guangzhou as part of a 35 day study tour of East Asia
June	Canadian Education and Sports Tour	16	21 days	toured Beijing and other cities and met with Chinese sports specialists
June	BC High School Students China Tour	22	18 days	toured six cities in China
Fall	McGill Bethune Medical Delegation	2	40 days	lectured at Beijing Medical College and visited urban and rural medical facilities elsewhere in China
October	Veterinary Delegation		14 days+	completed a study tour of Beijing, Inner Mongolia, Shanghai and Guangzhou at the invitation of the Chinese Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry
October	Seismological Delegation			toured Beijing, Xi'an, Harbin, Shenyang and several cities in South China
1976				
February	Medical Delegation	4	16 days+	visited medical institutions in Beijing and South China to study Chinese procedures in traumatic surgery and the treatment of burns
May	Concordia University China Tour	45	14 days	toured Beijing, Nanjing and Shanghai as part of a study tour of East Asia

Academic Delegations to China (Cont'd)

DATE	NAME OF DELEGATION	SIZE	STAY	BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF ACTIVITIES
1976				
May	UBC China Tour	24	21 days	toured Beijing, Xi'an, Zhengzhou, Guilin and Guangzhou
June	Fresh Water Fisheries Delegation			toured facilities in Beijing, Shanghai and Guangzhou at the invitation of the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry
Summer	Saint Mary's China Tour	24	21 days	toured Beijing, Shanghai, Wuhan and Guangzhou
October	Canadian Geophysics and Geochemistry Study Group		18 days+	toured facilities in Beijing and in South and Northeast China at the invitation of the State Geological Bureau
November	UBC Medical Delegation	4	21 days	toured medical facilities in Beijing, Wuhan, Shijiazhuang and Guangzhou
December	University of Toronto Hockey Team	29	24 days	played exhibition matches in Beijing and other cities in China
1977				
Spring	AUCC Exchange Professors Delegation	2	90 days	taught French at the Beijing Foreign Languages Institute
Summer	AUCC Exchange Professors Delegation	3	90 days	taught English at the Guangzhou Foreign Languages Institute
July	NRC Frozen Earth Delegation	8	22 days	held technical discussions while touring Beijing, Harbin, Lanzhou and other Chinese cities at the invitation of the Chinese Society of Civil Engineering
August	WUSC China Tour	20	21 days	toured Beijing, Shanghai, Jilin and Heilongjiang
November	Canadian Isotope Geology Delegation		30 days	visited facilities in Beijing, Nanjing, Guiyang and Guangzhou at the invitation of the Chinese Academy of Sciences

Academic Delegations to China (Cont'd)

DATE	NAME OF DELEGATION	SIZE	STAY	BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF ACTIVITIES
1978				
February	BC Lawyers Delegation	24	14 days	observed Chinese legal practices while touring Beijing, Nanjing, Shanghai and Guangzhou
May	Iron Ore Geologists Delegation	4	30 days	studied the iron ore resources of China
May	UBC China Tour	50	21 days	examined "Adult Education and Community Development" while touring Beijing, Xi'an, Changsha and Shanghai
May	AUCC Professorial Exchange Delegation	3	90 days	taught French at the Guangzhou Foreign Languages Institute
June	AUCC Professorial Exchange Delegation	3	90 days	taught English at the Guangzhou Foreign Languages Institute
August	Precambrian Geology Delegation	3	55 days	did field research while touring Tianjin, Liaoning, Hubei, Yunnan and Beijing
October	Permian-Triassic Geology Delegation	5	28 days	lectured in Beijing, Nanjing, Shanghai and Guiyang
October	McGill Bethune Medical Delegation	2	21 days	lectured at research institutes in Beijing, Shanghai, Shijiazhuang and Changsha
1979				
March	Canadian Radiowave Delegation	6	10 days	lectured in Wuhan, visited facilities in Beijing and met with the Chinese Electronic Technology Society in Guangzhou
March	BC Lawyers Delegation	21	21 days	toured Beijing, Nanjing, Shanghai, Wuhan and Guangzhou

Academic Delegations to China (Cont'd)

DATE	NAME OF DELEGATION	SIZE	STAY	BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF ACTIVITIES
1979				
April	Provincial Ministers of Education Delegation	9	14 days	held discussions with Chinese education officials and toured educational facilities in Beijing, Nanjing, Shanghai, Hangzhou and Guangzhou at the invitation of the Chinese Ministry of Education
May	AUCC Professorial Exchange Delegation	3	90 days	taught French at the Guangzhou Foreign Languages Institute
May	UBC China Tour	17	21 days	examined "Early Childhood and Rural Education in China" while touring Beijing, Shanghai, Xi'an, Kaifeng, Zhengzhou, Foshan and Guangzhou
June	Canadian Society for Asian Studies Delegation	8	42 days	toured Beijing, Tachai, Xi'an, Lanzhou, Chongqing, Wuhan, Shanghai and Guangzhou at the invitation of the Chinese Academy of Social Sciences
June	University of Saskatchewan Chemistry Delegation	2	26 days	lectured at research institutes and universities in Beijing, Tianjin, Changchun, Shanghai, Hangzhou and Guangzhou
July	AUCC Professorial Exchange Delegation	3	90 days	taught English at the Guangzhou Foreign Languages Institute
1980				
Spring	AUCC Professorial Exchange Delegation	2	150 days	taught English at Sichuan University
April	University of Toronto Delegation	6	15 days	explored the possibility of further academic exchanges during visits to fifteen Chinese universities and research institutes in Beijing, Chengdu, Wuhan and Shanghai
April	International Council for Adult Education	2	7 days	met with Chinese officials in Beijing at the invitation of the Ministry of Education

Academic Delegations to China (Cont'd)

DATE	NAME OF DELEGATION	SIZE	STAY	BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF ACTIVITIES
1980				
April	Atomic Energy Canada Delegation		9 days+	visited Beijing at the invitation of the Chinese Nuclear Society
May	McGill University Delegation	6	25 days	met with officials of Beijing University to discuss the implementation of their academic exchange agreement and also visited eight other institutions in Beijing, Shanghai, Hangzhou and Guangzhou
May	Canadian Institute of International Affairs Delegation	60	10 days	visited industrial facilities in Beijing, Sichuan, Guangdong and Yunnan
June	Forestry Deans Delegation	4	18 days	visited forestry schools and research facilities in Beijing, Harbin, Nanjing and Guangzhou at the invitation of the Ministry of Forestry
June	Concordia University Comparative Physical Education Tour	86	18 days	visited physical education and sports facilities in Beijing, Shanghai and Guangzhou
July	Canadian Society for Studies in Education/UBC China Tour	50	21 days	examined the Chinese education system while touring Beijing, Shanghai, Suzhou and Guangzhou
August	AUCC Professorial Exchange Delegation	2	150 days	taught French at Guangzhou Foreign Languages Institute
September	IDRC Delegation	7	10 days	signed a "Memorandum of Understanding" with the State Scientific and Technological Commission and also met with officials from the Ministry of Education, the Chinese Academy of Sciences and the Chinese Academy of Social Sciences

Academic Delegations to China (Cont'd)

DATE	NAME OF DELEGATION	SIZE	STAY	BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF ACTIVITIES
1980				
November	SSHRC Exchange Delegation	3	14 days	negotiated an exchange agreement between SSHRC and the Chinese Academy of Social Sciences and visited research institutes in Beijing, Xi'an, Chongqing, Chengdu, Nanjing and Shanghai
1981				
March	University of Regina Delegation	4	12 days	visited educational institutions in Beijing, Jinan and Shanghai and formalized exchange agreements with Shandong University and with the Ministry of Commerce
April	University of Guelph Delegation	4	14 days	concluded a formal exchange agreement between the University of Guelph and Beijing Agricultural University
May	University of Victoria Delegation	5	17 days	presented an honorary degree to Soong Ching Ling in Beijing and visited East China Normal University in Shanghai to elaborate their academic exchange agreement
May	National Gallery of Canada Delegation	2	56 days	travelled along the Silk Route to arrange for a Chinese art exhibit in Canada
June	Concordia University Comparative Physical Education Tour	60	17 days	visited physical education and sports facilities in Beijing, Nanjing, Wuxi, Shanghai and Guangzhou
June	Canadian Writers Delegation	7	10 days	met with Chinese writers in Beijing, Xi'an and Guangzhou
Summer	University of Victoria Chinese Language Study Tour	20	70 days	studied Chinese language at East China Normal University

Academic Delegations to China (Cont'd)

DATE	NAME OF DELEGATION	SIZE	STAY	BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF ACTIVITIES
1981				
September	AUCC Professorial Exchange Delegation	2	105 days	taught English at Xinjiang University
November	BC High School Study Tour	65	14 days	toured Beijing, Tianjin, Nanjing, Shanghai, Suzhou and Guangzhou as part of a study tour of East Asia
1982				
Spring	University of Victoria Chinese Language Study Tour	20	56 days	studied Chinese language at East China Normal University
April	CIDA Delegation	15	19 days	developed a program of cooperation with the Ministry of Foreign Economic Relations and Trade
May	University of Alberta String Quartet	4		visited China as part of an East Asian tour co-sponsored by the Department of External Affairs and the Alberta Department of Culture
May	UBC China Tour	21	21 days	toured Beijing, Fuzhou, Hangzhou, Shanghai, Chengdu and Guangzhou
June	UBC Physical Education Tour	10	21 days	examined sport and recreational facilities in Beijing Xi'an and Shanghai
June	Concordia University Comparative Physical Education Tour	25	18 days	visited physical education and sports facilities in Beijing, Nanjing, Wuxi, Shanghai and Guangzhou
Summer	McGill Agricultural Delegation	4	60 days	worked on a "Northern Livestock and Pasture Development Project" in Inner Mongolia, Hebei and Heilongjiang
July	AUCC Mangagement Education Delegation	5	18 days	visited universities in Beijing, Xiamen, Xi'an, Tianjin and Wuhan to determine the feasibility of a proposed CIDA-sponsored management education linkage between Chinese and Canadian universities

Academic Delegations to China (Cont'd)

DATE	NAME OF DELEGATION	SIZE	STAY	BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF ACTIVITIES
1982				
July	University of Toronto Social Sciences Delegation	2	35 days	interviewed members of the Ministry of Foreign Economic Relations and Trade and visited Guangzhou, Amoy, Fuzhou, Shanghai and Beijing
August	Canadian Association of Geographers Delegation	4	16 days	visited universities and research institutes in Beijing, Lanzhou, Xi'an, Chengdu, Guilin and Guangzhou at the invitation of the Geography Institute of the Chinese Academy of Sciences
September	UBC Basketball Team	20		played several games at Zhongshan University and elsewhere in Guangzhou
September	UBC Exchange Delegation	2	7 days	negotiated an expanded exchange agreement with Zhongshan University and met with Chinese education officials in Beijing
October	Ryerson Film Delegation	2	21 days	visited the Beijing Film Academy and film facilities in Beijing, Xi'an, Chengdu, Shanghai and Guangzhou
November	UBC Commerce and Business Administration Delegation	7	10 days	lectured in Beijing and Shanghai at the invitation of the China International Trade and Investment Corporation
1983				
January	Montreal Management Education Delegation	2	10 days	visited Beijing and Tianjin to explore the feasibility of a CIDA-funded management education agreement with Tianjin University and People's University
January	University of Toronto Management Education Delegation	4	5 days	visited Wuhan to negotiate a CIDA-sponsored management education agreement with the Central China University of Science and Technology

Academic Delegations to China (Cont'd)

DATE	NAME OF DELEGATION	SIZE	STAY	BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF ACTIVITIES
1983				
February	Dalhousie Management Education Delegation	3	10 days	elaborated a CIDA-sponsored management education agreement between Dalhousie University and Xiamen University
February	Simon Fraser University Delegation	3	14 days	met with education officials in Beijing and visited nine universities and twelve research institutes
March	Toronto General Hospital Delegation.	3	9 days	concluded a CIDA-funded exchange agreement with Beijing Hospital, lectured there and at Sichuan Medical College and visited Xi'an and Shanghai
Spring	University of Saskatchewan Agricultural Delegation	4	42 days	visited Beijing and Changchun and concluded a preliminary exchange agreement with Northeast Teachers University
Spring	University of Victoria Chinese Language Study Tour	12	63 days	studied Chinese language at East China Normal University
April	Queen's Management Education Delegation	3	14 days	explored the feasibility of a CIDA-sponsored management education agreement between Queen's University and Qinghua University
April	Toronto Hospital for Sick Children	10	18 days	lectured and performed surgical operations at hospitals in Beijing and also visited Shanghai, Suzhou and Hangzhou
May	Western Canadian Business Schools Delegation	4	21 days	negotiated a CIDA-sponsored management education agreement between the University of Alberta and Xi'an Jiaotong University
May	UBC Geography Department Field Trip	26	42 days	attended conferences at Beijing University and toured Beijing, Xi'an, Nanjing, Shanghai, Guangzhou and Guilin
May	College of Family Physicians of Canada Tour		14 days	toured Beijing, Shanghai, Shijiazhuang and Guangzhou

Academic Delegations to China (Cont'd)

DATE	NAME OF DELEGATION	SIZE	STAY	BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF ACTIVITIES
1983				
May	University of Regina Delegation	15	21 days	visited Shandong University and other institutions in Beijing, Tianjin, Jinan, Qufu, Nanjing, Suzhou, Shanghai, Hangzhou and Guangzhou
May	Ryerson Polytechnical Institute Delegation	2	21 days	visited Beijing, Nanjing, Shanghai, Hangzhou and Guangzhou and concluded preliminary exchange agreements with both Jinan University and the Shanghai University of Technology
May	UBC Oceanography Delegation	2	21 days	discussed "Marine Enclosed Ecosystems" at Xiamen University and at the Third Institute of Oceanography
May	University of Victoria Education Delegation	5	21 days	participated in an IDRC-sponsored joint conference on education convened at East China Normal University
June	Simon Fraser Biology Delegation	2	28 days	attended the "Eleventh International Seaweed Symposium" in Qingdao and also visited Beijing, Nanjing, Shanghai, Hangzhou and Guangzhou
June	COACH Delegation	7	6 days	attended the First Annual Meeting of the Chinese Medical Informatics Association
June	Montreal Management Education Delegation	4	21 days	visited Beijing and Tianjin to elaborate a CIDA-funded management education agreement with Tianjin University and People's University
June	IDRC Delegation	10	4 days	met with officials from the State Scientific and Technological Commission to review and renew their cooperative agreement
Summer	McGill Agricultural Delegation	2	42 days	worked on the "Northern Livestock and Pasture Development Project" in Inner Mongolia, Hebei and Heilongjiang

Academic Delegations to China (Cont'd)

DATE	NAME OF DELEGATION	SIZE	STAY	BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF ACTIVITIES
1983				
Summer	AUCC Professorial Exchange Delegation	4	60 days	lectured on Canadian Studies at the Guangzhou Foreign Languages Institute
September	University of Toronto Geology Delegation	2	35 days	participated in an "International Symposium on Precambrian Crustal Evolution" in Beijing and also visited Hebei and Jilin
October	University of Toronto Architecture Delegation	3	14 days	lectured on architecture at institutions in Beijing and Nanjing
October	National Library of Canada Delegation	4	12 days	visited major libraries in Beijing, Nanjing, Shanghai and Suzhou at the invitation of the National Library of China
December	University of Western Ontario Management Education Delegation	2	5 days	negotiated a CIDA-funded management education agreement with Qinghua University

APPENDIX 56

ACADEMIC EXCHANGE AGREEMENTS BETWEEN CANADIAN UNIVERSITIES AND CHINESE INSTITUTIONS

THE UNIVERSITY OF ALBERTA
- Heilongjiang Universities*
- Xi'an Jiaotong University

THE UNIVERSITY OF BRITISH COLUMBIA
- Beijing University (Geography Department)
- Chengdu University of Science and Technology
- China International Trust and Investment Corporation (CITIC)
- Shanghai Jiaotong University
- Zhongshan University

CARLETON UNIVERSITY
- Nanjing University*

CONCORDIA UNIVERSITY
- People's University/Tianjin University

DALHOUSIE UNIVERSITY
- Beijing University (Law Department)
- Xiamen University

UNIVERSITY OF GUELPH
- Beijing Agricultural University

LAURENTIAN UNIVERSITY OF SUDBURY
- Beijing University (Geology Department)*

UNIVERSITÉ LAVAL
- Shanghai Foreign Languages Institute
- Wuhan Institute of Technology

McGILL UNIVERSITY
- Beijing Medical College
- Beijing University
- Chinese Academy of Sciences
- Nankai University
- People's University/Tianjin University

McMASTER UNIVERSITY
- Beijing University of Iron and Steel Technology
- Fudan University

MEMORIAL UNIVERSITY OF NEWFOUNDLAND
- Oceanology Institute of the Chinese Academy of Sciences*

UNIVERSITÉ DE MONTRÉAL
- Beijing University
- National Minority Studies Institute of the Chinese Academy of Social Sciences
- People's University/Tianjin University

UNIVERSITY OF NEW BRUNSWICK
- Wuhan College of Surveying and Cartography

UNIVERSITY OF OTTAWA
- Capital Hospital Chinese Academy of Medical Sciences

UNIVERSITÉ DU QUÉBEC À MONTRÉAL
- People's University/Tianjin University

THE UNIVERSITY OF REGINA
- Chinese Ministry of Commerce
- Shandong University

- Saskatchewan Indian Federated College and the Central Institute for Nationalities
- Saskatchewan Indian Federated College and Inner Mongolia University
- Saskatchewan Indian Federated College and Xinjiang University

RYERSON POLYTECHNICAL INSTITUTE
- Beijing Film Academy*
- Jinan University
- Shanghai University of Technology

SAINT MARY'S UNIVERSITY
- Beijing Institute of Foreign Trade
- Shandong Teachers University

UNIVERSITY OF SASKATCHEWAN
- Northeast Teachers' University

SIMON FRASER UNIVERSITY
- Chinese Institute of Contemporary International Relations
- Jilin University*
- Jinan University

UNIVERSITY OF TORONTO
- Central China University of Science and Technology
- China University of Science and Technology*
- Sichuan Medical College
- Toronto General Hospital and Beijing Hospital
- World Religions Institute of the Chinese Academy of Social Sciences

UNIVERSITY OF VICTORIA
- East China Normal University

THE UNIVERSITY OF WESTERN ONTARIO
- Qinghua University

YORK UNIVERSITY
- Nankai University
- Sichuan Foreign Languages Institute*
- Sichuan University

*** indicates relationship still being negotiated**

INTERVIEWS IN CANADA

Breakdown by Institution

INSTITUTION	NUMBER OF INTERVIEWS CHINESE	CANADIANS	TOTAL
UNIVERSITIES			
Acadia	-	3	3
Alberta	10	12	22
British Columbia	9	22	31
Calgary	6	8	14
Carleton	4	5	[illegible]
Concordia	11	12	[illegible]
Dalhousie	5	7	12
Guelph	-	4	4
Laurentian	4	5	9
Laval	10	7	17
McGill	17	26	43
McMaster	9	10	19
Manitoba	2	10	12
Memorial	2	7	9
Montréal	10	22	32
Mount Allison	-	3	3
Mount Saint Vincent	-	2	2
New Brunswick	4	6	10
Ottawa	5	11	16
Prince Edward Island	-	1	1
Québec	-	1	1
Queen's	1	13	14
Regina	8	8	16
Ryerson	-	4	4
St. Francis Xavier	-	2	2
Saint Mary's	1	5	6
Saskatchewan	3	7	10
Sherbrooke	3	6	9
Simon Fraser	1	8	9
TUNS	-	7	7
Toronto	17	35	52
Trent	-	3	3
Victoria	3	10	13
Waterloo	1	8	9
Western	6	13	19
Wilfrid Laurier	1	2	3
Winnipeg	-	3	3
York	3	12	15
subtotals	**156**	**330**	**486**

INTERVIEWS IN CANADA

Breakdown by Institution

INSTITUTION	NUMBER
COMMUNITY COLLEGES	
British Columbia Institute of Technology	5
George Brown College	4
Mohawk College	3
Nova Scotia College of Art and Design	1
Lester B. Pearson College of the Pacific	6
Seneca College	1
Vancouver Community College	6
Wascana Institute of Applied Arts and Sciences	3
subtotal	**29**
SECONDARY SCHOOLS	
Advance Business College	1
Columbia College	11
Columbia Secondary School	1
Eastern College	6
Great Lakes College	2
York Herbart School	5
subtotal	**26**
PROVINCIAL GOVERNMENT AGENCIES	
Council of Ministers of Education of Canada	1
Alberta Provincial Government	4
Advanced Education and Manpower (2)	
Federal and Intergovernmental Affairs (2)	
British Columbia Provincial Government	3
Ministry of Universities, Science & Communications (2)	
Universities Council of British Columbia (1)	
Manitoba Provincial Government	2
Department of Education (1)	
Premier's Office (1)	
Maritime Provinces Higher Education Commission	1
Ontario Provincial Government	7
Department of Education (2)	
Ontario Science Centre (5)	
Québec Provincial Government	2
Ministry of Education (1)	
Ministry of Intergovernmental Affairs (1)	
Saskatchewan Provincial Government	6
Department of Intergovernmental Affairs (2)	
Agricultural Development Corporation (4)	
subtotal	**26**

INTERVIEWS IN CANADA

Breakdown by Institution

INSTITUTION	NUMBER
FEDERAL GOVERNMENT AGENCIES	
Canadian International Development Agency	6
Department of External Affairs	4
International Development Research Centre	7
National Research Council	3
Social Science & Humanities Research Council	2
subtotal	**22**
NON-GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS	
Association of Canadian Community Colleges	1
Association of Universities and Colleges of Canada	3
Canadian Bureau for International Education	1
World Universities Service of Canada	1
Institut de recherche en électricité du Québec	5
subtotal	**11**
Government of the People's Republic of China	
Embassy in Canada	2
subtotal	**2**
TOTAL	**602**

INTERVIEWS IN CANADA

Distribution Across Canada

CANADIAN PROVINCE	NUMBER OF INTERVIEWS	PERCENTAGE
Alberta	40	6.6
British Columbia	85	14.1
Manitoba	17	2.8
New Brunswick	14	2.3
Newfoundland	9	1.5
Nova Scotia	37	6.1
Ontario	226	37.5
Prince Edward Island	1	0.2
Québec	138	22.9
Saskatchewan	35	5.8
TOTAL	**602**	

APPENDIX 59

INTERVIEWS IN CANADA

Categories of Subjects

CATEGORIES	NUMBER OF INTERVIEWS	
CHINESE ACADEMICS		187
Chinese Visiting Scholars	78	
Chinese Visiting Professors/Researchers	30	
Chinese Graduate Students	45	
Chinese Undergraduate/Special Students	13	
Chinese Secondary School Students	21	
CANADIAN ACADEMICS		441
Canadian Faculty Supervisors	91	
Canadian Faculty with China Experience	136	
Canadian Students with China Experience	13	
Canadian University Administrators	178	
Canadian College/School Administrators	23	
GOVERNMENT REPRESENTATIVES		44
Canadian Federal Government	21	
Canadian Provincial Governments	21	
Chinese Government	2	
OTHERS		16
TOTAL		**688**[1]

[1] Only 602 interviews were conducted, but 86 Canadian interviewees fall into more than one subject category.

INTERVIEWS IN CANADA

List of Interview Subjects

NAME	TITLE, DEPARTMENT, INSTITUTION
Ahern, M.	Manager, Personnel, Institut de recherche en électricité du Québec
Allan, W.	International Student Advisor, Office of Student Affairs, University of Alberta
Amichand, D.	International Student Advisor, Counselling and Student Resource Centre, University of Guelph
Anderson, H.	Professor, Department of Chemistry, Memorial University of Newfoundland
Anderson, P.	Associate Professor, Department of Biological Sciences, Concordia University
Arthur, H.	Chairperson, Department of English, British Columbia Institute of Technology
Austenson, H.M.	Director, Crop Development Centre, University of Saskatchewan
Axelrad, A.A.	Professor, Department of Anatomy, University of Toronto
Ayari, A.	Secretary, Institute for International Development and Cooperation, University of Ottawa
Ayles, G.B.	Director, Freshwater Institute, University of Manitoba
Bai Lijun	Graduate Student, Department of Chemistry, University of Ottawa
Balmain, K.G.	Professor, Department of Electrical Engineering, University of Toronto
Banfield, G.	Research Officer, Advanced Education and Manpower Department, Government of Alberta
Baniassad, E.	Dean, Faculty of Architecture, Technical University of Nova Scotia
Bao Xueming	Visiting Researcher, Faculty of Education, University of Victoria
Barber, L.I.	President and Vice Chancellor, University of Regina
Barrett, D.P.	Assistant Professor, Department of History, McMaster University
Barton, T.	Dean, Faculty of Engineering, University of Calgary
Bedeski, R.E.	Professor, Department of Political Science, Carleton University
Bentley, T.R.	Director, Pacific Rim Program, University of British Columbia
Best, H.B.M.	President, Laurentian University of Sudbury
Bibeau, G.	Directeur, Département d'anthropologie, Université de Montréal
Biron, L.	Directeur du service de lodgement et residences, Université de Sherbrooke
Bishoff, I.	Host Farmer, International Projects, Agricultural Development Corporation of Saskatchewan
Bishoff, R.	Host Farmer, International Projects, Agricultural Development Corporation of Saskatchewan
Bjorklund, E.M.	Associate Professor, Department of Geography, University of Western Ontario
Blachford, C.W.	Dean, Faculty of Graduate Studies and Research, University of Regina
Bled, Y.	Coordinator of Cultural Activities, Dean of Students Office, University of Ottawa
Bosisio, R.	Professeur titulaire, Département de génie électrique, École Polytechnique, Université de Montréal
Bowland, J.P.	Dean, Faculty of Agriculture and Forestry, University of Alberta
Boyd, M.	Assistant Director, International Education Centre, Saint Mary's University
Brawner, C.O.	Professor, Department of Mining and Mineral Process Engineering, University of British Columbia
Brazeau, J.	Doyen, Faculté d'études supérieures, Université de Montréal

NAME	TITLE, DEPARTMENT, INSTITUTION
Brennan, W.J.	Dean, College of Commerce, University of Saskatchewan
Brezina, M.	Professeur agrégé, Département de génie mécanique, Université de Sherbrooke
Broadbent, K.P.	Program Officer, Information Sciences Division, International Development Research Centre
Broome, J.	Foreign Government Awards Officer, Association of Universities and Colleges of Canada
Brossard, A.	Coordinator of Community Affairs, Dean of Students Office, University of Ottawa
Brown, J.D.	Dean, Administration and Student Services, Vancouver Community College
Brown, J.L.	Associate Professor, Faculty of Business, University of Alberta
Browne, J.W.	Coordinator, Faculty Development, University of Toronto
Bryant, D.J.	*Assistant Professor*, Centre for Pacific and Oriental Studies, University of Victoria
Cairns, J.C.	Director, Centre for International Programs, University of Guelph
Callaghan, J.C.	President, Technical University of Nova Scotia
Cameron, W.J.	Dean, School of Library and Information Science, University of Western Ontario
Cao Miyi	Secondary School Student, Eastern College of Toronto
Carter, R.E.	Professor and Chairman, Department of Philosophy, Trent University
Chafe, D.	Assistant Director, International Projects Department, Mohawk College
Chakrabarti, C.L.	Professor, Department of Chemistry, Carleton University
Chan Naiyun	Visiting Scholar, Département de génie électrique, École Polytechnique, Université de Montréal
Chan, T.H.	Professor, Department of Chemistry, McGill University
Chang, M.M.	Librarian, McLennan Library, McGill University
Chang, J.	Lecturer, Department of East Asian Languages and Literatures, McGill University
Chang Wei Pen	Chargé de cours, Département des sciences de l'économie, Université de Montréal
Chao, G.Y.	Professor, Department of Geology, Carleton University
Charlebois, E.	Director, Health Sciences, International Development Research Centre
Chau, W.C.	Professor, Department of English, Ryerson Polytechnical Institute
Chau, W.Y.	Associate Professor, Department of Physics, Queen's University
Chen Dianjia	Visiting Scholar, Department of Chemistry, Laurentian University of Sudbury
Chen Guangming	Visiting Researcher, Department of Chemistry, University of Alberta
Chen Hanfu	Visiting Researcher, Department of Electrical Engineering, McGill University
Chen, J.	Professor, Department of History, York University
Chen, L.C.M.	Scientific Research Officer, Atlantic Research Laboratory, National Research Council of Canada
Chen Shou-yi	Visiting Scholar, Geotechnical Research Centre, McGill University
Chen, T.	Professor, Faculty of Law, Queen's University
Chen Xu	Visiting Scholar, Department of Geology, University of Western Ontario
Chen Ziling	Visiting Scholar, Department of Computer Science, Concordia University
Chen Ziquan	Visiting Scholar, Department of Electrical Engineering, University of New Brunswick

NAME	TITLE, DEPARTMENT, INSTITUTION
Chin, S.L.	Directeur, Laboratoire de recherche en optique et laser, Département de physique, Université Laval
Chin Xiaodi	Student, Lester B. Pearson College of the Pacific
Cho, C.W.	Chairman, Department of Physics, Memorial University of Newfoundland
Chossudovsky, M.	Professor, Department of Economics, University of Ottawa
Chow, W.S.	Assistant Professor, Department of Anthropology, University of Winnipeg
Chow, Y.L.	Professor, Department of Chemistry, Simon Fraser University
Chrzanowski, A.	Professor, Department of Surveying Engineering, University of New Brunswick
Chu, R.W.H.	Associate Professor, Department of East Asian Studies, University of Toronto
Ciriello, J.	Assistant Professor, Department of Physiology, University of Western Ontario
Claveau, G.	Acting Director, Institute for International Development and Cooperation, University of Ottawa
Cleland, M.	Associate Director, Centre for Development Projects, Dalhousie University
Cochran, J.F.	Dean, Faculty of Science, Simon Fraser University
Coleman, A.J.	Professor, Department of Mathematics and Statistics, Queen's University
Connell, G.E.	President, University of Western Ontario
Conway, B.	Professor, Department of Chemistry, University of Ottawa
Cooey, R.	Instructor, Department of English, British Columbia Institute of Technology
Cooke, D.	Associate Professor, Department of English, York University
Copper, P.	Professor, Department of Geology, Laurentian University of Sudbury
Coupland, R.T.	Professor, Department of Crop Science and Plant Ecology, University of Saskatchewan
Crowston, W.B.	Dean, Faculty of Administrative Studies, York University
Curran, J.	Assistant Professor, Department of Civil Engineering, University of Toronto
Dai Weiliang	Graduate Student, Department of Mechanical Engineering, Concordia University
Daniels, D.	Assistant Professor, Department of Sociology and Social Studies, University of Regina
Davis, J.D.	Administrator, Lester B. Pearson College of the Pacific
De Leeuw, J.H.	Professor and Director, Institute for Aerospace Studies, University of Toronto
Debanne, J.	Past President, Canadian Operations Research Council, University of Ottawa
Delisle, Y.	Director of Administration, Societé exportation des resources éducatif, Ministry of Education, Government of Québec
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APPENDIX 61

SUMMARY OF RECOMMENDATIONS

Recommendations Concerning Chinese Academics in Canada

1. **that, in order to facilitate academic exchange activities between Canada and China, a Canada/China Exchange Office should be established in Canada:**

   a. the primary purpose of this Office should be to disseminate - through a periodic newsletter - information about Canada/China exchange activities;

   b. this Office should also serve as a referral centre for Chinese academics who express interest in Canada, but are unfamiliar with the program offerings of individual Canadian universities;

   c. this Office should in addition assume at least initial responsibility for the implementation of the new initiatives recommended in this report;

   d. the International Development Office of the Association of Universities and Colleges of Canada could provide an appropriate home for this new Office.

2. **that, given the academic exchange experiences of the past fifteen years, future placements of Chinese academics in Canada should emphasize advanced study in formal degree programmes, rather than non-degree study and research:**

   a. the Chinese side of the official Canada/China Student Exchange Program should be terminated and the Canadian funds thereby saved diverted to a new Canada/China Fellowship Program (see Recommendation 10);

   b. the official Visiting Scholars Program should be phased out over the next three years;

   c. increasing emphasis should be placed on enrolling Chinese students in the graduate programs of Canadian universities;

   d. small numbers of Chinese students should be enrolled in selected undergraduate degree programs at Canadian universities.

3. **that, in order to improve Chinese access to Canadian higher education, Canada should provide "Canadian Higher Education Reference Libraries" for deposit in Chinese libraries:**

   a. each reference collection should include the calendars of every Canadian university and four year college, introductory material from Canadian professional societies and scholarly organizations, background literature on Canadian history and culture and practical information on living conditions in Canada's provinces;

   b. individual collections should be placed - in consultation with the Chinese Ministry of Education and other government agencies when appropriate - in the libraries of major universities and research institutes across China;

   c. collections should be updated periodically and modified on the basis of experience.

4. **that, in order to facilitate the adjustment of Chinese academics to Canadian life, Canada should immediately organize a vigorous orientation program for their benefit:**

   a. a booklet describing Canadian academic life should be prepared for distribution to all potential long-term academic visitors from China;

   b. an intensive in-Canada orientation program should be provided for all long-term academic visitors from China immediately upon their arrival in Canada;

   c. this essential reception program - which could be undertaken by existing CIDA-sponsored Regional Orientation Centres - should precede the distribution of Chinese academics to their host Canadian institutions;

   d. every Canadian institution which hosts long-term academic visitors from China should designate a contact individual whose responsibility it would be to assure the adjustment of Chinese academics to their host Canadian campuses;

   e. Canadian professors who agree to supervise the advanced study and/or research of Chinese academics should receive appropriate briefing materials prior to the arrival of their visitors.

5. **that, in order to assure an appropriate reception for long-term academic visitors from China and to facilitate their integration into the Canadian academic milieu, arrival dates in Canada should be more closely coordinated with the Canadian academic calendar:**

   a. long-term academic visitors from China should arrive in Canada at times appropriate to the Canadian academic year - September 1, January 1, May 1 or July 1;

   b. visa application procedures should be streamlined and appropriate application deadlines established and adhered to;

   c. Canadian host institutions should be informed well in advance of both who will be arriving on campus and when, and they should assign to specific individuals responsibility for welcoming Chinese academics.

6. **that, in order to allow Canadian universities to derive full benefit from Canada/China exchange activities, institutions which have made significant China commitments and/or host large numbers of Chinese academic visitors, should be encouraged to designate one individual or office to "coordinate" China-related activities on campus.**

7. **that, given the importance of language proficiency and the linguistic difficulties encountered by many Chinese academics in Canada, mandatory language testing should be instituted for all Chinese academics under consideration for long-term advanced study or research in Canada.**

a. the Canada/China Language Centre in Beijing should be mandated to test the language facility (reading, writing, speaking and listening) of all Chinese academics under consideration for advanced study and research in Canada;

b. "Certificates of Language Competence" - issued by the Centre only to those whose language skills meet standards established through extensive consultation - should be required as part of the Canadian visa application of all Chinese academics;

c. "Reports of Language Competence" should also be prepared by the Centre and forwarded to individual Canadian institutions as part of candidates admissions dossiers;

d. consideration should be given to augmenting the resources of the Centre, so that it may offer remedial language courses to those Chinese academics whose test results indicate that they require further language study;

e. Chinese academics should be admitted only to those Canadian institutions whose language of instruction and research corresponds to their language of competence.

8. **that, given the importance of linguistic proficiency, a full range of remedial language services should be made available to all Chinese academics engaged in advanced study or research in Canada:**

a. technical language instruction geared to specific areas of specialization should be available to Chinese academics who arrive in Canada for extended stays;

b. remedial conversation and/or writing courses should be available to Chinese academics upon the recommendation of their Canadian faculty supervisors;

c. long-term academic visitors from China should be encouraged to take advantage of informal opportunities to improve their language proficiency through social contact with Canadians.

9. **that, in order for all parties to derive maximum benefit from Canada/China academic exchanges, long-term academic visitors from China and their Canadian faculty supervisors should be encouraged to communicate on a regular basis and to develop effective working relationships:**

a. while still in China, Chinese academics should provide their proposed faculty supervisors with as much information as possible on their academic backgrounds, their Canadian study or research objectives and their long-range professional plans;

b. upon their arrival in Canada, Chinese academics should meet as soon as possible with their faculty supervisors in order to define their study or research projects;

c. Chinese academics should continue to meet with their Canadian faculty supervisors on a regular basis in order to discuss both their progress and any academic difficulties which they may encounter;

d. Canadian faculty supervisors should be encouraged to provide long-term academic visitors from China with written assessments of their work on a regular basis.

10. **that, in order to encourage the efforts of both individual Chinese students and Canadian and Chinese institutions which are developing direct institutional linkages, Canada should establish a Canada/China Fellowship Program (in lieu of the current student exchange program - see Recommendation 2a) for Chinese graduate students seeking admission to Canadian universities:**

    a. a minimum of twelve two-year non-renewable entrance fellowships should be made available;

    b. fellowships should be awarded on a competitive basis after thorough evaluation by a committee composed of representative Canadian academics;

    c. fellowships should cover the cost of tuition and also include a reasonable allowance for living expenses and in-Canada travel;

    d. fellowship recipients should be subject to performance review upon the completion of their first year of studies.

11. **that, given the increasing burden of differential fees on international students registered in Canadian degree programs, efforts should be made - because of Canada's "special relationship" with China - to alleviate this burden for Chinese graduate students in Canada:**

    a. provincial governments should be encouraged to waive differential tuition fees for Chinese students in Canadian graduate degree programs;

    b. individual Canadian universities - particularly those with institutional linkages in China - should be encouraged to conclude reciprocal arrangements that enable exchange students abroad to pay tuition to their home rather than to their host institutions;

    c. whenever Chinese academics must pay differential tuition fees, care should be taken that the "minimum standard of financial support" described below remains after tuition fees have been deducted from candidates' available funds.

12. **that, given the importance of in-Canada travel for both the professional development and the cross-cultural awareness of visiting Chinese academics, Canada should earmark monies to establish a Canada/China Travel Fund:**

    a. every Chinese academic in Canada should be funded to participate in one scholarly conference during his/her stay in Canada;

    b. Chinese academics in Canada should - in cooperation with provincial and municipal authorities - be provided with opportunities to visit historical, cultural and technological points of interest in the regions of their host institutions;

c. specialized tours of Canadian facilities should be organized for small groups of Chinese academics who would be selected for participation on the basis of recommendations from their Canadian faculty supervisors;

d. on a trial basis, low-cost summer tours of Canada should be made available to interested Chinese academics.

13. **that, given the current financial difficulties of many Canadian universities, steps should be taken to reimburse individual Canadian institutions for the direct research costs associated with hosting non-degree visiting scholars and researchers.**

14. **that, in order to alleviate the financial difficulties experienced by many Chinese academics in Canada, a minimum standard of financial support (beyond tuition and fees) should be established by the appropriate agencies of the Canadian and Chinese governments:**

a. this minimal living allowance should be established after appropriate consultation and should cover room and board (with allowances for regional variations), academic supplies, seasonal clothing and local transportation costs;

b. Chinese academics applying to Canadian institutions should have prior assurance of this level of financial support - whether from governmental, institutional or private sources - in order to receive Canadian visa authorization;

c. Chinese academics whose financial support falls below the established minimum once their academic work in Canada is under way should be eligible for emergency loans from the Chinese or Canadian governments.

15. **that, given the importance of facilitating the social integration of long-term academic visitors from China, international student advisors on each Canadian campus should arrange appropriate activities on their behalf:**

a. they should encourage Chinese academics to share housing accommodations with Canadians, rather than segregating themselves with other Chinese visitors in isolated off-campus apartments;

b. they should arrange social visits to Canadian homes for all interested Chinese visitors;

c. they should encourage Chinese academics to take full advantage of the services available to international students;

d. where numbers of Chinese visitors are sufficient, they should encourage the University administration to hold an annual reception.

16. **that, given the significant number of Chinese academics who have studied in Canada during the past fifteen years, strenuous efforts should be made to maintain contact with those who have completed their work and returned to China:**

a. Canada should begin to organize a Canada/China Alumni Society whose membership would include all Chinese academics who have completed at least one year of study or research in Canada since 1973;

b. building on the data base that was compiled for this study, the Canada/China Alumni Society should maintain an up-to-date directory of Chinese academics who have studied in Canada;

c. the Canada/China Alumni Society should also publish a regular newsletter in order to keep both returned Chinese academics and their Canadian hosts abreast of professional and social developments of mutual interest;

d. the Canada/China Alumni Society should also investigate the feasibility of organizing periodic return visits for groups of alumni organized by specialization.

17. **that, in order to encourage professional dialogue and further cooperative research, Canada and China should regularize the exchange of professional and scholarly delegations:**

a. exchanges should be based on the conclusion of formal linkages between major Canadian and Chinese learned societies;

b. exchanges should occur annually, with each society alternately sending and receiving delegations;

c. visits should be timed to coincide with national conferences or symposia sponsored by host societies;

d. individual delegations should be small and the background of its members should be both institutionally and regionally diverse.

Recommendations Concerning Canadian Faculty in China

18. **that, in order to facilitate the adjustment of Canadian faculty visitors to China, appropriate orientation materials and services should be made available to them:**

a. printed briefing materials - emphasizing both historical/cultural background and practical information - should be prepared for distribution to all Canadian faculty visitors to China on request;

b. briefing sessions - participation in which should be required of those receiving Canadian government funding - should be available to all Canadian faculty travelling to China for academic purposes;

c. upon their return to Canada, Canadian faculty visitors should be encouraged to provide written evaluations of their China experiences and to participate in the briefing of future academic visitors;

d. the activities described above could be undertaken by existing CIDA-sponsored Regional Orientation Centres.

19. **that, given the significant increase in Canada/China academic exchanges since 1979, the official Canada/China Professorial Exchange (administered by the Association of Universities and Colleges of Canada has become redundant and should be terminated.**

20. **that, in order to encourage further academic exchanges with China, Canada should establish a China Travel Assistance Fund for Canadian professors who are invited to China as visiting lecturers:**

    a. up to twenty travel fellowships - each equivalent to the cost of return international airfare to China - should be awarded annually;

    b. eligibility for these financial awards should be restricted to Canadian professors who have received written invitations - clearly indicating Chinese responsibility for their in-China travel and living expenses - from Chinese institutions with which their home institutions are not already linked by formal exchange agreements;

    c. recipients should be selected on a competitive basis by an academic review panel;

    d. administration of this fund should be assigned to the Canada/China Exchange Office (see Recommendation 1 above).

21. **that, in order to introduce Canadian university professors to China, and in particular to its institutions of higher education, an annual Canadian Faculty Tour of China should be made available to them at reasonable costs:**

    a. in the annual review of applications for participation, care should be taken to compose a group which is balanced in its institutional, regional and disciplinary composition;

    b. the Tour should be preceded by an intensive briefing on China which would be required of all participants;

    c. although the focus of the Tour should be on Chinese universities, visits should also be arranged to appropriate colleges, research institutes, hospitals and other educational institutions;

    d. members of the Tour should be accommodated - whenever possible - on the campuses of China's universities, rather than at off-campus hotels;

    e. members should be prepared to deliver introductory lectures on their areas of specialization;

    f. members should be provided with opportunities on each campus to meet with Chinese faculty and students in their disciplines;

    g. upon completion of the Tour, members should prepare a brief trip report which should be distributed to the Canadian university community;

    h. Canadian and Chinese authorities should work together to reduce the cost of participation to individual professors;

i. the Canada/China Exchange Office could assume responsibility for the administration of this Tour.

22. **that, in order to make western language materials on Canada available to Canadian language teachers in China, a Canada Resource Centre should be provided at the Canadian Embassy in Beijing:**

    a. this Resource Centre should contain a full range of English and French language printed and audio-visual materials on Canada;

    b. these educational materials should be made available to Canadian teachers in China at no charge and on a limited term loan basis;

    c. whenever possible the Resource Centre should also make available multiple copies of basic materials for free distribution by Canadian teachers to their students.

23. **that, in order to improve Canadian understanding of China, Chinese authorities should be encouraged to facilitate the research activities of Canadian social scientists, particularly Asian studies specialists, in China:**

    a. Canadian researchers should be provided with both greater access to Chinese research libraries and archival collections and increased opportunities to conduct realistic field research in China;

    b. Canadian researchers should be invited to participate in Chinese scholarly conferences and to publish articles in Chinese scholarly journals focusing on China;

    c. Canadian and Chinese social scientists should be encouraged to develop joint research projects on China which could - when appropriate - be submitted to external agencies for funding consideration;

    d. in order to assure their ability to participate fully in the research activities described above, Canada's Asian studies scholars should be provided with access to language training facilities in China which would allow them to regain or improve their Chinese language facility.

24. **that, in order to derive maximum benefit from increased academic exchange activity between Canada and China, Canadian scholars - particularly those in scientific, technical and medical fields - should be encouraged to develop collaborative research projects with Chinese academics:**

    a. Canadian scholarly societies should conclude formal exchange agreements with Chinese scholarly societies and thereby regularize the exchange of scholarly publications and joint participation in scholarly conferences;

    b. Canadian universities that have concluded academic exchange agreements with Chinese institutions should reaffirm the importance of collaborative research in addition to graduate education of Chinese academics;

    c. during visits to China as visiting lecturers (see Recommendation 20) or academic tourists (see Recommendation 21), Canadian professors should actively explore the feasibility of collaborative research with Chinese academics working in the same fields;

d. Canadian and Chinese academics should be encouraged to make joint applications for funding of collaborative research projects from international and national granting agencies.

25. **that, in order to continue providing the Canadian government with academic expertise on China while simultaneously affording unique opportunities to Canada's Asian studies scholars, the position of Sinologist-in-Residence at the Canadian Embassy in Beijing should be retained but with modifications:**

    a. the considerable responsibilities of the Sinologist-in-Residence should be reevaluated in order to make the position more manageable;

    b. the term of office should be lengthened from two years to three;

    c. the Sinologist-in-Residence should, on his/her annual return trip to Canada, meet with Canadian university professors and administrators in order to both brief them on academic developments in China and obtain their feedback on academic exchange directions for the following year.

26. **that, in light of the experiences of Canadian faculty visitors to China, Chinese host institutions should be encouraged to facilitate both their adjustment to and their understanding of Chinese society:**

    a. Canadian faculty visitors should - whenever possible - be accommodated on the campuses of their Chinese host institutions rather than at hotels some distance from these campuses;

    b. the schedules of Canadian faculty visitors should include opportunities for local tourism and for less formal contacts (including home visits) with Chinese academics;

    c. Chinese host institutions should assign to appropriate individuals responsibility for both the professional and social aspects of Canadian faculty visits to their campuses.

27. **that, in order to facilitate the further development of Canada/China exchange activities, a data bank of Canadian professors with academic experience in China should be maintained:**

    a. this data bank should include as its foundation the information provided in this report on the China activities of more than 600 Canadian professors between 1970 and 1983;

    b. additional data should be gathered systematically through notices in Canadian scholarly and professional journals and through direct written communication with university administrators across Canada;

    c. both statistical and analytical reports should be prepared for distribution at periodic intervals;

d. the Canada/China Exchange Office (see Recommendation 1) should assume overall responsibility for the administration of the data bank program.

Recommendations Concerning Canadian Students in China

28. **that, given the evolution of Canadian academic relations with China since 1973, the Canadian side of Canada/China Student Exchange Program should be retained, but with modifications:**

    a. participation in the program should henceforth be restricted to students who have already achieved an advanced level of Chinese language competence;

    b. the size of the program should remain at twelve Canadian participants at any one time, but places should in the future be designated for three distinct purposes - four places for advanced study of Chinese language and literature; four places for those pursuing course work in a discipline; and four places for those pursuing doctoral level research in a discipline;

    c. the national competition should continue to be open to independent students (who require both placement and financial support), but should also be made available to those graduate students who, by virtue of academic exchange agreements concluded by their home universities, have already been accepted for advanced study or research at individual Chinese universities (and therefore require only financial support);

    d. Canadian authorities should review the monthly supplementary stipend provided to Exchange students in light of both the experiences of the students and the practices of other countries;

    e. Chinese authorities should be encouraged to expand the specializations available to Canadian students for advanced study and research in China.

29. **that, in order to encourage greater interest in China among Canadian university students, an annual Canadian Student Study Tour should be made available to them at reasonable cost:**

    a. Canadian universities, particularly those with Asian studies programs, should rotate responsibility for organizing these academic tours, which should be open to university students from across Canada who are currently enrolled in undergraduate or graduate degree programs;

    b. these study tours should be offered for university credit and should include multidisciplinary lectures and seminars offered by Asian studies scholars prior to departure and en route, visits to relevant historical and contemporary points of interest in China and meetings with Chinese professors and students at appropriate Chinese campuses.

30. **that, in order to popularlize study of the Chinese language in Canada, thereby facilitating advanced study and research in China by Canadian students, the Government of China should establish a Chinese Language Centre in Canada:**

    a. this Centre should initially operate as a summer school, rotating its operations among Canadian university campuses with Asian studies programs;

b. it should bring to Canada experienced Chinese language instructors to offer intensive language courses to Canadian university students drawn from across Canada;

c. completion of appropriate courses should permit certification that an individual student has achieved a level of competence that would permit study or research at a university in China;

d. the Chinese and Canadian governments should encourage participation in this summer school by providing scholarships to well-qualified applicants.

31. **that, in order to enable Canadian students to benefit fully from their experiences in China, efforts to prepare them for study abroad should be improved:**

    a. a new handbook should be prepared for distribution to Canadian students considering travel to China for academic purposes;

    b. participation in in-Canada orientation sessions designed for Canadian students travelling to China for study or research should be required of all Canada/China Exchange students and optionally available to other Canadian students;

    c. the activities described above could be undertaken by existing CIDA-sponsored Regional Orientation Centres, working in consultation with returned Canada/China Exchange students;

    d. Chinese education authorities should be encouraged to provide newly arriving Canadian students with special orientation services that will facilitate their adjustment to academic life in China.

32. **that, in light of the experiences of many Canadian students in China, Chinese authorities should be encouraged to take appropriate steps to facilitate the social integration of Canadian students on Chinese campuses:**

    a. every Canadian student should be provided with the opportunity to share accommodations with a Chinese roommate;

    b. the construction and utilization of foreign student residences on Chinese campuses should be reassessed;

    c. Chinese institutions which host Canadian students should each designate a responsible individual to animate their social integration and respond to individual difficulties which may arise.

33. **that, in order to derive maximum benefit from the Canada/China Student Exchange and other student exchange programs with China, greater use should be made of the expertise and experiences of past participants:**

    a. returning Canada/China Exchange students should be expected (and other exchange students encouraged) to provide both written evaluations of their China experiences and recommendations for improvements to the program;

b. the Canada/China Exchange Office should maintain a data bank of Exchange participants which should be made available (with the permission of the individuals concerned) to corporations, government agencies, educational institutions and media organizations which are seeking to identify Canadians with specific China expertise;

c. returned Canada/China Exchange participants should be called upon to participate in briefing programs designed for Canadian professors and students who are travelling to China for academic purposes.

Recommendations Concerning Canadian Government Agencies and China

34. **that, in order to maximize the effectiveness of their development programs for China, the Canadian International Development Agency should take the following steps:**

a. make vigorous efforts to communicate to the Canadian academic community CIDA's mandate, organizational structure and program priorities;

b. prepare annual reports on its China projects which should include brief introductions to appropriate personnel and a statement of procedures to be used by institutions or individuals seeking CIDA assistance;

c. convene a meeting of Canadian academics who are administering CIDA China projects, in order that they may share their exchange experiences and make recommendations to CIDA for improved procedures;

d. expand the mandate of the Canada/China Language Training Centre to include testing the language proficiency of all Chinese seeking admission to Canada for advanced study or research and providing necessary remedial language instruction for all Chinese academics prior to their departure for Canada (see Recommendation 7);

e. expand the mandate of the Regional Orientation Centres to provide orientation and support services (see Recommendation 4) and supplementary language classes (see Recommendation 8) for all Chinese academics in Canada and to provide pre-departure orientation services for all Canadian academics who are travelling to China for academic purposes (see Recommendation 18);

f. enhance the Canadian experience of all long-term academic visitors to Canada by underwriting the cost of a new Canada/China Travel Fund (see Recommendation 12).

35. **that, in order to encourage further development of academic exchanges between Canada and China and to assure the appropriate coordination of official exchange activities, the Department of External Affairs should take the following steps:**

a. form an academic advisory committee on China which should include several Canadian China scholars, as well as representatives from both government agencies involved in China and the Canadian academic community;

b. encourage the Chinese government - in the spirit of reciprocity that is at the foundation of Canada/China academic exchanges - to facilitate access to China by Canadian students (see Recommendations 28 through 32) and Canadian faculty (see Recommendations 21, 23 and 26);

c. urge Chinese authorities to provide Canadian academics in China with appropriate orientation and support services (see Recommendation 26);

d. continue the position of Sinologist-in-Residence but with modifications (see Recommendation 25);

e. encourage the maintenance of a data bank of Canadian professors with academic experience in China (see Recommendation 27);

f. review Canada's official exchange programs with China (see Recommendations 2a, 2b, 19 and 28).

36. **that, in order to make the Canadian academic community more aware of its activities, the International Development Research Centre should undertake the following:**

a. distribute literature to the Canadian academic community describing the mandate, organizational structure and program priorities of IDRC;

b. publicize the availability of funding for cooperative research projects with China;

c. prepare and distribute a brief report on its orientation programs for Chinese academic visitors.

37. **that, in order to assure that Canadian academics, particularly Asian studies scholars, have appropriate opportunities for meaningful research in China, the Social Sciences and Humanities Research Council of Canada should take the following steps:**

a. disseminate information about the availability of the SSHRC exchange to Canadian graduate students and professors in appropriate disciplines;

b. encourage the Chinese Academy of Social Sciences to be as flexible as possible in receiving and facilitating Canadian research proposals (see Recommendation 23);

c. convene periodic meetings of exchange participants in order that they may share exchange experiences and make recommendations for improvements to the program;

d. review the subsistence allowance provided to Chinese visitors to Canada under the auspices of the exchange;

e. clarify the responsibilities of Canadian host institutions that agree to accommodate Chinese exchange visitors.